

# COMMERCIAL STATISTICS.

## A DIGEST

OF THE

PRODUCTIVE RESOURCES, COMMERCIAL LEGISLATION  
CUSTOMS TARIFFS,

NAVIGATION, PORT, AND QUARANTINE LAWS, AND CHARGES,

SHIPPING, IMPORTS AND EXPORTS,

AND

THE MONIES, WEIGHTS, AND MEASURES OF  
ALL NATIONS.

INCLUDING ALL

*British Commercial Treaties with Foreign States.*

COLLECTED FROM AUTHENTIC RECORDS, AND CONSOLIDATED WITH ESPECIAL REFERENCE TO  
BRITISH AND FOREIGN PRODUCTS, TRADE, AND NAVIGATION.

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DISCOVERY BY COLUMBUS TO THE YEAR 1847."

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# COMMERCIAL STATISTICS;

OR,

## A DIGEST

OF THE

PRODUCTIVE RESOURCES, COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL  
LEGISLATION, &c., OF ALL NATIONS.

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### SECTION XVIII.—HAYTI, AND FOREIGN WEST INDIES.

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#### CHAPTER I.

##### COLONIAL POLICY OF FRANCE.

BURKE, in his account of the European settlements in America, extols the colonial policy of France, under the ancient *régime*, as constituting in system and in practice the perfection of administrative wisdom.

Whoever will examine the history of Canada, under France, and of the French West Indies, will discover that Burke was dazzled by the great value of the tropical products which were cultivated in the French possessions in the West Indies, and not by a full knowledge of the French administration, in those colonies. If the French colonial system had, according to its theory, been administered justly in the colonies, France would at this day have possessed Hayti: naturally one of the most fertile and splendid islands of America.

The French colonial system was, certainly, so constituted that it might well allure even Mr. Burke, and others, who only read of its organisation, into an admiration of its theory, and, into a belief that it was perfectly adapted for the wise and practical administration of the colonial governments.

We have examined the French colonial system, beyond France,—we have investigated its executive, legislative, and judicial administration in the Canadas, in Cape Breton, in the French West Indian islands, and in Guayana, and we have, especially in Hayti, found, it to be, in practice, a fallacious commercial

and fiscal policy, partial and unjust in its administration, and very far from being divested of judicial corruption.

The French colonies were placed under the superintendence of a council of commerce in Paris; presumed to be judiciously constituted; its members being twelve chief officers of the crown. This council was assisted by deputies, presumed, also, to be chosen from the richest and most intelligent merchants and traders in the commercial towns of France. These deputies were liberally paid, for their attendance in Paris, from the funds of the cities in which they were chosen. This council sat once a week. Their duties were, to propose measures for redressing all commercial grievances,—for rendering prosperous declining,—and reviving extinct trades,—for creating new branches of commerce,—for promoting manufactures already existing, for inventing and fostering new fabrics, to find out new markets for the products of French industry,—and, in general, to watch over all the commercial affairs of France, of the French colonies, and of foreign trade. The French plantations were placed under the especial care of this council. Its decrees, when drawn up, were reported to the royal council; which, almost without exception, issued a royal edict to enforce the decisions of the council of commerce.

This system was eminently French; that is to say, it was a system of centralisation, by which every thing was to be done by the paid council of commerce; nothing by the shipowners, merchants, manufacturers, or colonists, excepting by the dictation of this centralised absolute council of commerce.

In each colony there was a governor, who was the representative of the king, or rather of the council of commerce,—an executive (not legislative) royal council,—the members of which were selected by the crown (or by the council of commerce),—an *intendant*, who was a check against the governor, and also trustee of the king's rights and revenues. The council was presumed to be a check upon both governor and intendant, in order to protect the people. This system of appointing one authority over the other was, in principle, much in the same spirit as the colonial system of Spain; with the exception of the latter being delegated to more powerful authorities: that is, independent powers being vested in the three separate authorities of the viceroy, the church, and the *audiencia real*.

All salaries were paid by the crown; all the navigation and trade of the colonies were confined to France. There were few taxes, and no import duties, levied in the colonies; the duties on exports were only about two per cent *ad valorem* on the export from the colonies, and import into France. The amount of the salaries of the governors and all other officers,—the expenses of erecting fortifications and all other public edifices and buildings, were drawn by the intendant-general on the French treasury at Paris.\* The expenses of the French colonies, including their garrisons and defences, imposed an enormous tax upon the French tax-

\* See an account of the enormous losses which followed the non-payment of the bills of the intendant in Canada—Article *Canada*, Book II.



payers at home, and tended, in a great degree, to cause those fiscal difficulties which finally involved the nation in its first sanguinary revolution.

The French colonial policy, instead of being the perfection of wisdom, as eulogised by Mr. Burke, was one maintained at an enormous expense, and with little advantage to France. The exclusive colonial trading system was of no real benefit to France. It was rendered abortive by the intrepid and fearless British, American, and West Indian smugglers; and by the connivance of the officers of the French government in the colonies. Notwithstanding the presumed intelligence of the council of commerce, its decrees were often at variance with facts, and obstructive to practical undertakings in the plantations. The governors-intendants, and colonial councils, instead of the one checking the other, each found its interests best promoted by overlooking or tacitly approving their separate mal-practices.

It was argued in favour of the French colonial system, that the fisheries\* of Newfoundland and Cape Breton flourished, and that the sugar plantations in the West Indies had thriven even more prosperously than those of England, and infinitely more so than those of Spain. We admit the fact; but if we examine the causes, these were, first, that the fishermen and sugar planters of France, aided in no way towards the colonial expenditure and defences; secondly, that the French fishermen, as they are still found to be in the ports of Boulogne, Dieppe, and Brittany, were always hardy, industrious, and economical seamen and fish-takers; and, lastly, that the French sugar-planters were generally intelligent, and economical until they became rich. But that the colonial policy was the most injudicious and expensive that could have been conceived with regard to the people of France; and, almost the worst that could have been planned for the retention of the colonies, is amply proved by facts, and especially by the history of Hayti, at one time the most prosperous of all the French possessions.

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## CHAPTER II.

### HAYTI, OR SAN DOMINGO.

THE Spaniards had gradually neglected Hayti, after robbing the aborigines of their wealth, and destroying them by forced labour and sanguinary cruelties. It is true that a few, of the least adventurous but most industrious, Spaniards remained at Hayti, and cultivated sugar, ginger, and cacao; but, with the exception of the archiepiscopal establishment in the city of St. Domingo, the island was to a great degree abandoned by emigrations to Cuba, and especially to Mexico.

When the French colonised the western parts of the island, they even extended advantages to the Spanish farms and planters, by purchasing their

cattle and horses ; and, by breaking through the Spanish colonial system, they supplied the Spaniards in Hayti with manufactured goods at cheaper rates, and in greater abundance, than they could be obtained from Spain.

The cultivation of sugar, cacao, and ginger, was in consequence revived, and the culture of indigo, and tobacco was extended on the Spanish plantations. The great portion of the Spanish division remained, however, uncultivated, though it yielded the benefit of grazing cattle.

*Hayti* is estimated at nearly 400 miles long and from 60 to 150 broad. Its area is about 29,000 square miles, or 18,816,000 square acres. Near its centre rise the Cibao mountains, the highest of which are estimated at nearly 9000 feet above the sea ; lower ranges ramify from these chiefly from east to west. On the east highlands rise among extensive plains, in parts without trees. These places afford good pastures : the Llanos, especially along the southern coast, which extend about eighty miles from the town of St. Domingo to Higüey, being about thirty miles in breadth. The Llanos are separated by a range of hills from the plain of La Vega on the north, extending east to west about fifty miles, and for about thirty miles in breadth. This plain is very fertile, watered by the Yuna down to the Bay of Samana. The low and swampy peninsula of Samana, on the north side of this bay, is joined to the mainland by a low isthmus covered by the sea at spring tides. Along the northern shores west of Samana, the mountains rise abruptly from the sea to a considerable elevation, with here and there a few slopes, long the shore, of lower lands. Behind these the wide and fertile plain or valley of Santiago is drained by the River Yague. Along the southern and northern shores of the western part of Hayti, small tracts of level and cultivable land occur only in detached portions, but between the hilly ridges are the valleys, or rather plains of Artibonite and Cul de Sac ; the one is irrigated by the Artibonite the other covered partly by the salt lake Laguna de Henriquillo, and has no outlet, and by the fresh-water lake Saumache. The region between the mountains of Cibao and the southern coast comprises high hills and ravines, with but few inhabitants. The soil of the plains and valleys yields the most luxuriant vegetation, and the forest trees of the mountains are of gigantic growth. The most valuable trees are mahogany, lignum vitæ, ironwood, and dyewoods. Wild fowl, turtle, and excellent fish are abundant on the coast.

The coast in most parts is rocky, with numerous harbours for coasting vessels, some of which are capacious, with deep water. Port St. Nicholas, is about six miles long, and sheltered by mountains of considerable height. The harbour of Cape François, on the north coast of the island, is spacious, has good anchorage, but not thoroughly sheltered. The Bay of Samana affords good anchorage, but it is not frequented, being unhealthy. The harbour of San Domingo is exposed to the southerly winds—it has good holding ground. Port-au-Prince has two harbours, formed by islets ; both afford good and sheltered anchorage.

Gonaives is a safe harbour, with water sufficiently deep for large vessels. The whole island is divided into six *departments* and thirty-three *arrondissements*.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, the capital of Hayti, is situated in the Bay of Gonaives. The streets are straight, and tolerably wide and commodious, but the houses in general are mean. Its trade is chiefly with the United States and Jamaica; population about 30,000. The town of Cape Haitien, on the northern coast, has about 12,000 inhabitants, with some trade. San Domingo, formerly the Spanish capital, has about 15,000 inhabitants. Its former trade in jerked beef, cattle, and hides, has nearly vanished.

*Population.*—The number of inhabitants is variously estimated at from 600,000 and 1,000,000, being chiefly mulattoes or quadroons; we doubt if the whole population exceeds 700,000. The number of whites and pure negroes is small in comparison with the mulattoes, or descendants of Europeans and negroes, and of the descendants of aborigines, Europeans, or negroes.

From the variety of climate all the tropical as well as the products of the temperate climates will grow in perfection. In the plains, of the old Spanish part, the heat is nearly uniform, and varies in proportion to their distance from the mountains. In the plains the thermometer is sometimes at 99 deg. In the mountains it rarely rises above 72 deg. or 77 deg. There the nights are cool enough to render a warm blanket or covering necessary; and in the higher mountains even a fire is agreeable in the evenings. Violent heats and heavy rains render St. Domingo humid. Metals soon tarnish, particularly on the seashore, which is more unhealthy than the interior parts of the island. The south part of the island is subject to southern gales, so called, as not attended with such dreadful consequences as the hurricanes in the Windward Islands.

*Roads.*—These are little more than foot-paths, or tracks passable on horseback. The island is in general watered by rivers and brooks. Their courses are but short, and few of them navigable to any distance. The rivers which in dry weather hardly cover the pebbles on its bed, is changed by a tempestuous rain into a flood; and should the banks give way, the rivers spread in devastation over the plains. Many rivers are infested with alligators. The only lakes or ponds worth notice are those of Henriquelle and Saltpond.

*French and Spanish Boundary.*—Before the independence of the island its divisions and statistics, chiefly on the authority of French officers' reports, and on the documents prepared by Bryant Edwards, were as follows:—The division line which separated the French from the Spanish part of the island extended from the River Des Anses à Pitre or Pedernales on the south side, to that of Massacre on the north side, at the head of the Bay of Mancenille. It comprised about 6,000,000 acres of a generally fertile soil, with hills, valleys, woods, and streams.

*Spanish Division.*—The cantons or jurisdictions, beginning at the westernmost point of the old Spanish frontiers, on the south coast or narrows, were Baha-

ruco, then possessed by fugitive Spanish and French negroes; Neyve, Azua, Bani or Vani, the city of St. Domingo, and territory dependent thereon, St. Laurent des Mines, Samana, Cotuy, La Vega, St. Yago, Daxabon, St. Raphael, Hinche, Banique, and St. John of Maguana.

*Population of this Division.*—It was composed of whites, freed people, and slaves. There were also a few Creoles resembling the Indians, having long, straight, and black hair, and seemed to be a mixed race descended from the aborigines and the Spaniards.

The people of colour were excluded from almost all employments, civil as well as military, as long as the colour of their skin betrayed their origin; but the political constitution of the country admitted of no distinction *between the civil rights* of a white inhabitant and those of a free coloured person. The major part of the Spanish colonists were then of a mixed race: which in a great degree quashed the prejudice otherwise manifested. People of colour were, however, admitted to holy orders, as *curates*, but not to the upper dignities of priests and bishops. The slaves were said to be treated with extreme mildness, and usually fed as well as their masters. Few of the creoles could either read or write. Slavery had so rapidly diminished that when in 1798, there were over the whole Spanish part of the island, 125,000 inhabitants; of whom 110,000 were free, and 15,000 only slaves. The French portion of Hayti furnished three-fifths of the produce of all the French West India colonies put together, or more than ten millions sterling. At that period the dress and mode of living of the Spanish creoles indicated pride, laziness, and poverty. The capital had the aspect of neglect and decay; insignificant towns were seen here and there, near immense districts, called *hattes*, where cattle were raised with little care. The *hattes* comprised most of the Spanish settlements; and were of an extent far disproportioned to their utility. Some were several square leagues in extent, with not above 500 head of cattle, great and small. Some were called *horse-hattes*, others *cattle-hattes*, according to the animals they reared; others for breeding pigs were called *corails*. In these *hattes* the people lodged and lived miserably. The small provision farms called *canacos*, were under the poorer colonists, or freed people of colour.

When the insurrection broke out in the French part of Hayti, the slaves in the Spanish part adhered with wonderful fidelity to their masters. They did not revolt nor attempt to enrich themselves by plunder, rapine, or predatory robbery. The attachment of the slave towards his master, arose from the Spaniards in Hayti being eminently the most kind and indulgent slave-owners. They seldom inflicted punishment, except for flagrant acts of insubordination and theft; and treated their slaves, generally, with leniency and humanity; attended to their wants, and so far mitigated the bond of slavery as to be such little more than in name.

A jealousy and hatred had always existed between the French and Spanish colonies in Hayti, yet the smuggling trade was carried on with the Spaniards for

horned cattle, mules, horses, &c.; the French supplied them with the manufactures of Europe, and with slaves: both which they could not obtain by the regular course of importation at such moderate prices as from the French. The latter purchased, annually, about 25,000 head of horned cattle, and about 2500 mules and horses; the Spaniards also paid the French upwards of half a million of dollars, in specie, during the year for the purchase of goods, implements of agriculture, and negroes. Mahogany and dye-woods were legally exported to Spain, and clandestinely, to different parts of Europe, and to the United States, and, indirectly, to England. A trading intercourse of some extent, was carried on with the islands of Porto Rico, Cuba, and Jamaica: to both the latter islands cattle were exported, and mahogany and dye-woods, especially to Jamaica, more advantageously than to Europe, owing to procuring returns in a more direct and cheap way, than through Spain, or France.

The commerce with Porto Rico, and the Spanish main, was also productive of some profit to the people of Hayti, from the facilities of smuggling, by which the enormous duties on foreign European goods of thirty-four per cent, when imported from Spain, were in most cases saved; such goods were purchased in Hayti on far more moderate terms, being illicitly obtained from the French part of the island.

The trade to the United States of North America, was also of importance; North American vessels carried off large quantities of mahogany, hides, some coffee, and a little dye-wood, in return for flour, beef, pork, butter, salted herrings, and dried cod-fish: also some East India goods, and fir-timber, boards, and shingles.

From the day on which Christophe expired, down to the present day, a period of twenty-six years, neither industry, nor improvement, nor energetic administration, nor the extension of the education of the people, nor any progress in the march of civilisation, appears in the agricultural, manufacturing, commercial, moral, social, or political condition of the republic of Hayti. The climate, the soil, and the pastures, yield, almost without culture, sufficient merely to feed a people, too indolent to work for comforts and luxuries. The natural inclination of all mankind, in a rude state, is indolence, and an absence of forecast in providing for the future. But there are races, among which individuals arise with powers of mind, so far superior to that of the communities among which they have been born, that their perceptions have discovered means, for ameliorating the rude state of uninstructed man; and who have, by force of character and wisdom, directed some races, more rapidly than others, into that progress which has formed their advance, by degrees,—from the savage or rude state in which man has, first, subsisted, on the produce of hunting, fishing, and of wild herbs, roots and fruits,—to the pastoral and agricultural state; and, thence, always accompanied, more or less, by both the latter, into the discovery of the more simple arts, manufactures, and sciences—to the pursuits of navigation, of trade—to learning,

intelligence, and to the higher arts and sciences. Self-discipline, and virtue, must necessarily accompany and direct this progress, which is the result caused by the elements of commercial intercourse, of civilisation. Luxury and voluptuousness, arising from the accumulation of wealth, and, as under the Medici, the exercise of despotism,—and the absence of civil liberty and religious freedom, have no doubt pervaded, and in most cases prevailed during, periods of high civilisation. There is no greater fallacy than to confound civilisation with civil liberty. The age of the Medici, and the Borgias, and of Louis XIV., were brilliant epochs of civilisation, of arts, of learning and science: but neither civil liberty, nor religious freedom, existed during those periods in either Italy or France.

Among the rude inhabitants,—the swineherds, and hunters of the German forests, there was almost perfect civil liberty,—in the absence of arts and sciences, and nearly of trade, or manufactures, or any of the elements, which are considered as forming the great framework of civilisation.

Among the Hurons, Iroquois, and other barbarous nations of hunters in North America, there appeared, within each nation, perfect civil liberty.

In luxurious and civilised Mexico, the emperor was absolute, and not to be questioned in his rule: the priests were terrible in their religious domination, and in their sacrifices.

That social and political state of communities, in which the greatest happiness is attained, to which human nature is adapted, can only exist when the people are so thoroughly educated, and of such wise judgment, as to appreciate so thoroughly the blessings of civil liberty and religious freedom, that they, at the same time, make, or consent to, the regulations which restrain one man from perverting that liberty, to the injury of the property, or person, of another man:—that is freedom without anarchy, constituting wise, equal, just, mild, yet energetic government. Under such government, civilisation, in its highest degree, and true civil liberty, and religious freedom, are thoroughly compatible. But such intelligence and such government has never yet existed. The progress of education, the wonderful power of scientific invention, and that celerity and freedom of intercourse between the nations of the earth,—freedom of personal intercourse, and of the interchange of commodities, which navigation and the steam-engine have, during a late period of the world's history, rendered irresistible, will, no doubt, rapidly advance nations towards that state of civilisation and intelligence, and, that civil and religious liberty, which can exist practically and happily together.

But, that there are races and nations, which do not move onward in this progress as rapidly, or as securely, as other races do, is a mere truism. Some nations have made great advances in civilisation, and others have either remained stationary, or have deteriorated. The Chinese appear to us to be exactly in the same state of civilisation as, probably less moral than, when Marco Polo and Duhalde travelled among them.

## CHAPTER III.

## STATISTICS OF HAYTI.

SINCE the expulsion of Boyer, our statistical materials, relative to Hayti, are scarcely in any case more than vague estimates. The trading regulations, and the customs tariff abound in the greatest contradictions and absurdities, fiscally and commercially. The great capabilities, and former commerce of Hayti, will be elucidated by the following tables, prepared by order of the French government:—

GENERAL State of Agriculture and Manufactures in the French Division of St. Domingo, in 1791.

CHIEF JURISDICTIONS.	PARISHES.	Sugaries.										Negroes employed.
		Clayed.	Brown.	Coffee Plantations.	Cotton Plantations.	Indigo Plantations.	Tanneries.	Culdiverics.	Cacao Plantations.	Lime-Kilns.	Brick and Pottery Works.	
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Northern division.	The Cape.....	43	7	37	1	5	2	3	..	2	2	21,613
	La petite Ance and the Plaine du Nord.	52	4	137	3	6	..	9	..	1	2	11,122
	L'acul, Limonade, and Sainte Suzanne..	35	1	255	2	1	..	5	5	7	1	19,876
	Morion and La Grande Rivière.....	..	3	210	1	..	..	1	1	32	2	13,554
	Le Dondon et Marmelade.....	22	3	272	5	11	..	7	1	2	2	17,376
	A Limbé and Port Magot.....	..	..	324	2	4	..	..	..	3	3	15,078
	Plaisance and Le Borgne.....	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	15,018
	Fort Dauphin.....	29	7	71	2	10	..	4	..	3	8	10,004
	Ouanaminthe et Vallière.....	25	2	151	..	2	..	4	..	..	3	9,987
	Terrier rouge et le trou.....	56	1	123	1	37	..	5	..	4	1	15,476
Western division.	Port de Paix..	6	2	218	9	369	..	4	18	26	4	29,540
	{ Port de Paix le petit St. Louis } { Jean Rabel et le gros Morne.. }	..	..	81	14	15	..	..	..	..	..	3,183
	The Mole.....	..	..	81	14	15	..	..	..	..	..	3,183
	Port au-Prince.	65	75	151	22	15	..	20	1	20	1	48,848
	{ Port-au-Prince and La Croix des Bouquets..... }	11	36	62	24	48	..	14	..	23	5	18,553
	L'Arcalaye.....	3	..	27	19	322	..	..	2	5	..	10,902
	Mirebalais.....	27	39	58	18	78	..	25	1	14	1	14,896
	Léogane.....	22	21	298	315	1184	..	10	1	71	12	67,216
	St. Marc.....	22	21	298	315	1184	..	10	1	71	12	67,216
	{ St. Marc, la petite Rivière } { Les Verettes and Les Gonaïves }	11	16	52	25	31	..	11	2	9	..	18,829
Southern division.	Petit Goave.....	6	11	11	7	182	..	7	1	9	2	13,229
	{ Le petit Goave, le Grand Goave, et le fonds des Nègres..... }	3	5	105	30	44	..	0	25	14	..	20,774
	L'Anse à Veau and Le petit trou.....	24	86	69	76	175	..	18	2	32	8	30,937
	Jérémie.....	1	1	24	12	169	..	..	4	7	1	8,153
	{ Jérémie and Le Cape Dame Marie..... }	9	23	39	23	157	..	8	2	18	1	14,785
	Les Cayes.....	..	1	57	89	129	..	..	3	7	1	21,151
	Cape Tiburon.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	St. Louis.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Jacmel.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Jacmel, les Cayes, et Baynel.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.....	Fifty-one parishes.....	451	341	2860	705	3097	3	173	69	313	61	480,000

PRODUCE of St. Domingo Exported to France, from the 1st of January, 1791, to the 31st of December, inclusive.

DEPARTMENTS.	Sugar.		Coffee.	Cotton.	Indigo.	Hides.		Syrup.	Tafia.
	White.	Brown.				In the Raw.	Tanned. (Sides.)		
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	number.	number.	jars.	kegs.
Cape.....	43,864,532	1,317,489	29,367,382	..	195,099	2000	6975	10,654	..
Port Dauphin.....	8,609,258	1,639,000	2,321,610	1,200	2,005	1134	160	2,731	..
Port de Paix.....	473,800	824,500	1,829,754	38,752	61,472	120	..	272	25
Mole.....	22,600	105,680	294,550	29,236	8,294	31	..	84	6
Port-au-Prince.....	7,792,219	53,648,923	14,584,023	1,370,021	176,918	1601	752	8,350	36
Léogane.....	1,492,983	7,688,537	1,786,484	154,084	12,520	112	..	95	45
Saint Marc.....	3,244,673	6,093,966	5,521,237	3,008,163	357,530	..	..	73	49
Petit Goave.....	218,866	855,237	1,395,090	84,865	320	..	..	206	6
Jérémie.....	19,804	476,445	4,458,331	189,194	1,075	100	..	..	..
Les Cayes.....	4,375,627	18,984,425	1,843,403	720,770	105,456	67	..	6,938	136
Cape Tiburon.....	63,150	278,500	305,740	34,325	1,954	..	..	99	..
St. Louis.....	2,000	9,600	90,706	42,497	2,064	..	..	..	..
Jacmel.....	48,266	67,910	4,357,270	613,019	7,309	15	..	..	..
Total.....	70,227,698	93,091,112	68,151,180	6,286,126	930,016	5186	7887	29,502	303

VALUE in Colonial Currency of the Produce Exported from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1791.

ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Average Price.	Value.	Duty paid.
		livres. sous.	livres.	livres.
Sugar, white.....lbs.	70,227,708	0 12	67,670,781	2,528,197
" brown.....do.	93,177,512	0 6	49,041,507	1,677,195
Coffee.....do.	68,151,180	0 16	51,890,748	1,226,720
Cotton.....do.	6,280,120	2 0	17,572,252	785,766
Indigo.....do.	930,916	7 10	10,875,120	465,008
Cacao.....do.	150,000	0 16	120,000	
Syrup.....jars	29,502	66 0	1,947,132	221,275
Tafia.....kegs	303	72 0	21,816	1,821
Hides, tanned.....sides	7,887	10 0	78,870	10,377
" in the raw.....number	5,186	18 0	93,348	7,807
Tortoiseshell.....lbs.	5,000	10 0	50,000	
Mahogany and campeech wood..do.	1,500,000	....	40,000	
Total value in colonial currency.	....	....	199,401,634	6,924,166
Total value in livres tournois....	....	....	133,514,423	2,616,011
Total value in British money....	....	....	5,565,600	109,001

SUMMARY of the Territorial Value of Plantations and Buildings in the French Division of St. Domingo.

PROPERTIES.	Number.	Value of each.	Valuations.		TOTAL VALUE.
			Land and Buildings.	Negroes and Animals.	
		livres.	livres.	livres.	livres.
Sugaries, white.....	451	230,000	103,730,000	....	103,730,000
" brown.....	341	180,000	61,380,000	....	61,380,000
Coffee plantations.....	2,810	20,000	56,200,000	....	56,200,000
Cotton.....	705	30,000	21,150,000	....	21,150,000
Indigo.....	3,097	30,000	92,910,000	....	92,910,000
Gulldiveries.....	173	5,000	865,000	....	865,000
Cacao plantations.....	69	4,000	275,000	....	275,000
Tanneries.....	3	160,000	480,000	....	480,000
Lime-kilns, brick and pottery works	374	15,000	5,510,000	....	5,510,000
Old and young negroes.....	455,000	2,500	....	1,137,500,000	1,137,500,000
Horses and mules.....	16,000	400	....	6,400,000	6,400,000
Horned cattle.....	12,000	120	....	1,440,000	1,440,000
Total value of agricultural property	....	....	342,500,000	1,145,340,000	1,487,840,000

TRADE of the French Part of St. Domingo with France. Imports for the Year 1788.

NATURE OF GOODS.	Quantity.	Amount in Hispaniola Currency.	NATURE OF GOODS.	Quantity.	Amount in Hispaniola Currency.
	number.	livres.		number.	livres.
Barrels of flour.....	186,759	12,271,247	Brought forward.....	..	33,413,783
Quintals of biscuit.....	1,360	38,684	Baskets of aniseed liquor.....	19,437	254,398
" of cheese.....	3,309	217,450	Quintals of vegetables.....	5,999	322,130
" of wax candles.....	2,044	602,010	Cases of preserved fruit.....	14,613	320,477
" of soap.....	27,154	1,589,985	Quintals of cod fish.....	2,486	85,607
" of tallow candles.....	16,806	1,479,310	" of salt fish.....	1,308	26,700
" of oil.....	20,762	1,973,750	" of butter.....	17,219	1,650,150
" of tallow.....	1,359	55,750	" of salt beef.....	24,261	998,300
Casks of wine.....	121,587	13,610,060	" of salt pork.....	14,732	1,161,395
Cases of wine.....	7,020	584,770	" of salt pork.....	4,351	376,560
Casks of beer.....	5,732	328,175	" of hams.....	1,627	177,340
Hampers of beer.....	6,174	157,380	Dry goods, viz. linens, woollens,		
Cases of cordials.....	10,375	340,070	silks, cottons, and manufactures		
Ankers of brandy.....	6,937	140,238	of all kinds.....	..	39,008,600
" of vinegar.....	2,284	93,784	Sundry other articles, valued at....	..	8,685,600
Carried forward.....	..	33,413,783	Amount of all the goods imported.	..	86,410,040

These importations were made in 580 vessels, measuring together 189,679 tons, or by average 325½ tons each vessel, viz.:—

224 from Bourdeaux

129 from Nantes

90 from Marseilles

80 from Havre-de-Grace

19 from Dunkirk

11 from St. Malo

10 from Bayonne

5 from La Rochelle

3 from Harfleur

2 from Cherbourg

2 from Croisic

1 from Dieppe

1 from Rouen

1 from Granville

1 from Cette

1 from Rhedon.



Add to the 580 vessels from France, 98 from the coast of Africa, and the French part of Hispaniola will be found to have employed 678 vessels belonging to France in the year 1788.

*Foreign Trade in 1788 (exclusive of the Spanish).*

Imported by foreigners (Spaniards excepted) to the amount of . . . 6,821,707 livres.  
Exported by the same . . . . . 4,409,922 „

Difference . . . . . 2,411,785 „

N.B.—This trade employed 763 small vessels, measuring 55,745 tons. The average is 73 tons each. Vessels from North America (American built) are comprehended in it: but there were also employed in the North American trade 45 French vessels, measuring 3475 tons (the average 77 tons each), which exported to North America colonial products, value . . . . . 525,571 livres.  
And imported in return goods to the amount of . . . . . 465,081 „

Difference . . . . . 60,490 „

*Spanish Trade, in 1788.*

259 Spanish vessels, measuring 15,417 tons, or 59 tons each, imported to the amount of (chiefly bullion) . . . . . 9,717,113 livres.  
And exported negro slaves, and goods (chiefly European manufactures), to the amount of . . . . . 5,587,515 „

Difference . . . . . 4,129,598 „

N.B.—This is exclusive of the inland trade with the Spaniards, of which there is no account.

*NEGROES imported into the French Part of Hispaniola, in 1788.*

PORTS OF IMPORTATION.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Amount.	Vessels.
	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.
Port-au-Prince .....	4,732	2256	764	541	8,293	24
St. Marc.....	1,065	615	230	60	2,000	8
Léogane.....	1,652	798	469	327	3,246	9
Jérémie.....	88	75	23	18	204	1
Cayes.....	1,624	872	1245	849	4,590	19
Cape François .....	5,913	2394	1514	752	10,573	37
Total.....	15,674	7040	4245	2547	29,506	98

In 1787, 30,839 negroes were imported into the French part of St. Domingo.

The 29,506 negroes imported in 1788, were sold for 61,936,190 livres (Hispaniola currency), which on an average is 2099 livres, two shillings each, being about 60*l.* sterling.

The foregoing statements exhibit an extraordinary state of prosperity in the French division of San Domingo: that is, for an area less than one-third of the whole island. Toussaint and Christophe, who understood thoroughly the disinclination of the population to agricultural labour, may well be justified for the severity of their rural codes when we compare the San Domingo of 1790 to the island of Hayti in 1846.

TABLE of Exports from Hayti during the Years 1789, 1801, and from 1818 to 1826, both inclusive.

Y E A R S.	Clayed Sugar.	Muscovado Sugar.	Coffee.	Cotton.	Cocoa.	Indigo.	Molasses.	Dye-woods.	Tobacco.	Castor Oil.	Mahogany.	Cigars.	Gum Guaiacum.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	gallons.	feet.	number.	lbs.
1789.....	47,516,531	93,573,300	76,835,219	7,004,274	..	758,628	25,749	..	..	..	..	..	..
1801.....	16,540	18,518,572	43,420,270	2,480,340	648,518	804	99,419	6,768,634	..	..	5,217	..	..
1818.....	198	5,143,567	26,065,200	474,118	434,368	..	..	6,819,300	19,140	121	129,962	..	..
1819.....	157	3,790,143	29,240,919	216,103	376,439	..	..	3,094,409	30,698	711	141,577	..	..
1820.....	2,787	2,514,502	35,137,759	346,839	556,424	..	..	1,919,748	97,600	157	129,509	..	..
1821.....	..	600,934	25,925,951	820,563	264,792	..	..	3,728,186	76,400	..	55,005	..	..
1822.....	..	200,454	24,235,372	592,368	464,154	..	211,927	8,295,080	588,957	..	2,622,277	279,000	7,338
1823.....	..	14,920	33,802,837	332,256	335,540	..	..	6,607,308	387,014	..	2,369,937	393,800	13,956
1824.....	..	5,106	41,269,084	1,028,045	461,694	1,340	..	3,858,151	718,679	..	2,181,747	175,000	68,692
1825.....	..	2,020	36,034,300	815,607	339,537	..	..	3,948,199	503,425	..	2,986,469	..	..
1826.....	..	32,864	32,189,784	620,972	457,592	..	..	5,307,745	340,588	..	2,136,984	179,500	..

THE Quantities of the principal Articles Exported from the whole Island during each of the Years 1835 and 1836.

Y E A R S.	Coffee.	Logwood, &c.	Cotton.	Mahogany.	Cocoa.	Tobacco.	Cigars.	Sugar.	Hides.	Old Rags.	Wax.	Ginger.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	feet.	lbs.	lbs.	number.	lbs.	number.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1835.....	48,352,371	13,293,737	1,648,717	5,413,316	397,321	2,086,606	8,500	1,097	24,951	31,192	10,993	8,760
1836.....	37,662,672	6,767,902	1,072,555	4,954,944	559,484	1,222,716	33,000	16,199	14,891	275	15,620	15,509

NOTE.—In 1837 the quantity of coffee was only 30,845,400 lbs., logwood 6,036,238 lbs., cotton 1,013,171 lbs., mahogany 4,798,262 feet. According to official returns the quantity of coffee, exported in 1838 was 49,820,241 lbs., and in 1840 upwards of 50,000,000 lbs.; the returns of the chief articles of export during the intermediate year 1839 being as follows;—coffee 37,889,092 lbs., cotton 1,635,420 lbs., dye-woods 25,948,068 lbs., mahogany 5,933,477 feet, tobacco in leaf 2,102,791 lbs.; 31,186 hides.

In 1836, 859 ships of 50,380 tons, and with cargoes worth 474,782*l*. entered, and 395 ships of 52,485 tons, with cargoes worth 921,336*l*. cleared out of the principal port—of the former 84 ships with cargoes worth 192,262*l*. and of the latter, 99 ships with cargoes worth 367,388*l*. were British.



BRITISH ARRIVALS.		Cargoes.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Invoice Value.
From Great Britain with .....		dry goods.	5	897	£26,823
" Turks' Island.....		do.	1	90	194
" Nassau .....		provisions.	1	53	204
" .....		dry goods.	1	27	140
" St. Thomas .....		ballast.	2	97	
" .....		do.	2	422	
" .....		dry goods.	2	128	1,646
" .....		beer.	1	143	16
" Trinidad .....		bricks.	1	260	18
" .....		ballast.	2	351	
" Barbadoes .....		provisions.	1	161	25
From other parts.....		....	14	1732	2,243
" Great Britain.....		....	5	897	26,823
Total.....		....	19	2629	29,066

  

BRITISH DEPARTURES.		Cargoes.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Invoice Value.
For Great Britain with.....		Coffee, &c.	5	890	£20,022
" " .....		logwood.	2	410	1,828
For Great Britain.....		....	7	1300	21,850
" Nassau .....		logwood.	4	214	630
" St. Thomas.....		coffee.	1	58	866
" Turks' Island .....		do.	1	53	185
" Halifax .....		do.	1	70	560
" Antwerp.....		do.	1	143	5,303
" Hamburg .....		do.	1	260	2,903
For other parts.....		....	9	798	10,537
" Great Britain.....		....	7	1300	21,850
Total.....		....	16	2098	32,387

RETURN of British and Foreign Trade of Port Gonaives for the Year ending the 31st of December, 1841.

NATIONS.	ARRIVED.				DEPARTED.			
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crew.	Invoice Value.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Crew.	Invoice Value.
	number.	tons.	number.	£	number.	tons.	number.	£
British.....	13	1986	109	1,399	12	1795	97	18,358
French.....	10	1912	102	3,505	10	1912	102	14,654
Danish.....	1	150	8	..	1	160	10	9,684
Hamburg.....	1	276	13	284	2	426	21	3,787
United States.....	30	4764	228	9,970	27	4228	293	32,386
Total.....	55	9088	460	15,158	52	8521	433	78,864

BRITISH ARRIVALS.		Cargoes.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Invoice Value.
From Great Britain.....		dry goods.	3	523	£802
" Nassau, N. P.....		hardware.	1	44	78
" " .....		crockery.	1	16	97
" St. Thomas.....		dry goods.	2	255	413
" .....		ballast.	3	530	
" Demerara.....		dry goods.	1	277	4
" Barbadoes.....		ballast.	1	171	
" Trinidad.....		do.	1	164	
From other parts.....		....	10	1463	597
" Great Britain.....		....	3	523	802
Total.....		....	13	1986	1399

BRITISH DEPARTURES.	Cargoes.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Invoice Value.
For Great Britain.....	coffee, &c.	1	176	£3,127
" " .....	mahogany.	4	700	8,476
" " .....	do. and coffee.	1	200	1,795
" " .....	machinery and do.	1	134	1,186
For Great Britain.....	....	7	1210	14,584
" Nassau.....	coffee.	1	44	225
" .....	logwood.	1	16	64
" Boston .....	coffee and machinery.	1	191	1,246
" Demerara .....	do.	1	277	2,064
" St. Thomas.....	coffee.	1	57	170
For other parts.....	....	5	585	3,760
" Great Britain.....	....	7	1210	14,584
Total.....	....	12	1795	18,353

## Exports from the Republic during 1840 and 1841.

PRODUCTS.	1840	1841	PRODUCTS.	1840	1841
Coffee.....lbs.	46,126,272	34,114,717	Maize ..... barrel	6	84
Cocoa.....do.	442,365	640,616	Starch ..... do.	147	72
Tobacco-leaf.....do.	1,725,389	3,219,690	Pimento ..... do.	178½	177
Campeachy wood.....do.	39,283,205	45,071,391	Ignames.....do.	2	..
Cotton.....do.	922,575	1,591,454	Cane mats.....dozen	296 7-12	319 8-12
Raw sugar.....do.	741	1,303	Cassavas.....do.	6	..
Gum guaiacum.....do.	18,511	9,506	Kid leather.....do.	1	20
Yellow wax.....do.	19,862	43,413	Live oxen.....do.	53	28
Tortoiseshell.....do.	1,754	2,052	Pigs.....do.	17	22
Horns of cattle.....do.	16,251	19,178	Coco nuts.....number	400	1,345
Cassia fistula.....do.	3,190	18,874	Bananas.....pieces	11,290	7,025
Ginger.....do.	5,136	15,822	Sugar-canes.....number	350	350
Rags.....do.	57,292	44,596	Tamarinds.....barrel	44	..
Syrup of battora.....do.	166,625	27,112	Lemons.....lbs.	2	8
Mahogany.....feet	4,072,041 12	6,009,632½	Saltpetre.....do.	6,774	44,307
Hides.....number	39,627	27,126	Liqueurs.....case	13	..
Cigars.....do.	313,160	728,627	Rum.....barrel	..	20
Syrup of honey.....gallon	848	927	Castor oil.....gallon	..	265
Taffia.....barrel	252	110½	Avocats.....barrel	..	4
Oranges.....do.	19	10	Mangos.....do.	..	4
Pease.....do.	98	14	Pineapples.....do.	..	1

## Products Exported from Port-au-Prince.

ARTICLES.	1840	1841	ARTICLES.	1840	1841
Coffee.....lbs.	21,656,814	15,898,884	Cigars.....No.	84,200	247,750
Cotton.....do.	784,077	1,175,180	Cassia fistula.....lbs.	3,190	18,313
Cocoa.....do.	109,810	248,925	Ginger.....do.	6,901	13,181
Raw sugar.....do.	741	300	Cane mats.....doz.	296 7-12	319 8-12
Campeachy wood.....do.	10,613,046	11,429,950	Rags.....lbs.	36,300	44,566
Mahogany.....feet	1,242,831 8-12	1,615,779 9-12	Yellow wax.....do.	4,693	8,270
Tortoiseshell.....lbs.	1,323½	1,793	Gum Guaiacum.....do.	184	950
Hides.....No.	2,115	2,143	Saltpetre.....do.	6,692	40,536
Horns of cattle.....lbs.	2,811	12,028	Lignum vite.....do.	..	12,841
Leaf tobacco.....do.	201,197	271,817	Castor oil.....do.	..	265

MEMORANDUM ON THE TRADE OF HAYTI DURING 1841.—There is a remarkable falling off in the trade of Hayti during the year 1841, when compared with the preceding year. This decrease may be accounted for, as arising from various causes, but chiefly from the deficiency in the coffee crop and the very great importations of 1840.

The necessary limitation of credit, which the merchants find indispensable to their interests, in consequence of the enormous debts already due by the country, may be cited as another influential cause of the decrease of commercial activity. It may also be remarked that the general poverty of the inhabitants, and the depreciation of the currency have both contributed towards lessening the demand for better description of goods, and have caused the substitution of those of a cheaper and coarser kind. British and German trade is sensibly affected by this change, whilst that with France suffers still more, there being but little demand for silks, cambrics, and wines. The American trade is carried on with some activity, but is far from being profitable to those engaged in it.

There is a considerable decrease (upwards of 12,000,000 lbs.) in the export of coffee—that amount being about *one-fourth* of the average crop. The value of the exportation

of this article, the staple produce of Hayti, is annually decreasing, owing to large supplies of coffee being now imported by European markets, from Brazil.

The export of cotton remains much the same, varying from 1,000,000 to 1,500,000lbs.; nor has the mahogany trade undergone any great variation during the last four or five years. There is, however, a falling off in the export of logwood, caused by its low value in Europe, and by the high rates of duty still maintained on its exportation.

Tobacco has of late years been much cultivated in the north-eastern parts of Hayti, and has well repaid the care bestowed upon it.

STATEMENT of the Receipt and Expenditure of the Republic of Hayti, during the Year 1837.

RECEIPT.	Amount.	EXPENDITURE.	Amount.
	dollars.		dollars.
Duties on importation.....	701,166	Supply of provisions.....	21,354
— consignment.....	43,106	— clothing and equipment.....	63,543
— exportation.....	409,435	Works and public edifices.....	37,942
Territorial imposts.....	462,028	Salaries of civil officers.....	391,290
Weighing and wharfage.....	64,167	— military officers.....	182,934
Tax on slaughter-houses farmed out.....	61,351	Wages.....	1,163,816
— Demeunes farmed out.....	25,256	Arsenals.....	5,405
" Valeur locative".....	4,322	Hospitals.....	14,771
Land-tax.....	1,758	Marine.....	17,838
Stamps.....	54,027	Repayment of lodging money.....	16,086
Patents.....	82,003	— rations.....	132,408
Registry and mortgages.....	36,730	National debt.....	530,305
1.00 $\frac{1}{2}$ dollars, and 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.....	5,383	Unforeseen expenses.....	100,000
Sale of demesnes.....	10,663	Ditto.....	35,000
Various extraordinary receipts.....	120,714	Ditto.....	314
Total.....	2,082,522	Total.....	2,713,102
		Expenses of government.....	2,084,983
		National debt.....	530,305
		Notes burned.....	91,813
		Total.....	2,713,102
	dollars.		dollars.
Details of the excess per annum;—		Balance December 31, 1836.....	984,653
Money, foreign.....	755,765	General receipts.....	2,082,522
— national.....	292,921	Notes issued.....	785,400
Funds remitted to various chests.....	1,038,686	Total.....	3,852,576
	100,787		
Balance on Dec. 31, 1837.....	1,139,474	Balance December 31, 1837.....	1,139,474

#### REVENUE from all Sources during the Years 1840 and 1841.

PORTS.	1840		1841		Increase.		Decrease.	
	£.	c.	£.	c.	£.	c.	£.	c.
Port-au-Prince.....	1,290,957	20	988,335	76	..	..	302,021	44
Jeremie.....	51,987	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	52,506	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	578	43	..	..
Cayes.....	471,799	24	417,575	80	..	..	54,223	44
Jacmel.....	203,018	74	176,770	29	..	..	26,848	45
Gonaives.....	154,890	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	150,078	40	1188	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..
Cape Haytien.....	556,644	97 $\frac{1}{2}$	471,942	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	..	..	84,702	88 $\frac{1}{2}$
Porte-Païe.....	76,539	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	107,811	40 1-12	31,309	77 4-12	..	..
Saint-Domingo.....	119,587	47	139,434	10	19,846	63	..	..
Total.....	2,926,025	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,510,551	99 1-12	52,922	91 1-12	468,396	21 $\frac{1}{2}$
Deducting.....	2,510,551	99 1-12	..	..	..	..	52,922	91 1-12
Decrease in the year 1841 compared with the year 1840								415,473 30 2-12

#### CUSTOMS REVENUES.

DESCRIPTION.	1840		1841.	
	£s.		£s.	
Duties on imports.....	914,529	39 8-12	678,005	92 2-12
— consignments.....	33,509	32 7-12	22,018	93 4-12
— exports.....	665,169	70 6-12	603,121	54 7-12
Transit Duties.....	738,204	54 1-4	649,448	73 5-12
Charge for weighing and wharfage.....	125,925	15 11-12	118,790	36
Total.....	2,477,338	33 11-12	2,071,385	49 6-12
	2,071,385	49 6-12		
Diminution of the customs revenue during 1841...	405,952	84 5-12		

## GENERAL EXPENDITURE.

P O R T S.	1840		1841		Increase.		Decrease.	
	£.	c.	£.	c.	£.	c.	£.	c.
Port-au-Prince.....	1,549,852	80	1,784,438	44	234,585	64		
Jeremie.....	81,093	28½	61,802	14	..	..	19,291	14½
Cayes.....	238,890	71	216,839	68	..	..	22,051	3
Jacmel.....	103,481	1	91,687	18	..	..	11,793	83
Gonaïves.....	106,336	54½	83,189	63	..	..	23,146	91½
Cape Haitien.....	453,520	79½	329,054	3½	..	..	124,466	75½
Porte-Plate.....	69,771	4 5-12	55,778	74	..	..	13,992	30 5-12
Saint Domingo.....	172,415	19½	143,794	8	..	..	28,621	11½
Total.....	2,775,361	37 5-12	2,766,583	92½	234,585	64	243,363	8 11-12
Deducting.....	2,766,583	92 6-12	..	..	..	..	234,585	64
Decrease of the General Expenditure of 1841 compared with that of 1840 was:							8,777	44 11-12

By comparing the Expenditure of 1840 and 1841 in the following table the difference is remarkable :

Y E A R S.	National Debt.		Bank Notes.		Expenses of the Interior.	
	£.	c.	£.	c.	£.	c.
1840.....	554,091	64	218,030	0	2,003,239	73 5-12
1841.....	785,217	44	179,623	0	1,801,743	48½
Balance in hand in the treasury of the republic, in 1840.....	..	..	..	..	1,560,826	68 8-12
General receipts in 1841.....	..	..	..	..	2,510,551	99 1-12
Bank notes issued during the year.....	..	..	..	..	670,800	..
Total.....	..	..	..	..	4,762,178	65 9-12
Expenses of the interior during the year 1841.....	..	..	1,801,743	48½	..	..
National debt sinking fund.....	..	..	785,217	44	..	..
Bank notes destroyed.....	..	..	179,623	..	..	..
	..	..	..	..	2,766,583	92 6-12

BALANCE in hand, in the Treasury, of the Republic on the 31st of December, 1841.

P L A C E S.	Foreign Specie.	National Specie.	TOTAL.
Gross amount in hand.....	£. 1,028,315 15	£. 553,180	£.
Treasury of Port-au-Prince.....	..	130,622 81	..
" Jeremie.....	4,737 21	6,413 31½	..
" Cayes.....	5,212 2	59,341 02	..
" Jacmel.....	7,023 50	31,021 81	..
" Gonaïves.....	4,020 94½	24,653 02	..
" Cape Haitien.....	..	14,993 28½	..
" Porte-Plate.....	9,282 78	19,590 82 8-12	..
" St. Domingo.....	9,719 89	123,06 91	..
Envois de fonds et mandats à régler.....	..	..	1,921,441 08 11-12
Total.....	..	..	74,152 74 4-12
	..	..	1,995,594 73 3-12

GOVERNMENTS OF ST. DOMINGO AND OF HAYTI, *December, 1846.*—In Domingo, or the Spanish part, Santa Anna, has published a constitution. It declares the limits of the republic to be the boundary of 1793—as appertaining to Spain. It declares the government to be *civil* not *military*, republican, popular, representative, elective, and responsible. The territory to be divided into five provinces: 1. Ampastella de Azun; 2. Santo Domingo; 3. Santa Cruz del Seybó; 4. La Concepcion de la Vija; 5. Santiago de los Caballeros. These provinces to be divided into communes. Citizenship is extended nearly to all—even to foreigners who pay a fixed amount of *taxes*. Sovereignty is vested in all the *citizens*. The executive is a president, with a legislative assembly, and council. In HAYTI President Riché has proclaimed the constitution of 1816, which is that already described as merely a transcript of that of France, with the exception of president for king, and *republic* for kingdom.

## TONNAGE DUTIES.

HAYTI.—The tonnage duty heretofore exacted on foreign vessels, at one dollar Spanish per ton, is increased to two dollars Spanish per ton (consequently, American vessels pay two dollars and twenty cents per ton).

All foreign vessels, going from one port to another in this island, will pay for each port visited an additional duty of 100 dollars, Haytian currency, on vessels under 150 tons.

Vessels from 150 to 200 tons, pay 150 dollars.

Vessels of 200 tons and upwards, pay 200 Haytien dollars.

The duties on wharfage and weighage, on merchandise *imported*, are increased to double their former rates.

The "territorial" duty on exports is still in force; but the duty of exportation is reduced, which reduces the export duty on coffee from twenty dollars, Haytien currency, per 1000 lbs., to twelve dollars.

Cocoa from ten dollars to four, per 1000 lbs.

Tobacco, in leaf, from fifteen dollars per 1000 lbs., to five dollars.

Logwood, from seven dollars per 1000 lbs., to two dollars.

Mahogany, from twenty-two dollars to twelve dollars per 1000 feet.

Hides of all kinds are free of export duty.

The wharfage, and the weighage and measuring are to be added to the foregoing, as follows:

On coffee, one dollar, Haytian currency.

On cocoa, " "

On tobacco, " "

On logwood, " "

On mahogany, " "

Hides are charged one cent, Haytian, each.

The present value of a Haytian dollar is two-fifths of a Spanish or American silver dollar, or sixty per cent below their par.

SAN DOMINGO.—Foreign vessels to pay one gourde or dollar in silver per ton, about 4s. 3d. sterling. Those taking on board mahogany or other cargoes the produce of the soil.

DESCRIPTION.	Tonnage Duty.
	dollars.
From 10 to 50 tons.....per vessel	250
" 51 to 100 do.....do	400
" 101 to 200 do.....do	600
" 201 to 300 do.....do	900
" 301 and upwards.....do	1500

## CHAPTER IV.

## SPANISH WEST INDIES.

SPAIN, notwithstanding the revolt and independence of her vast possessions on the continent of North and South America, still possesses fertile and magnificent insular colonies, in the western hemisphere.

The Abbé Raynal observes, in describing Cuba,—

" This, one of the largest islands in the world, served as the entrepôt of a great trade. It is regarded as the *boulevard* of the New World, and it has important productions. Under these aspects it merits serious attention.



"Cotton is the production, which may be naturally increased with profit in this island. At the time of its conquest it was very generally grown; now it has become so rare, that for years none of it has been exported.

"Although the Spaniard has an aversion, almost insurmountable, to imitate others, he has adopted in Cuba the culture of coffee; but in transplanting this production from foreign colonies, he did not imitate the activity which renders it valuable.

"Sugar, the most important production of the West Indies, would alone suffice to extend prosperity to Cuba; but the Spaniards have only a small number of plantations, where their best canes yield only a small quantity of inferior sugar.

"Spain possesses by far the most extensive and fertile part of the West Indian Islands. In active hands their islands would become the source of riches without limits in their present state they are frightful solitudes.

"It would be calumniating the Spaniards to believe them incapable, by character, of laborious and painful industry. If we consider the excessive fatigues, which are so patiently endured by those, of this nation, who follow the contraband trade, it is evident they endure much greater hardship and fatigue than is experienced in rural industry. If the Spaniards neglect to enrich themselves by labour, it is the fault of their government."

Such was the state of Cuba about sixty years ago.

The colonies still possessed by Spain in America, are the magnificent and fertile islands of Cuba and Porto Rico.

## CHAPTER V.

### CUBA.

CUBA is situated between the latitude of 19 deg. 50 min. north, and 23 deg. 12 min. north, and between the meridians of 74 deg. 8 min. west, and 84 deg. 58 min. west longitude. Its extreme length, following the centre, is calculated by some at 800 miles, by others, at not 700 miles. Its breadth varies from 20 to 130 miles. The area of this magnificent island is stated by Humboldt to be 3615 square leagues, or 32,535 geographical square miles. Mr. Turnbull's calculation is 31,468 square miles; that of its dependencies; viz., the Isle of Pines, 865; Turignano, 38; Romano, 172; Guajaba, 15; Coço, 28; Cruz, 59; Paredon Grande, 11; Barril, 13; De Puerto, 9; Eusenachos, 19; Frances, 14; Largo and other minor isles, 96; total, 32,807 square miles. If the latter is calculated as English statute miles there is a great discrepancy between the two estimates. We are inclined to believe in the correctness of Humboldt, as calculated in marine leagues, of twenty to the degree; viz., 220 marine leagues, in its extreme length, equal to 660 geographical miles, or 764½ British statute miles.

The coasts of Cuba are generally surrounded with reefs and shallows, within which are low sandy beaches in many parts, or more generally a slip of very low land, frequently overflowed by the sea, and nearly always wet and heathy. The lagoons, within the beaches and sands, yield a good deal of sea-salt. There are, however, many excellent harbours.

A cordillera of calcareous mountains extends from one end of the island to the other. Its soil is generally fertile, except where the limestone rocks protrude over the surface. The forests of Cuba are still of great extent. Mahogany, and other useful woods, are among the large indigenous trees. Palm-trees and plantains are abundant. Maize is indigenous. Only one small animal, the Hutia, has ever been known as indigenous. As to its mineralogy, its copper mines are by far the most valuable. Coal, which is highly bituminous, follows next. Asphaltum, marble, and jasper abound. It is doubtful whether there were ever any gold or silver mines worked in this island. That found among the natives, is now supposed to have been collected by washing the sands, and accumulated during ages by them.

In agriculture, especially in the cultivation of sugar and coffee, the inhabitants of Cuba, aided by slave labour, have made great progress since the year 1809, when the trade of this island was emancipated from the restriction of trading to no foreign country whatever. The administration of Cuba has, since that period, published, with apparently great care, official returns of the population, agriculture, revenue, and trade of the colony. These returns, made under the direction of Don Rama de Sagra, were commenced during the administrations of the Captain-general Don Francis Denis Vives, and of the Superintendent-general Conde de Villanueva. We have from these returns formed the condensed tables which follow.

*Population of Cuba.*—The census of 1775, gave a population of 170,370; that of 1791 gave 272,140; that of 1817 gave 551,998; and that of 1827 gave 704,487 inhabitants; viz., whites, 168,653 males and 142,398 females; total whites, 311,051. Free coloured and negroes, 51,962 males, 54,532 females; slaves, 183,290 males, 103,652 females.

STATEMENT of the White, and Free, and Slave-Coloured Population, in each of the Departments of the Island of Cuba, in the year 1841.

DEPARTMENTS.	Cities & Towns.	Villages.	Hamlets.	Rural Districts.	W H I T E S.			F R E E.		S L A V E S.		GRAND TOTAL.
								Co-	Ne-	Co-	Ne-	
								loured.	groes.	loured.	groes.	
					Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	TOTAL.	TOTAL.	TOTAL.	TOTAL.	
Western department.....	9	89	62	80	135,079	108,944	244,023	25,280	41,183	5,885	315,389	631,760
Central department.....	6	6	34	88	60,035	53,838	113,873	21,294	10,285	2,849	47,307	195,608
Eastern department.....	7	13	..	101	32,030	28,365	60,395	41,480	13,316	2,240	62,826	180,256
Total.....	22	108	96	279	227,144	191,147	418,291	88,054	64,784	10,974	425,521	1,007,624

Of the free coloured 43,658 were males, 44,396 females. Of the free negroes 32,145 were males, 32,739 females. Of the slave coloured 5868 were males, 5106 females. Of the slave negroes 275,382 were males, and only 150,139 females. Total free population, 571,129. Total slaves, 436,495. Excess of free over slave population 134,634.

There is a garrison of several battalions, and a small marine force:

*Agricultural Returns.*—In 1830, of the 468,523 caballerias of thirty-two English acres of land, which compose the whole territory, 38,276 were under sugar, coffee, tobacco, garden, and fruit cultivation, and 9734 in grazing-grounds, and in unfelled woods belonging to sugar and coffee estates.

	caballerias.
There were under sugar-cane plantations . . . . .	5394
„ coffee-trees . . . . .	5761
„ tobacco . . . . .	1389
In lesser, or garden and fruit, cultivation . . . . .	25,732
	<hr/>
Total caballerias . . . . .	38,276
Total acres . . . . .	1,224,832

It appears that there was an area of 430,247 caballerias, or 13,767,904 acres uncultivated in the whole island; some parts of which were appropriated to rearing and fattening animals, others to settlements or towns, and the remainder occupied by mountains, roads, coasts, rivers, and lakes; but the greater part were absolute wilds. The value of lands vested as private real property has been estimated as follows:—

	dollars.
32,857 caballerias in grazing grounds, for larger and for smaller cattle, and attached to Halos and Cerrales, at 100 dollars . . . . .	3,285,700
10,752 ditto in grazing grounds, attached to estates, with enclosures, at 1000 dollars . . . . .	10,952,000
15,300 ditto in sugar estates, at 1500 dollars . . . . .	22,950,000
9,200 ditto coffee estates . . . . .	13,800,000
20,732 ditto in smaller cultivation, provisions, &c., at 2000 dollars . . . . .	41,464,000
2778 ditto in tobacco, at 700 dollars . . . . .	1,944,600
	<hr/>
Total value of lands in 1830 . . . . .	94,396,300

Those under cocoa or cotton, are supposed to be included in the above.

The buildings, engines, materials of labour, and other utensils of country estates, were estimated in value as follows:

	dollars.
On the wild pastures . . . . .	1,737,000
On pasture or grazing attached to estates . . . . .	619,600
On sugar estates . . . . .	28,835,000
On coffee estates . . . . .	20,000,000
On smaller cultivation . . . . .	2,789,400
On tobacco plantations . . . . .	622,850
	<hr/>

Total value of buildings, utensils, &c., 1830 . . . . . 55,603,850 dollars

The value of the different products of cultivation were valued as follows, viz.,

	dollars.
Sugar-canes in the ground . . . . .	6,068,877
Coffee-trees . . . . .	32,500,000
Fruit-trees, vegetables, &c., of smaller estates . . . . .	41,464,000
The same on the larger estates . . . . .	5,476,700
Tobacco plants . . . . .	340,620
	<hr/>

Total value of plants in 1830 . . . . . 85,850,197 dollars

	dollars.
The value of the wood exported in 1830 was	155,563
Ten times the quantity exported was consumed on the island	1,555,630
The charcoal consumed has been valued at	2,107,300

Total annual value of the produce of woods . . . 3,818,493 dollars.

The minimum value of the forests of the island of Cuba was estimated in 1830 to be equal to 190,624,000 dollars.

Value of slaves in 1830 ; viz.,

	dollars.
100,000 slaves in sugar and coffee estates, at 300 dollars	30,000,000
31,055 ditto in smaller cultivation	9,316,500
7,927 ditto in tobacco	2,378,100

Total value of 138,982 slaves, supposed useful, at 300 dollars . . . 41,694,600 dollars.

The others being old or supposed of little or no value.

Value of live stock ; viz.,

	dollars.
1,058,732 beeves and 893,538 hogs existing in the original grazing grounds	21,282,077
140,539 oxen for labour and hauling	7,026,950
186,973 horses, supposing 20,000 employed in other private uses, separate from estates	9,348,650
9642 mules and asses, deducting 10,000 which may be found in other occupations	772,360
46,962 sheep, goats, &c.	187,848
1,000,000 domestic breeding birds	1,000,000

Total value of animals . . . 39,617,885 dollars.

#### RECAPITULATION.

	dollars.
Lands	94,396,300
Plants, including the forests	276,774,367
Buildings, engines, and utensils	54,603,850
Slaves	41,694,600
Animals	39,618,885

Representative value of agriculture . . . 507,088,002 dollars.

Representative value of the capital invested . . . 317,264,832 dollars.

#### VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIONS.

	dollars.
8,091,837 arrobas of sugar, white and brown	8,091,837
81,545 „ of inferior do.	40,772
35,103 hogsheads of molasses	262,932
2,883,528 arrobas of coffee	4,325,292
23,806 „ of cocoa	74,890
38,142 „ of cotton	125,000
500,000 „ of tobacco in the leaf	687,240
520,897 „ of rice	454,230
165,659 „ of beans, peas, garlic, onions	257,260
1,617,806 fauegas (nearly a barrel) of maize	4,853,418

Carried forward . . . 19,172,871

Brought forward . . . . .	19,172,871
4,051,245 horseloads of vegetables and fruits . . . . .	11,475,712
2,793,308 of grapes . . . . .	5,586,616
36,535 horseloads of casada . . . . .	146,144
2,107,300 bags of charcoal . . . . .	2,107,300
woods, or the products of woods . . . . .	1,741,195

Total value of vegetable productions . . . . . 40,229,838 dollars.

#### ANNUAL VALUE OF ANIMAL PRODUCTIONS.

	dollars.
180,289 beeves, slaughtered . . . . .	3,605,780
equal number of hides . . . . .	180,289
269,211 pigs . . . . .	1,346,055
60,000 calves, colts of all kinds . . . . .	1,200,000
30,000 animals giving wool . . . . .	120,000
1,953,120 domestic birds . . . . .	976,560
29,952 thousands of eggs . . . . .	1,060,800
592,800 jars of milk . . . . .	296,400
63,160 arrobas of virgin wax . . . . .	189,480
76,404 „ of honey . . . . .	47,752

Total value of animal productions . . . . . 9,023,116 dollars.

	dollars.
Vegetable productions . . . . .	34,629,868
Animal do. . . . .	9,023,116

Total gross produce of agriculture . . . . . 43,652,984

#### ESTIMATED NET RENT OF AGRICULTURAL AND RURAL INDUSTRY.

	dollars.
Net produce of the primitive grazing grounds . . . . .	2,928,405
„ of the grazing grounds of estates . . . . .	2,169,161
„ of sugar estates . . . . .	4,189,043
„ of coffee estates . . . . .	1,287,375
„ of smaller cultivation . . . . .	11,861,984
„ of tobacco . . . . .	372,654

Total net product . . . . . 22,808,622 dollars.

#### GENERAL RECAPITULATION.

	dollars.	sterling.
Representative value of the agriculture of Cuba . . . . .	508,189,332	£101,637,866
„ of capital invested . . . . .	317,264,832	63,490,593
„ of gross products . . . . .	49,662,987	9,932,597
„ of net rents . . . . .	22,808,622	4,561,724

#### CAPITALS INVESTED.

	dollars.	dollars.
1. Grazing grounds of all kinds, cost . . . . .	24,149,417	produce 5,051,835
2. Sugar estates . . . . .	83,780,877	„ 8,862,087
3. Coffee estates . . . . .	85,825,000	„ 4,325,292
4. Vegetable and fruit plantations . . . . .	111,861,984	„ 24,867,638
5. Tobacco plantations . . . . .	6,532,420	„ 681,240
6. Menageries . . . . .	26,767,977	„ 5,051,836

We have no accounts of the present extent of cultivation in Cuba; but by comparing the value of exportable produce of 1830 with that of 1842, and by various estimates, we consider it probable that the lands under sugar, coffee, tobacco, and gardens, may fairly be estimated at 54,000 caballerias, or 1,728,000 acres. In 1840 the number of persons engaged in agriculture were, on 1238 sugar estates, 138,701 persons; on 1838 coffee plantations, 114,760 persons; and on 42,549 farms, 393,993 persons. Total number employed in agriculture, 647,454 labourers.

If we compare this extent with the remaining vast area of the fertile soils of Cuba, which are still uncultivated, and the produce which the whole island at present yields, it can scarcely be an exaggeration to say, that Europe might draw as much coffee and sugar from Cuba alone as the quantity at present consumed. But the process of reclaiming the forests and waste lands must necessarily be slow, even by slave labour; for that labour must not only be hereafter more limited, but it would appear from the returns of free labour in Porto Rico, and from the Prize Essay lately approved of in Jamaica, that free labour is cheaper than slave labour.

In 1760, the produce of coffee and sugar together, in Cuba, only amounted to about 5,000,000 lbs. Forty years afterwards the produce of both increased to above 40,000,000 lbs. In 1820, the exports increased to above 100,000,000 lbs.; and since that period the increase will appear by referring to the tables of the trade of Cuba, which follow. In 1800, there were, according to Don Sagra, but eighty coffee farms and plantations; in 1817, they increased to 780; in 1827, to 2067; at present it is estimated to above 3000. Tobacco is indigenous, and the best quality is grown, but it is said not to be profitable to the planter. In 1826, the exports of cigars amounted to 197,194 lbs.; in 1837, to 792,438 lbs. The culture of cotton and indigo is on the decline. Maize, rice, and plantains are abundantly grown, also potatoes and some wheat. Mr. Turnbull says, that burning the wood on the ground to be cleared deteriorates the soil: in North America, and even in Old Spain, it is burned to fertilise the soil. There is one railroad constructed; the common roads are very bad.

## CHAPTER VI.

### CUSTOMS DUTIES AND REGULATIONS OF CUBA.

THE customs and fiscal system of Cuba has been greatly improved since 1809. Differential duties on cargoes in Spanish and in foreign ships are, however, maintained.

#### IMPORT DUTIES.

The rate of duty charged on the importation of foreign produce and manufactures, in foreign bottoms, are  $24\frac{1}{4}$  and  $30\frac{1}{4}$  per cent on valuations attached to each article in the tariff, excepting flour, hogs, and tarred cordage, which pay a fixed duty; and as a general

rule, although there are a few exceptions, foreign produce and manufactures in Spanish bottoms, from a foreign port, pay  $17\frac{1}{2}$  and  $21\frac{1}{2}$ , and Spanish produce and manufactures in foreign bottoms, from a Spanish port, pay the same; and foreign produce and manufactures in Spanish bottoms, direct from the Peninsula, pay  $13\frac{3}{4}$  and  $16\frac{3}{4}$  per cent.

Spanish produce and manufactures (except flour, which pays 10s. sterling per barrel), imported in Spanish bottoms, direct from the Peninsula, pay  $6\frac{1}{2}$  per cent on the valuation in the tariff, but after having touched in any foreign port, they pay duty as if shipped from that port.

#### EXPORT DUTIES.

The produce of Cuba pays export duty at the following rates:

Foreign flag, for any port,  $6\frac{1}{4}$  per cent upon the valuation of tariff.

Spanish flag, for a foreign port,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent ditto.

Spanish flag, for a Spanish port,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  per cent ditto.

Except leaf tobacco, which pays  $12\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $6\frac{1}{4}$ , and  $2\frac{1}{4}$  per cent, according to the flag and destination; and clayed sugar, which pays 1s. 1d. sterling per 100 lbs. in foreign bottoms, and  $11\frac{1}{2}$ d. sterling in Spanish bottoms; whilst rum, tafia, swine, horses, mules, horned cattle, cigars, and molasses pay the same duty in all cases.

On the total amount of all duties an additional 1 per cent is levied, under the denomination of "dencho de borlanza," and of late years an additional impost of one-seventh of the amount of duties has been added, to meet the expenses of the late war, except on the import of Spanish flour and the export of sugar, coffee, molasses, leaf tobacco, and cigars, which have had a fixed additional duty imposed.

Foreign flour remains untouched, the old duty amounting nearly to a prohibition.

On all bottled liquors there is a deduction made of 5 per cent on the duties, as a compensation for breakage; and on earthenware and glass 6 per cent for the same cause.

On jerked beef, from Buenos Ayres and Brazils, 14 per cent; from the United States and Campeachy 6 per cent is allowed for waste and damage.

There is also a small impost on imported liquors, to meet the expenses of the "casa de beneficencia" of the Havana, at the rate of 2s. sterling per pipe, 1s. per cask or hogshcad, 6d. per demijohn, and 6d. per dozen bottles.

Coffee pays an additional municipal duty of about 13d. sterling per 100 lbs.

Gold and silver, of the proper standard, when properly manifested and reported, may be imported free of duty, otherwise 4 per cent is levied. Gold pays an export duty of  $1\frac{1}{4}$  per cent, and silver one of  $2\frac{1}{4}$ , but the duty is generally evaded, although at the risk of seizure both of specie and vessel.

Foreign agricultural implements and machinery, in foreign bottoms, pay  $24\frac{1}{4}$  per cent *ad valorem*; but steam-engines for the use of the mines, ploughs, stallions, mares, rice-mills, and all implements for the manufacture of sugar, may be imported free of duty.

Cotton, green fruits, tobacco stems, syrup, and lime juice are exported duty free.

Sugar, coffee, cotton, tobacco in leaf, and cigars, air-guns, daggers, pocket-pistols, knives with points, and obscene prints, are not allowed to be imported; and books and printed papers generally are subject to the inspection of a censor before leaving the custom-house.

Gunpowder and muskets are the only goods allowed to be deposited at St. Jago de Cuba, and as the slave-trade falls off so does the deposit of these articles. The Havana is the only general port of deposit in the island.

Merchandise having paid duty inwards pays none on exportation.

Every master of a vessel entering the port is obliged to present two manifests of his cargo and stores; one to the boarding-officers of the customs, and another at the time of making the entry and taking the oaths, twenty-four hours after arrival, with permission to make any necessary corrections within the twelve working hours; and every consignee is bound to deliver a detailed invoice of each cargo to his, her, or their consignment, within forty-eight hours after the vessel entering the port, and heavy penalties are incurred from mere omission or want of accuracy.

The total amount of duties paid upon the leading articles of *import* and *export* in foreign bottoms are shown in the following table, reduced to British money.

## DUTY ON IMPORTS.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.		
Beef.....	barrel	0	12	6	Tar.....	barrel	0	3	4½
— jerked Brazil.....	100 lbs.	0	6	11½	Wines, Marseille.....	half pipe	1	7	6½
— ditto United States.....	do.	0	8	11½	— ditto.....	dozen	0	4	0
Bread, pilot and navy.....	barrel	0	8	2½	— Bordeaux.....	half pipe	1	18	1½
Butter.....	100 lbs.	0	10	9	— ditto.....	dozen	0	5	2½
Candles, tallow.....	do.	0	16	¾	— Catalonia.....	pipe	2	8	6
— sperm.....	do.	1	15	9½	Sheetings.....	piece	0	11	2
Cheese, Dutch and English.....	do.	0	13	11½	Satins.....	do.	0	18	7
— American.....	do.	0	12	3½	Chairs, Windsor.....	dozen	1	7	11½
Cordage, tarred.....	do.	1	8	6	Boards.....	1000 feet	1	2	4½
Flour, foreign.....	barrel	2	0	5	Hoops.....	1000	2	0	3
Fi-sh. cod and scale.....	100 lbs.	0	3	1½	Box of Hooks.....	each	0	1	0
— herring.....	barrel	0	6	4	Hogshead ditto.....	co.	0	1	1½
— mackarel.....	do.	0	5	½	Coals.....	ton	0	3	7
Hams.....	100 lbs.	0	14	0	Powder.....	100 lbs.	1	0	2
Lard.....	do.	0	10	¾	Earthenware.....	crate	2	10	4
Nails.....	do.	0	7	10	Axes.....	dozen	0	8	5
Oil, whale.....	gallon	0	0	7	Machets.....	do.	0	10	6
— linseed.....	do.	0	0	7	Hoes.....	do.	0	5	1
Onions, ropes.....	100 lbs.	0	4	6	Tacking knives and forks.....	do.	0	3	5
Potatoes.....	barrel	0	1	2½	Iron wrought in bars.....	100 lbs.	0	4	6
Pork.....	do.	0	19	7	Sheet copper.....	do.	1	14	11
Rice.....	100 lbs.	0	8	5	Tumblers, all sizes.....	dozen	0	1	2
Soap.....	do.	0	14	0	Wine glasses, ditto.....	do.	0	1	2
Coffee.....	do.	0	2	5½	Cigars.....	1000	0	2	6½
Sugar.....	do.	0	1	1	Rum.....	cask	0	2	0
Molasses.....	cask	0	3	0	Tafia.....	do.	0	2	0
Fustic.....	ton	0	1	1	Wax.....	100 lbs.	0	5	1
Lignum vitæ.....	do.	0	3	0	Hides.....	each	0	0	5
Tobacco.....	100 lbs.	0	6	9					

The tonnage duty on Spanish vessels is 5 rials, or 2s. 6d. sterling per register ton.

On foreign vessels, 12 rials, or 6s. sterling.

On vessels arriving in distress or in ballast, or departing empty, no duty is levied.

Beside the tonnage duty, every foreign square-rigged vessel entering with cargo and loading here, incurs about 17l. sterling expenses, with 5½ dollars or 1l. 2s. sterling for each day occupied in discharging. Foreign fore and aft vessels, pay about 3l. sterling less port charges. Spanish vessels incur nearly the same amount of charges.

Every vessel is required to bring a bill of health, certified by the British consul at the port of her departure, or at that nearest to the same, and want of attention to this rule subjects the vessel to quarantine.

The ton is composed of 20 quintals.

The gallon in use here is equal to that of the English old measure.

The dollar is worth about 4s. sterling: the foregoing calculations are at that rate.

The Sevillian piseta, worth one-fifth part of a milled dollar, is the coin chiefly in circulation in this part of the island; it was permitted to be imported up to the year 1831, at the rate of four pisetas to the dollar, and consequently has driven almost every other coin beyond its aliquot parts out of circulation. The Spanish government, however, at length aware that smuggling transactions in these pisetas were carried on to a great extent, have lately issued an order reducing them to their proper value, and paying the holders the difference of 20 per cent in coupons to be redeemed hereafter at the will of the authorities.

## TONNAGE DUTIES AND PORT CHARGES.

Tonnage duty on Spanish vessels 62½ cents; and on foreign vessels 8 dls. 50 cts. per ton.

In the port of Havana an additional duty is exacted of 21½ cents per ton on all vessels, national or foreign, for the support of the dredging machine (pontoon).

The wharf dues in Havana are on Spanish vessels, 75 cents per day; other nations 1 dlr. 50 cts. per day for each 100 tons of their register measurement.

Lighthouse dues, officers' fees, &c., are not estimated, there being no official information in the department with regard to them, except for the port of Baracoa. The port charges differ in the various ports; those of Baracoa are:—tonnage duty, 1 dlr. 50 cts. per ton; anchorage, 12 dls.; free pass at the fort, 3 dls.; health officer's fee for boarding vessels, 8 dls.; custom-house interpreter, 5 dls.; officer's fee to remain on board to seal and unseal while discharging, 5 dls.; inspecting vessel's register, 8 dls.; clearance 8 dollars.

The collection of the duties is made in a very simple manner. The island of Cuba is divided into customs' intendancies, of which Havana is the principal.



The intendency is organised into seven branches; viz., the intendant, the superior council of the hacienda, the tribunal of accounts, the accountant-general, the treasurer-general, the administration of the customs, and the administration of the internal revenue. The administration of the customs is comprised of the administrator or collector, the accountant, and the treasurer.

When a vessel arrives at the Havana, she is first boarded by the health officer; after whom comes the revenue officer, and the smuggling preventive service.

A copy of the custom-house regulations, in Spanish, French, and English, is handed to the captain, and a manifest required of him of all the particulars of his vessel and cargo. Every article on board the vessel omitted in the manifest, is subject to confiscation.

Within forty-eight hours after the entry of the vessel, every consignee must deliver a detailed statement of the articles coming to him, with their quantities, weights, and measures, all reduced to the legal standard.

All the documents and papers relating to a vessel are stitched together in a book, with the signatures and seals of all the government officers through whose hands the several documents pass. A copy of this book is made for the use of the inspectors and appraisers; the latter function being restrained within very narrow limits, by a printed tariff of all articles of import, with a valuation to each, which valuation in a great degree defines the duties of their *ad valorem* character. As fast as the inspection and appraisal takes place, the consignee is permitted to remove the goods, by procuring the signature of some responsible person to the words inscribed in the book, "I make myself answerable for the duties." The inspection and appraisal being concluded, the book is returned to the accountant's office where the liquidation of the duties is forthwith made.

The payment is then proceeded with. These payments are mostly cash; that is to say, on some articles, whatever may be the amount, cash is required; upon other articles the duties are cash under 1000 dollars. If the amount is greater, a credit of one-fourth is given for sixty days, and one-fourth payable at the end of each succeeding month—making five months' credit in all. The security for this credit consists simply in the promissory note of the consignee, without endorsement, with the power, in case of a failure, to convert every other note of the same individual into a cash debt; the individual to be for ever after incapacitated to enter goods except for cash.

This system has been in force many years, and under it no loss whatever has been sustained by the government.

Formerly the same credits required the endorsement of a holder of real estate, but this was abandoned on account of its insecurity.

The exports of the island produce are generally for account of speculations, sometimes for account of European refiners, and rarely for account of the planters. The chief speculators are the United States and European merchants. Shipowners, and merchants in Cuba, often take interests in cargoes, and some are shipped on account of speculators at Havana. The produce being always purchased for cash, it is sometimes done with the nett proceeds of imports. Sometimes specie is imported for the purpose; but a large proportion is paid for by bills of exchange. Drawers of bills, of good character, can always sell them to any amount. When abroad, bills are not in demand; returns for imports are made in produce for account of their owners, instead of being made in bills drawn against the same produce for account of some speculator.

Money accounts are kept in pesos, reals, and maravedis. The peso, or dollar, is equal to 8 reals plate, or 20 reals vellon. The real plate is equal to 34 maravedis. By the act of Congress of 1799, the real of plate is estimated at 10 cents, and the real vellon at 5 cents, and they are so calculated at the custom-houses. There are, also, as in other parts of the Spanish dominions, halves, quarters, eighths, and sixteenths of the dollar.

The gold coins are the doubloon, and its subdivisions. The doubloon is equal to 8 escudos d'oro, or gold crowns, and is legally worth 10 dollars, but the price varies, according to weight, and sometimes to demand.

*Weights and Measures.*—The pound is equal to about 1 lb. 4 drs. avoirdupois; making 100 lbs. or libras, equal to 101 lbs. 7 oz. avoirdupois.

The subdivisions are:—36 grains = 1 adarme; 2 adarmes = 1 drachma; 8 drachmas = 1 onza; 16 onzas = 1 libra; 25 libras = 1 arroba; 4 arrobas = 1 quintal.

The vara is equal to 33,384 inches, or 108 varas = 100 yards. The fanega is equal

to 3 bushels nearly, or 200 lbs. Spanish. The arroba of liquid measure is equal to 4245 gallons.

IMPORTS and Exports of the Precious Metals to and from Cuba.

M E T A L.	1839	1840	1841	1842
	dollars.	dollars.	dollars.	dollars.
<b>IMPORTS.</b>				
Coined gold.....	1,497,408	908,108	595,780	792,124
„ silver.....	709,770	454,118	185,550	360,646
Total.....	2,207,178	1,362,226	781,639	1,158,770
<b>EXPORTS.</b>				
Coined gold.....	850,858	526,322	326,842	154,055
„ silver.....	874,945	520,778	765,829	1,136,805
Total.....	1,725,803	1,053,100	1,092,671	1,290,660
Excess of imports.....	481,375	209,126		
„ exports.....	.....	.....	311,032	131,891
Exports of specie to the United States.....				dollars. 51,357
Imports „ from „				177,120
Excess of imports.....				125,763

STATISTICS of the Comparative and Aggregate Amount of the Commerce of the Island of Cuba with all Nations.

Y E A R S.	I M P O R T S.						E X P O R T S.					
	National commerce.	In national vessels.	United States.	England.	Spanish American ports.	France.	National commerce.	In national vessels.	United States.	England.	Spanish American ports.	France.
1826.....	dollars. 2,838,793	dollar.. 314,683	dollars. 5,632,808	dollars. 1,323,627	.....	dollars. 1,169,451	dollars. 1,992,689	dollars. 185,878	dollars. 3,894,597	dollars. 1,583,474	.....	dollars. 1,162,218
1827.....	2,511,322	319,728	7,102,495	1,618,371	.....	1,472,204	2,281,250	184,059	4,107,449	1,605,073	.....	1,043,618
1828.....	4,523,302	431,553	6,599,096	1,770,085	.....	1,035,855	1,556,224	711,479	3,176,061	1,611,820	.....	754,812
1829.....	4,901,043	844,826	5,734,765	1,837,775	.....	1,254,947	2,292,580	562,653	3,191,535	1,729,404	.....	907,808
1830.....	4,739,776	1,051,538	4,791,544	1,745,388	.....	721,648	3,740,717	543,267	4,266,782	1,233,554	.....	737,736
1831.....	4,121,829	1,825,890	4,690,308	1,405,983	.....	669,604	2,193,761	727,338	3,921,692	1,567,720	.....	441,058
1832.....	3,576,707	3,178,590	3,542,036	1,257,064	.....	805,824	2,173,537	993,401	3,108,466	2,101,686	.....	360,099
1833.....	3,185,781	4,777,580	4,461,472	1,625,173	1,371,786	927,391	1,854,714	1,274,040	4,386,885	910,981	19,678	531,321
1834.....	3,412,487	4,970,013	3,690,101	1,676,918	1,747,221	906,414	2,074,502	1,401,568	3,824,724	2,080,387	16,214	667,431
1835.....	3,508,349	5,206,955	5,406,919	1,689,465	2,084,552	904,140	1,801,092	1,114,693	4,365,569	1,754,676	10,275	603,985
1836.....	4,470,725	5,680,070	6,553,281	1,522,429	1,579,588	817,445	2,348,453	917,733	5,513,921	1,700,115	36,185	489,554
1837.....	4,659,153	6,166,191	6,548,057	1,373,064	1,099,367	861,360	2,919,474	1,294,282	5,792,623	2,990,466	248,323	1,344,608
1838.....	4,460,987	6,163,152	6,202,002	1,439,300	1,713,650	816,951	2,692,159	1,532,840	5,574,591	3,083,328	30,562	771,574
1839.....	5,320,515	7,108,704	6,132,794	1,770,491	1,407,125	714,664	2,719,792	1,051,785	5,528,043	5,141,098	70,983	845,906
1840.....	5,295,261	6,684,718	5,051,125	1,437,109	915,541	618,461	3,473,630	2,044,441	5,600,739	6,749,438	37,219	908,605
1842.....	5,557,351	.....	6,200,221	3,110,698	2,487,894	1,476,752	3,729,970	.....	5,282,574	5,259,606	301,562	1,617,712

Y E A R S.	I M P O R T S.					E X P O R T S.				
	Hanse Towns and the Pays Bas.	Ports of the Baltic.	Italy and Portugal.	Warehouse.	TOTAL.	Hanse Towns and the Pays Bas.	Ports of the Baltic.	Italy and Portugal.	Warehouse.	TOTAL.
1826.....	dollars. 1,631,125	dollars. 16,849	dollars. 218,794	dollars. 1,759,621	dollars. 14,925,754	dollars. 2,998,154	dollars. 487,223	dollars. 200,761	dollars. 1,312,830	dollars. 13,809,838
1827.....	1,640,011	192,826	309,047	2,066,646	17,352,854	2,651,083	487,288	439,402	1,483,066	14,286,192
1828.....	2,082,006	176,027	282,584	2,033,507	19,534,922	2,809,229	783,521	237,289	1,473,020	13,114,362
1829.....	1,346,875	87,886	115,203	2,521,442	18,695,866	4,406,813	904,920	303,540	1,653,247	13,952,405
1830.....	1,701,358	81,058	102,116	1,236,283	16,171,562	2,448,290	1,035,368	331,137	1,521,144	15,870,968
1831.....	1,808,899	20,632	50,592	895,061	15,548,791	2,188,299	544,839	433,466	890,614	12,918,711
1832.....	1,916,197	33,843	87,884	796,511	15,198,465	2,590,813	1,135,525	393,574	737,009	13,595,017
1833.....	1,145,967	90,931	96,754	828,193	18,511,132	1,771,381	1,137,774	250,511	858,813	13,096,100
1834.....	855,363	19,215	151,151	1,134,407	18,563,300	2,289,782	1,081,284	101,443	654,615	14,487,955
1835.....	619,211	55,687	145,443	1,107,345	20,722,072	2,076,001	994,771	158,926	1,179,262	14,059,246
1836.....	766,959	59,008	92,628	1,099,771	22,551,969	1,934,935	1,029,570	264,730	1,132,942	15,398,245
1837.....	565,048	28,341	95,450	2,639,621	22,940,357	2,713,586	644,018	523,106	1,875,918	20,346,407
1838.....	516,498	79,193	64,993	2,673,545	24,729,878	2,698,163	1,646,953	366,643	1,674,287	20,471,102
1839.....	952,078	124,405	36,009	2,087,011	25,217,796	2,651,088	2,045,001	424,905	2,478,848	21,481,848
1840.....	1,010,291	47,014	29,492	3,357,172	24,760,189	2,835,620	924,398	319,941	2,987,745	25,941,783
1842.....	3,402,355	188,354	191,464	2,921,304	24,637,527	3,588,917	770,067	326,652	1,807,536	26,694,701

## IMPORTS and Exports of Cuba, for 1842, distinguishing the Flag.

C O U N T R I E S.	I M P O R T S.		E X P O R T S.	
	Spanish Vessels.	Foreign Vessels.	Spanish Ships.	Foreign Ships.
	dollars.	dollars.	dollars.	dollars.
Spain .....	5,508,035	49,316	3,729,970	
United States .....	474,262	5,725,959	243,683	5,038,891
France .....	989,931	486,821	515,678	1,102,034
England .....	2,000,212	1,110,485	697,552	8,562,103
Holland .....	129,104	195,827	18,336	434,801
Belgium .....	372,080	5,762	64,497	307,699
Germany .....	2,332,113	363,417	430,281	2,333,302
Italy .....	138,381	37,312	75,816	235,998
Portugal .....	160	15,611	10,909	5,907
Denmark .....	90,518	61,198	7,255	52,401
Spanish America .....	1,342,150	1,145,743	280,796	20,776
Brazil .....	....	37,638	....	
Russia .....	....	....	....	710,411
Warehouse .....	2,021,394	....	....	1,807,536
	15,398,439	9,239,089	6,072,813	20,611,789

## IMPORTS into the Island of Cuba, in 1839, 1840, 1841, and 1842.

A R T I C L E S.	1839	1840	1841	1842
<b>L I Q U O R S.</b>	dollars.	dollars.	dollars.	dollars.
Sweet oil .....	372,403	228,960	306,702	266,777
Rum (aquardiente) .....	170,602	161,322	259,598	250,600
Malt liquors .....	171,727	180,760	222,617	102,478
Gin .....	75,170	106,599	100,092	198,205
Cider .....	30,791	25,762	37,498	22,765
Vinegar .....	11,124	8,812	12,890	11,298
Wine, white .....	87,132	101,722	155,713	135,721
Wine, red .....	1,382,240	1,103,971	1,229,764	1,263,713
Other liquors .....	89,365	82,030	45,036	42,144
Total liquors .....	2,390,558	1,999,958	2,429,910	2,302,701
<b>P R O V I S I O N S.</b>				
Pork .....	40,571	55,296	62,275	38,944
Beef .....	46,417	46,344	50,170	34,814
— smoked .....	2,560	4,230	9,187	12,712
— jerked .....	1,055,433	1,582,278	1,869,823	1,806,610
Sauces .....	30,620	30,334	30,833	40,867
Bacon .....	28,013	36,569	28,785	37,040
Ham .....	81,728	81,174	130,300	122,718
Total provisions .....	1,885,102	1,836,254	2,186,373	2,003,711
<b>S P I C E S.</b>				
Saffron .....	31,896	48,186	18,525	10,697
Cinnamon .....	47,376	13,984	12,180	8,867
Gloves .....	4,241	6,021	3,406	1,862
Pimento .....	5,389	1,707	5,386	3,013
Pepper .....	8,422	23,857	11,250	2,968
Other Spices .....	18,900	19,677	9,428	8,977
Total spices .....	119,224	114,332	60,274	45,384
<b>F R U I T S.</b>				
Olives .....	31,033	33,709	33,442	39,295
Almonds .....	53,284	51,720	43,340	61,986
Filberts .....	9,312	4,908	11,194	14,575
Prunes .....	9,867	6,156	3,512	5,482
Figs .....	14,232	16,781	9,584	12,971
Raisins .....	51,382	51,466	66,338	78,421
Other fruits .....	57,124	64,568	60,133	51,057
Total fruits .....	226,234	229,306	227,569	263,787
<b>B R E A D S T U F F S.</b>				
Rice .....	838,914	1,037,773	1,030,764	971,484
Cocoa .....	40,463	174,428	30,083	27,239
Beans .....	38,877	26,622	37,805	31,751
— Spanish .....	79,332	62,322	50,542	83,353
Wheat flour .....	2,416,611	2,425,162	2,843,193	2,358,896
Indian meal .....	810	2,452	6,927	1,017
Indian corn .....	1,457	4,662	3,592	10,684
Other breadstuffs .....	28,386	23,047	8,972	21,950
Total breadstuffs .....	3,444,850	3,751,568	4,012,408	3,506,883

(continued.)

ARTICLES.	1839	1840	1841	1842
<b>LINENS.</b>	dollars.	dollars.	dollars.	dollars.
Drills .....	284,933	209,755	158,638	287,824
Cambrics .....	22,830	10,160	19,282	23,150
Stockings .....	3,118	0,166	5,833	27,146
Lace .....	23,653	16,128	1,370	290
Russias .....	328,317	276,302	200,354	353,672
Holland .....	24,102	21,871	26,514	49,612
Irish .....	30,317	70,533	29,265	67,115
Caleta .....	377,741	193,798	233,614	416,602
Cress .....	171,494	185,002	129,745	152,530
Listados .....	460,629	313,752	55,224	220,500
Platillas .....	453,842	512,941	613,807	690,812
Lawns .....	37,975	43,407	33,830	36,545
Estopillas .....	113,557	127,354	69,881	148,700
Other linens .....	307,778	458,077	368,533	568,822
<b>Total linens .....</b>	<b>2,634,286</b>	<b>2,445,255</b>	<b>1,943,880</b>	<b>3,043,220</b>
<b>SHOES AND LEATHER.</b>				
Boots .....	11,608	7,490	3,199	1,476
Tanned skins .....	173,501	157,440	....	134,840
Saddles .....	49,013	57,042	38,060	53,208
Leather .....	57,141	50,306	57,874	31,888
Shoes .....	289,109	127,363	192,545	131,349
Other peltry .....	70,893	125,293	153,005	33,672
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>651,256</b>	<b>524,034</b>	<b>384,687</b>	<b>383,894</b>
<b>LUMBER.</b>				
Hoops .....	87,446	97,626	105,841	68,185
Hogsheads .....	278,864	223,120	525,837	700,551
Fustic .....	141,134	66,078	1,507	2,127
Boards .....	655,982	733,467	720,092	515,047
Shingles .....	9,174	5,961	7,642	6,134
Other lumber .....	120,177	204,801	17,649	27,299
<b>Total lumber .....</b>	<b>1,392,777</b>	<b>1,331,033</b>	<b>1,379,158</b>	<b>1,319,343</b>
<b>OILS.</b>				
Whale .....	102,711	136,194	180,810	132,968
Lard .....	620,245	507,124	748,768	723,525
Butter .....	33,861	47,149	77,811	80,635
Cheese .....	67,328	94,410	132,147	136,182
Tallow .....	26,609	95,116	62,188	58,029
Tallow candles .....	152,937	169,997	223,048	161,425
Sperm candles .....	42,037	64,841	38,100	102,021
Other oils .....	....	....	42,458	53,765
<b>Total oils .....</b>	<b>1,615,728</b>	<b>1,103,741</b>	<b>1,443,180</b>	<b>1,449,750</b>
<b>FISH.</b>				
Herring .....	17,333	20,149	9,754	19,566
Atun .....	2,659	1,228	1,417	3,943
Cod .....	318,016	365,408	334,934	330,478
Mackarel .....	16,981	7,177	568	12,683
Salt fish .....	16,783	15,066	39,012	33,859
Sardines .....	26,015	29,879	44,704	45,878
Salmon .....	894	832	2,710	2,129
<b>Total fish .....</b>	<b>398,711</b>	<b>439,739</b>	<b>431,096</b>	<b>448,475</b>
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>				
Onions .....	28,633	38,261	39,833	41,004
Vermicelli .....	114,219	117,129	78,511	137,765
Crackers .....	28,109	25,768	18,840	9,729
Potatoes .....	67,366	77,759	95,662	127,619
Teas .....	4,434	4,078	2,210	12,010
Vegetables and pickles .....	49,425	33,732	55,728	47,367
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>292,270</b>	<b>290,727</b>	<b>290,789</b>	<b>216,394</b>
<b>WOOLLENS.</b>				
Bombazines .....	3,531	2,843	1,028	2,121
Rajze .....	52,147	87,667	30,907	49,589
Ca-simere .....	3,687	2,609	2,207	8,412
Cloth .....	71,898	88,061	52,580	81,773
Frozadus .....	66,197	70,438	43,848	51,046
Other woollens .....	83,005	106,224	64,580	83,195
<b>Total woollens .....</b>	<b>281,005</b>	<b>357,842</b>	<b>195,246</b>	<b>275,936</b>
<b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b>				
Almond oil .....	26,930	9,717	....	86,497
Linseed .....	24,647	20,899	....	12,408
Tar .....	9,403	9,717	9,432	8,148
Horses and mules .....	17,000	20,899	13,935	19,041
Live stock .....	184	422	....	5,594
Indigo .....	216,190	280,855	....	200
Coal .....	14,513	21,768	43,039	107,017

(continued.)

ARTICLES.	1839	1840	1841	1842
	dollars.	dollars.	dollars.	dollars.
Glass .....	213,393	145,746	111,558	146,732
Ironware .....	911,127	695,632	737,135	672,828
Caps .....	5,41	6,451	2,139	3,899
Cochineal .....	107,58	62,980		
Ice .....	56,60	60,772	149,960	140,040
Twine .....	1,726	35,009	17,467	10,305
Soap .....	4,0398	489,456	258,094	339,529
Rigging .....	32,554	92,602	20,474	30,131
Bricks .....	43,974	66,729	58,674	42,802
Books .....	79,013	67,919	73,681	75,588
Marbleware .....	20,299	12,213	17,925	21,945
Earthenware .....	137,276	146,139	158,515	81,442
Machinery .....	21,707	28,180	....	90,933
Medicine .....	169,470	101,837	122,998	137,755
Hardware .....	546,621	711,885	174,186	381,735
Furniture .....	66,794	68,102	76,387	105,222
White paper .....	199,176	116,983	91,391	118,301
Wrapping paper .....	60,770	....	....	110,000
Paper hangings .....	6,982	3,502	52,091	20,107
Perfumery .....	65,488	67,651	95,158	74,284
Paint .....	60,777	46,406	58,230	38,086
Powder .....	55,349	27,811	18,841	24,133
Jewellery .....	43,415	81,132	63,213	70,928
Clothing .....	53,868	....	38,498	34,676
Bagging .....	63,570	110,519	109,781	79,184
Salt .....	100,813	115,612	238,145	156,321
Leeches .....	12,880	15,730	....	15,150
Knives .....	67,919	133,508	67,992	87,166
Hats .....	74,770	90,021	45,207	128,057
Tobacco leaf .....	18,621	18,630	....	....
— stems .....	12,853	38,211	21,459	28,650
Snuff .....	1,715	1,481	1,776	1,077
Chairs .....	59,579	49,215	....	....
Sarsaparilla .....	12,321	25,003	4,955	5,697
Yesso .....	10,157	3,641	3,517	3,235
Other articles .....	254	89,850	190,112	310,216
<b>Total miscellaneous ..</b>	<b>4,196,306</b>	<b>4,191,105</b>	<b>3,183,025</b>	<b>3,834,988</b>
<b>COTTON MANUFACTURES.</b>				
Cotton wool .....	399,926	2,054,086	....	2,322
Coquillo .....	4,388	661	5,191	....
Drills .....	139,866	167,065	181,078	77,306
Listados .....	382,237	122,556	124,246	184,698
Nankeen .....	10,418	11,350	1,687	506
Blankets .....	62,139	24,523	32,389	47,486
Stockings .....	197,314	133,318	142,252	150,325
Muslins .....	360,478	224,796	364,941	383,326
Cambrics .....	169,972	116,778	2,429	124,607
Dresses .....	22,246	13,531	158,980	54,783
Handkerchiefs .....	334,430	243,137	152,652	138,484
Calicoes .....	485,207	270,412	469,981	265,698
Other articles .....	825,088	749,729	377,648	360,571
<b>Total cotton manufactures.</b>	<b>3,086,707</b>	<b>4,132,722</b>	<b>1,875,065</b>	<b>1,749,312</b>
<b>SILKS.</b>				
Ribbons .....	85,737	102,549	55,747	75,806
Shawls .....	49,784	28,981	9,734	62,409
Silk net .....	26,281	20,722	11,545	3,140
Mantillas .....	4,948	7,983	8,959	9,809
Stockings .....	33,730	19,457	35,146	30,827
Handkerchiefs .....	105,883	80,041	45,254	47,667
Umbrellas .....	20,373	18,316	14,324	8,834
Net goods .....	8,309	1,419	....	....
Satin .....	35,895	37,580	45,862	63,551
Serge .....	10,010	3,723	4,851	7,986
Sewing silk .....	35,771	20,731	....	11,116
Tafeta .....	12,182	9,721	4,350	22,870
Dresses .....	490	951	68,530	1,002
Other silks .....	54,663	71,377	....	41,047
<b>Total silks .....</b>	<b>484,062</b>	<b>432,551</b>	<b>304,302</b>	<b>386,064</b>
<b>METALS.</b>				
Quicksilver .....	23,838	....	....	147,175
Nails .....	143,586	126,375	....	94,058
Copper .....	127,269	57,590	177,958	82,729
Iron .....	261,855	118,782	46,130	792,124
Coined gold .....	1,497,408	908,108	119,957	350,095
— silver .....	709,770	454,118	595,780	2,146
Lead .....	42,971	20,030	185,859	9,165
Other metals .....	....	3,540	48,271	....
<b>Total metals .....</b>	<b>2,806,697</b>	<b>1,701,852</b>	<b>1,173,995</b>	<b>1,497,392</b>
<b>Total importations ..</b>	<b>25,236,139</b>	<b>24,790,939</b>	<b>21,515,247</b>	<b>22,848,324</b>
<b>In warehouse .....</b>	<b>....</b>	<b>....</b>	<b>3,299,483</b>	<b>2,021,394</b>

The regulations in regard to, and the expense of, the entry of goods in the island of Cuba, may best be understood from the actual disbursements on account of a British or other foreign vessel, as follows :

DISBURSEMENTS BY A FOREIGN SHIP-MASTER AT THE PORT OF HAVANA.

	dollars.	dollars.
Custom-house entry and stamp . . . . .	3 25	
Harbour-master's fees, in and out . . . . .	6 00	
Board of health . . . . .	2 00	
Marine interpreter . . . . .	2 00	
Translating manifest . . . . .	10 00	
	<hr/>	23 25
Tonnage duty on 160 4-95 tons, at 1 dollar 50 cents per ton, and 1 per cent "balanza" duty on amount of said tonnage . . . . .	393 94	
Wharfage from 10th to 23rd instant, inclusive, fourteen days, at 1 dollar 25 cents per day on each hundred tons, 260 tons . . . . .	45 00	
Stage hire fourteen days, at 75 cents per day, and 3 rials for carrying the same . . . . .	10 88	
Mud-machine, 1½ rials per ton, and 1 per cent "balanza" . . . . .	57 44	
	<hr/>	507 96
Custom-house clearance, and bills of discharge:—		
Eleven days' discharge, at 5 dollars 50 cents per day . . . . .	60 50	
Two visits, in and out . . . . .	11 00	
Seven sheets of extracts, each 1 dollar . . . . .	7 00	
Clearance . . . . .	8 00	
Stamp paper for clearance . . . . .	8 25	
	<hr/>	94 75
Light money . . . . .	4 00	
Moro pass, governor's fee, and clearing officer . . . . .	4 00	
Certificates of duties being paid . . . . .	4 25	
Custom-house broker . . . . .	3 00	
	<hr/>	15 25
The following are not government charges, but in continuation, &c.:—		
Bill of health, 7 dollars ; Russian consul's certificate, 8 dollars 50 cents ; Danish consul's certificate, 5 dls. . . . .	20 50	
	<hr/>	20 50
Cooper's bill for repairing casks . . . . .	9 94	
Journeyman for discharging cargo, twelve days, for six men, each 75 cents per day . . . . .	54 00	
American consul's bill . . . . .	10 25	
Lighterage on 1573 boxes sugar . . . . .	157 25	
Trip on board . . . . .	0 40	
	<hr/>	231 84
Total . . . . .		892 85

To which add commission, 2½ per cent.

During the time a vessel is discharging, a government officer is stationed on board, and is required to report daily to an officer of the custom-house; and for each report the vessel pays 5 dollars 50 cents. The charge is the same, whether one barrel or a thousand is discharged each day. A vessel loaded with jerked beef pays 5 dollars 50 cents for every 500 arrobas, or 12,500 lbs., without reference to the quantity discharged each day. Lumber pays 5 dollars 50 cents for every 20,000 feet. Cotton, the same for every 60 bales. Salt cargoes, 5 dollars 50 cents per day. Logwood a like sum for every 800 quintals.

and the same amount for every 25 tons. Three copies of the invoices of all cargoes are made out to the custom-house on Spanish stamped paper; and for each leaf is charged 1 dollar. It frequently happens that thirty to forty sheets, of not more than four to five lines each, are required from vessels from New York, Havre, and Liverpool. These are some of the vexatious extortions which are allowed to interfere seriously with the interests of that magnificent island. The following is a statement of the ships that have arrived and sailed from each part of the island :—

## SHIPS entered and sailed from the Island of Cuba.

P O R T S.	Entered.		Sailed.	
	Spanish.	Foreign.	Spanish.	Foreign.
Havana.....	509	901	467	952
Cuba.....	130	284	128	273
Nuevitas.....	22	25	12	25
Matanzas.....	60	270	79	338
Trinidad.....	55	136	54	138
Baracoa.....	8	17	4	17
Gibara.....	40	10	39	11
Cienfuegos.....	7	86	6	88
Manzanillo.....	21	29	25	41
Santi-Espiritu.....	3	1	4	2
Santa Cruz.....	4	10	5	12
San Juan.....	5	4	5	3
Total, 1842....	884	1773	828	1900
" 1841....	1053	1981	1036	2082
" 1840....	958	2065	912	2100

## TONNAGE entered, with Imports and Import Duties.

## TONNAGE ENTERED.

P O R T S.	1839	1840	1841	1842		
				Free.	Paying duty.	TOTAL.
Havana.....	237,801	255,430	252,251	16,013	230,010	246,023
Cuba.....	53,139	67,274	67,252	47,913	62,070	109,983
Nuevitas.....	5,177	65,091	4,063	200	3,868	4,568
Matanzas.....	67,244	71,071	77,573	3,558	59,101	62,650
Trinidad.....	28,965	31,138	32,123	0,797	21,617	31,416
Baracoa.....	1,710	1,693	2,426	....	2,224	2,224
Gibara.....	4,322	3,962	3,689	670	2,805	3,533
Cienfuegos.....	7,349	12,604	15,253	2,924	11,633	14,577
Manzanillo.....	8,359	7,945	8,804	1,844	0,611	8,455
Santi-Espiritu.....	1,005	490	578	147	258	405
Santa Cruz.....	1,785	2,142	2,635	....	913	913
San Juan.....	224	389	293	....	337	337
Total.....	417,077	520,229	407,840	83,066	401,527	485,095
1841.....	....	....	....	51,069	416,770	467,839

## VALUE OF IMPORTS.

P O R T S.	1839	1840	1841	1842
	dollars.	dollars.	dollars.	dollars.
Havana.....	18,436,888	17,713,310	18,584,877	18,401,913
Cuba.....	3,165,422	2,927,497	2,671,421	2,382,938
Nuevitas.....	152,647	172,203	180,828	171,363
Matanzas.....	1,868,819	1,863,624	1,995,311	1,801,558
Trinidad.....	1,012,267	990,012	942,661	828,185
Baracoa.....	36,407	57,376	81,832	87,490
Gibara.....	197,840	156,856	127,588	172,084
Cienfuegos.....	187,935	310,741	268,732	195,935
Manzanillo.....	155,142	152,321	153,072	117,030
Santi-Espiritu.....	21,677	17,860	23,369	14,806
Santa Cruz.....	69,497	83,025	54,732	44,589
San Juan.....	11,265	10,303	8,484	19,519
Total.....	25,315,796	24,505,188	25,121,407	24,637,430

## AMOUNT of Customs Import Duties, levied in Cuba.

PORTS.	1839	1840	1841	1842
	dollars.	dollars.	dollars.	dollars.
Havana.....	4,388,790	4,150,343	4,071,509	4,449,213
Cuba.....	671,731	680,212	700,964	531,673
Nuevitas.....	50,227	52,579	45,425	65,116
Matanzas.....	539,758	590,674	595,558	525,352
Trinidad.....	217,790	244,750	262,310	215,145
Baracoa.....	11,770	11,802	22,663	18,741
Gibara.....	50,368	47,082	37,797	38,189
Cienfuegos.....	64,984	65,079	87,618	78,603
Manzanillo.....	62,076	57,303	67,412	48,041
Santi. Espiritu.....	10,316	7,012	10,291	7,158
Santa Cruz.....	30,183	38,401	36,675	21,517
San Juan.....	6,440	6,440	5,591	6,877
Total.....	6,113,503	5,951,798	5,943,413	6,005,627

THE following is a Table of the Values, and the Countries from whence the leading Supplies of Manufactures were Imported in the Year 1842:

COUNTRIES.	Cottons.	Woollens.	Linens.	Silks.	Leather.	Lumber and Provisions.
	dollars.	dollars.	dollars.	dollars.	dollars.	dollars.
Spain.....	35,021	1,452	14,073	67,412	119,113	2,870,287
United States.....	80,005	13,217	158,466	69,361	8,620	3,104,945
France.....	245,040	18,434	665,634	102,943	52,039	184,293
England.....	631,944	171,481	404,087	44,152	20	215,373
Holland.....	4,008	....	1,780	....	....	142,350
Belgium.....	46,171	14,725	74,320	24,947	38,414	25,461
Germany.....	282,151	43,118	1,695,643	19,010	4,177	154,083
Warehouse.....	178,117	5,611	158,542	13,491	768	16,970
Other places.....	1,552	5,100	383	1,101	60,488	1,106,677
Total.....	1,505,515	273,134	3,233,537	342,447	283,639	7,819,839

The United States, it appears, supplies but a very small proportion even of those manufactures of which she has the best means of producing. Nearly all the manufactures coming from England are in Spanish bottoms, while American manufactures are in United States vessels. Spanish vessels can go to England, take in cotton goods, and carry them to Cuba, on better terms than American vessels can carry them direct. This is a singular fact, and is to be accounted for only on the ground that the paper currency of the United States carries the level of prices too high to admit of profitable shipment to the specie prices of Cuba. This view is confirmed by the fact that, during the six months which has elapsed of the year 1843, cottons have been exported from the United States to an amount far greater than ever before. A difference in the currencies of the two countries forms an insuperable bar to equality of intercourse.

## VALUE of Exports from the Island of Cuba.

ARTICLES.	1839	1840	1841	1842
	dollars.	dollars.	dollars.	dollars.
Mahogany.....	103,272	61,398	66,261	56,161
Spirits from the cane.....	174,055	211,051	226,050	204,550
Cocoa.....	1,024	1,024	2,538	32
Cotton.....	310,419	133,885	132,871	75,824
Coffee.....	1,950,469	2,143,574	1,852,509	2,098,269
Sugar.....	8,290,387	11,264,367	11,613,798	11,447,009
Cedar.....	31,065	25,901	21,671	40,101
Wax.....	147,686	115,311	307,131	290,828
Copper ore.....	2,418,450	3,708,051	4,505,490	4,981,405
Hides.....	15,051	8,991	22,633	21,130
Sweetmeats.....	14,168	10,429	14,804	7,091
Fruits.....	91,837	94,242	96,708	49,208
Money.....	51,744	55,918	68,862	71,325
Molasses.....	900,162	1,346,820	821,188	744,008
Horses and mules.....	43,722	19,388	....	1,205
Paint.....	92,124	82,564	82,918	....
Cattle.....	984	124	....	....
Cigars.....	637,558	535,122	719,364	740,612
Cobacco.....	1,273,069	1,395,689	1,677,743	1,461,760
Other articles.....	79,371	67,979	51,215	200,260
Total products.....	16,626,620	21,309,704	22,283,347	23,400,707



M E T A L S, &c.	1839	1840	1841	1842
	dollars.	dollars.	dollars.	dollars.
Quicksilver.....	9,000	7,461		
Indigo.....	210,344	186,061		
Cochineal.....	254,300	33,955		
Coincd gold.....	850,858	526,322	326,842	154,955
— silver.....	874,945	526,778	705,929	1,136,605
Other metals.....	....	....	39,996	46,903
Total.....	2,200,347	1,280,577	1,132,667	1,337,763

## FOREIGN Goods.

A R T I C L E S.	1839	1840	1841	1842
	dollars.	dollars.	dollars.	dollars.
Cotton wool.....	513,772	1,842,192		
— manufactures.....	813,259	539,051	24,456	6,023
Liquors.....	135,252	95,105	153,347	
Glass.....	16,709	5,075	6,372	
Fruits and grains.....	108,985	171,478	37,525	
Hardware.....	87,523	154,901	7,528	
Woollens.....	30,199	10,135	5,088	1,326
Linens.....	333,616	164,504	67,418	8,021
Fustic.....	96,537	76,805		
Peltry.....	25,714	17,775	3,507	
Silk.....	104,585	74,319	45,293	4,919
Tobacco.....	26,898	29,492		
Sarsaparilla.....	12,888	19,270	....	963
Other articles.....	318,828	159,587	159,452	116,367
Total foreign goods.....	2,654,765	3,390,539	510,506	138,349
Grand Total exportations...	21,491,732	25,950,870	23,924,507	24,766,619
Exports from warehouse...	....	....	....	1,807,536

## TONNAGE Cleared, with Exports and Export Duties.

## TONNAGE Cleared.

P O R T S.	1839	1840	1841	1842
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
Havana.....	235,703	223,107	253,865	233,446
Cuba.....	54,006	68,121	61,416	90,238
Nuevitas.....	4,923	5,370	3,928	4,955
Matanzas.....	80,526	98,100	97,349	80,750
Trinidad.....	28,238	30,547	30,880	31,424
Baracoa.....	1,603	1,111	2,221	1,880
Gihara.....	4,404	3,894	2,880	3,468
Cienfuegos.....	7,778	12,563	14,973	15,116
Manzanillo.....	10,515	9,412	8,800	9,129
Santi-Espiritu.....	954	1,385	200	529
Santa Cruz.....	2,913	1,176	617	943
San Juan.....	337	207	192	228
Total Tonnage.....	431,900	455,113	488,027	472,100

## EXPORT Duties levied at the several Ports.

P O R T S.	1839	1840	1841	1842
	dollars.	dollars.	dollars.	dollars.
Havana.....	694,337	770,359	702,058	710,613
Cuba.....	140,271	141,042	117,118	153,096
Nuevitas.....	5,602	7,780	6,510	9,907
Matanzas.....	274,537	370,336	346,922	328,078
Trinidad.....	73,369	78,761	89,249	91,152
Baracoa.....	867	1,759	4,867	2,932
Gihara.....	17,420	12,679	10,390	19,080
Cienfuegos.....	20,201	31,207	28,609	35,478
Manzanillo.....	14,513	11,251	10,626	12,981
Santi-Espiritu.....	1,722	2,050	911	2,140
Santa Cruz.....	6,466	7,880	5,446	4,081
San Juan.....	250	551	236	1,263
Total.....	1,249,564	1,435,695	1,322,642	1,371,710

## VALUE of Exports from the several Ports.

P O R T S.	1839	1840	1841	1842
	dollars.	dollars.	dollars.	dollars.
Havana.....	12,206,737	14,172,373	14,203,232	13,118,885
Cuba.....	4,149,866	5,211,057	5,933,631	6,784,705
Nuevitas.....	82,727	181,750	71,595	205,116
Matanzas.....	2,335,284	4,333,744	4,374,780	4,365,926
Trinidad.....	913,417	1,046,181	1,157,871	1,129,501
Baracoa.....	21,456	43,075	85,918	85,233
Gibara.....	240,255	217,562	161,542	248,763
Cienfuegos.....	280,049	506,258	506,379	509,806
Manzanillo.....	192,252	151,866	137,464	170,584
Santi-Espiritu.....	10,681	19,010	14,264	23,488
Santa Cruz.....	47,822	49,584	63,260	34,222
San Juan.....	662	8,220	4,878	8,208
Total.....	21,481,848	25,941,778	26,714,614	26,684,697

## EXPORTS of Sugar and Coffee from Cuba, during the Years 1840 and 1841.

P O R T S.	1840		1841	
	Sugar.	Coffee.	Sugar.	Coffee.
Havana.....	boxes. 446,959	arrobas. 1,278,413½	boxes. 440,144	arrobas. 730,158
Matanzas.....	265,584½	320,125½	272,708	111,908½
Trinidad.....	59,772	16,820	70,999	9,722
St. Jago.....	32,175	572,312	28,218	400,132
Total.....	804,400½	2,187,671	812,129	1,260,920½

## EXPORTS of Sugar and Coffee from Havana and Matanzas in 1841 and 1842.

WHERE SENT TO.	SUGAR IN BOXES.				ARRORAS OF COFFEE.			
	From Havana.		From Matanzas.		From Havana.		From Matanzas.	
	1841	1842	1841	1842	1841	1842	1841	1842
England.....	17,343	15,785	2,974	1,535	13,031	60,074	120	
Cowes and a market.....	90,332	109,888	31,621	67,079	16,516	2,941	..	1,651
Russia.....	52,585	24,403	57,132	39,235	521	4,244	90	3,274
Sweden and Denmark.....	2,620	1,205	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hamburg.....	34,957	49,395	33,626	40,348	29,626	90,904	471	2,318
Bremen.....	11,147	15,007	0,213	10,570	45,488	56,238	12,638	1,937
Holland.....	15,397	11,604	6,154	3,564	30	8,144	..	..
Belgium.....	15,992	22,135	7,702	..	970	1,355	..	..
Havre and Bordeaux.....	2,222	3,349	1,012	1,138	75,585	123,273	..	3,831
Marseilles.....	12,532	21,233	10,003	10,209	97,816	213,903	9,158	14,107
Spain.....	80,261	78,823	29,500	21,498	23,841	50,789	9,484	20,513
Italy.....	6,234	7,358	6,347	10,870	17,334	56,402	1,374	22,203
New York.....	37,616	22,982	14,447	14,894	4,208	28,656	3,516	22,430
Boston.....	29,074	13,572	24,883	20,182	2,418	27,762	2,292	22,712
Charleston.....	17,765	2,050	7,824	7,193	15,121	8,475	16,419	23,180
New Orleans.....	12,076	3,858	2,510	..	272,102	185,674	31,496	..
Mobile.....	138	102	260	..	65,691	48,949	10,618	..
Other ports of the United States.....	7,667	8,563	12,407	8,324	40,215	46,364	4,905	12,469
Various.....	4,486	5,891	6,752	4,046	4,879	10,500	5,628	4,742
Total Number of boxes.....	434,404	417,465	261,967	280,775	725,468	1,013,607	108,209	161,373

The sugar imported into England from Cuba, as well as that from Brazil, has chiefly been refined in bond. The sugar exported from Brazil to Trieste, and to many other continental ports, those of France, Portugal, and Spain excepted, has been chiefly in British ships.

STATEMENT of the Number of Vessels which have arrived at, and sailed from the various Ports in the Island of Cuba, during the Year 1842.

COUNTRIES AND FLAGS.	ARRIVALS.							DEPARTURES.						
	Havana.	Matanzas.	Trinidad.	Outports of Trinidad.	Santiago de Cuba.	Outports of Santiago de Cuba.	TOTAL.	Havana.	Matanzas.	Trinidad.	Outports of Trinidad.	Santiago de Cuba.	Outports of Santiago de Cuba.	TOTAL.
Spanish.....	500	80	55	41	130	69	884	407	79	54	32	128	68	828
American.....	500	235	110	81	82	34	1132	626	287	111	81	83	48	1236
English.....	168	24	10	44	166	17	429	495	29	11	48	160	12	455
French.....	27	2	..	..	16	..	45	28	2	..	..	15	..	45
Belgium.....	6	..	..	..	..	..	6	7	..	..	..	..	..	7
Dutch.....	21	..	..	..	..	1	22	21	..	..	..	..	..	26
German.....	51	3	13	..	11	4	83	47	9	13	..	8	4	82
Danish.....	13	5	..	..	2	..	20	10	6	..	..	2	..	8
Swedish.....	6	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	2	..	..	..	..	8
Russian.....	3	1	..	..	..	..	4	3	1	..	..	..	..	4
Prussian.....	3	..	..	..	2	..	5	2	..	..	..	1	..	3
Italian.....	2	..	3	..	3	..	8	2	..	..	..	2	..	7
Portuguese.....	4	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
From Spanish Posses- sions.....	3	..	..	..	2	..	5	1	..	..	..	2	..	3
Brazils.....	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
East Indies.....	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	3
Total (1842)....	1410	350	191	166	414	125	2657	1359	417	192	161	401	137	2727
Total for 1841 ..	1563	480	203	206	427	155	3034	1653	558	190	149	410	140	3118
Increase.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..
Decrease .....	153	130	12	40	13	30	378	234	141	7	..	18	3	..

## CHAPTER VII.

## SEAPORTS OF CUBA.

THE Havana, Spanish Habana, or as pompously styled in official language, "*La Siempre Fedelissima Ciudad de San Cristobal de la Habana*," is justly described as one of the best harbours in the world. The population, in 1827, consisted of 46,621 whites, 23,562 coloured and black free people, and 23,840 coloured and black slaves. Total, 94,023. Including the garrison, the present population is considered little if at all under 150,000.

The streets of Havana cross each other at right angles, and extend in straight lines from one side of the city to the other. In 1584 there were only four, and the notaries in those days commenced certain deeds with "*la publicá en las cuatro calles de esta Villa*."\* In consequence of their regularity they do not now exceed fifty within the walls

"They are all," says the author of a recent book, 1845, "*McAdamised*," thanks to the energy of Tacon, but their want of width has prevented the formation of sidewalks; unless the narrow row of flag-stones close to the houses, and which are often below the level of the street, may be so named. These are not unfrequently used in common by the carts and pedestrians; and in wet weather, forming as they do the inner boundaries of the side gutters, are scarcely preferable to the middle of the street. It is not, therefore, surprising that the ladies of Havana do not promenade in the city; indeed, the absence of the female form in the busy crowds that pass before the eyes of the stranger, constitutes one of its most striking features.

"In the more frequented channels of the city, considerable skill is requisite to wend your

\* *La Habana en sus primeros dias.*

way safely. Besides a multitude of narrow carts, which, however, are supported on iron wheels so low that you might easily pass over one, if it obstructed the way, there is the lumbering volante, with its long shafts and ponderous wheels, rolling close by you at every moment. The horse trots leisurely on, so that if he does strike against you, it may be accepted as a friendly warning of the approach of the vehicle, for none is ever given by the postilion, and he is so far in advance of the wheels that you can very easily escape. Add to these the heavy ox-cart, with its team of well-broke cattle; long trains of pack-horses, with their cumbrous loads of charcoal, green fodder, or poultry; mounted horsemen, urging their steeds to their utmost speed, whenever the course is clear for but a short distance; and innumerable negro porters with wheelbarrows, or carrying huge loads on their heads—and some idea may be formed of the principal thoroughfares of the city. When the crops of sugar, molasses, and coffee, are brought here for exportation, they are sometimes so blocked up by the laden carts, and the whole place becomes so filled with the accumulated produce, that it is not unusual for the captain-general to grant permission to labour not only on the Sabbath, but during the whole of each night, which is never otherwise permitted among the warehouses and shipping.

"The *calle des Mercaderes* is the principal street for shopping, and contains many fine and extensive stores, filled with choice dry goods, jewellery, china, glass-ware, &c. These are designated by different names—which, however, have no reference to their contents—as 'the bomb,' a favourite one, 'the stranger,' 'virtue,' &c.; but the name of the owner never appears on the sign-board. The principal commercial houses have neither sign nor name, and can only be distinguished from the larger private dwellings by the bales of goods, or boxes of sugar and bags of coffee that are piled up in their lower stories; the merchant and his family, and clerks, living in the upper part.\*

\* Nearly all the retail shops are owned by Spaniards, and, with very few exceptions, none but men are seen behind the counters. The Parisian shop-girl, so celebrated for her skill in selling, might, however, here learn a lesson, not only in *overcharging*, but also in that assiduity in serving, that will scarcely permit the visitor to leave without purchasing something. Let the novice take care how he offers one-half the price asked for an article, if he does not wish it, for that, not unfrequently, is its real one; in almost every case, one-fourth will be deducted. "How much for this xippee-xappee?" (hippee-happee) I inquired of a hat merchant. "Twelve dollars." "I will give you six." "Say eight." "Only six." "It is a very fine one, señor, take it for seven;" and finding that was about its value, and longing to exchange my beaver for a Panama, more suited for the heat, I closed the bargain.

"You shall have this cane for a dollar," a Catalan said to me, as I was examining his various articles spread out under one of the arcades near the market; not wishing to buy it, I offered two rials, when he handed it to me. I gave him two *reales sevillanas*, but he insisted on *fuertes*, and I got my cane for one-quarter the price asked. A cane is an inseparable appendage to the exquisite, it is still used as an insignia of several professions. Thus, the doctor is here still recognised by his ebony cane with its gold head and black tassels, and some public officers are distinguished by theirs.

"Although the *calle des Mercaderes* is the Bond-street of Havana, retail shops are scattered all over the city, which in a large part seems to be made up of them, the lower stories of many of the dwelling-houses being thus occupied. The ladies in shopping do not in general leave their *volantes*, but have the goods brought to them, the strictness of Spanish etiquette forbidding them to deal with a shopman; and it is only when the seller of goods is of their own sex, that they venture into a store. The custom of appearing in public only in a volante is so general, that some of my fellow-boarders, American ladies, who ventured to do their shopping on foot, were greeted in their progress by the half-suppressed exclamations of the astonished Habaneros, who seemed as much surprised to see a lady walk through their streets, as a Persian would to see one unveiled in his.

"I have said that Spaniards are chiefly the owners of the stores, the Creoles being seldom engaged in commerce. Those containing dry goods belong generally to Asturians, while the sale of groceries and provisions is monopolised by Catalans. These latter are an industrious, shrewd economical class; and have, perhaps in consequence of these qualities, received their *sobriquet* of Spanish Jews, which can only be construed into a compliment to the Israelite. A large portion of the commerce of the island is in their hands, as well as a very great part of its wealth. In the interior of the island they appear to monopolise every branch of trading, from the pack of the

"The substantial manner in which even the most unimportant building is constructed attracts attention; every one seems made to last for ever. The walls of a single-story house are seldom less than two feet in thickness; and to witness the erection of those of the larger ones, the masonry might readily be mistaken for that of some embryo fortification, destined to be cannon-proof. Many of the private dwellings are immense structures. I was shown one belonging to one of the Gomez, that cost 500,000 dollars; and without the walls, facing the military parade-ground, another was nearly built, which, with its pillars and arches, occupied a front as large as some of the minor palaces in Europe. The value of real estate is very high in Havana; a lot about sixty feet square, on which a store was afterwards built, sold a few years ago for 40,000 dollars, and the hotel of my host, that can accommodate from thirty boarders comfortably to sixty packed away, as they often are here, commands a rent of six thousand dollars. With such a value set on the land, but little is appropriated to yards, and the whole city may be said to be divided into squares of solid blocks.

"The architecture of the larger houses is heavy. They are so constructed as to form open squares in their centres, their only yards, where sometimes a few shrubs planted in boxes serve to relieve the eye, and upon which the lofty arches of the corridors look down. The lower story is occupied by the store-house, reading-room, kitchen, and stable; while the common entrance is often half blocked up by the volante, its arched passage serving for a coach-house. From the side of this latter a wide flight of stone steps leads to the corridor of the second story, into which all the rooms open, and which forms the common passage to all of them. It opens itself on the central square, and the spaces between its heavy pillars and high-sprung arches, are generally closed with Venetian blinds. An air of rude grandeur reigns throughout the whole structure, the architecture partaking of a mixture of the Saracenic and Gothic styles. The chief hall or parlour is generally from forty to fifty feet long, twenty wide, and as many feet high; while the windows and doors, reaching from the floor to the ceiling, render it cool and pleasant during warm days, but afford little protection against the damp northers. The floors are all stuccoed or tiled, and the walls and ceilings not unfrequently ornamented with fresco; while only here and there, a few panes of glass let into the thick shutters, serve to admit the light when they are closed."—*Notes on Cuba, 1845.*

This description, written by an intelligent citizen of the United States, differs little in character from some of the towns in Spain. The town houses are like fortresses.

"Every window accessible either from the street or the roofs of the neighbouring houses, is strongly barricaded with iron bars, while the stout folding-doors, guarding the only entrance to the whole building, would not be unfit to protect that of a fortress. They are castellated palaces; and with their terraced roofs, their galleries and passages, their barricaded windows and ponderous doors, remind one of the olden Saxon strongholds, which Scott has so graphically described.

humble pedlar to the country tienda with its varied contents; and in the maritime towns, many a commercial house, whose ships cover the sea, is theirs.

"Under the arcades near the markets in Havana, may be seen a number of shops not ten feet square, with a show-case in front, before which a restless being is constantly walking, reminding one of a caged wild animal that chafes for a wider range. At night the show-case is carried into his little cabin, which serves him for shop, dormitory, and kitchen; and where he may be often seen preparing his frugal meal over a chafing dish of live charcoals. 'Five years of privation and a fortune' is his motto; and not a few of the wealthiest Spanish residents in Cuba may date the commencement of their prosperity from as humble a source. The greater part of the trade with old Spain is in their hands, and they have latterly also extended their correspondence to other countries, and entered into active competition with the resident foreign merchants. The Catalan, moreover, furnishes the planter with all the necessities for his negroes and plantation; advances moneys for his crops, which he then sells on commission; and often loans to him the requisite sums to erect his costly sugar works, or make his less expensive coffee estate, but all at an interest, ruinous in the present depreciated value of his crops."—*Notes on Cuba.*

"There is no West End in Havana; the stately mansion of the millionaire is often in juxtaposition with the magazine of *tasajo*, jerked beef, with its sign of a large slice swinging over its door, and its putrid-like odours tainting the air; or its basement occupied by the *tienda*, with its stock of lard, garlic, and groceries, or the workshops of the humble artisan. Many of the dwellings are, however, of only one story, and their parlours are completely exposed to the gaze of every one, through their large windows, which open on the street. Two rows of arm-chairs, facing each other, are placed near these, where, during the evening, the older members of the family may be seen seated with their visitors. The younger ones stand within the windows, looking through the interstices of the iron bars at the pedestrians, and occasionally enjoying the conversation of an acquaintance as he loiters for a moment to pay a passing compliment."

All sorts of goods are sold in the shops. The markets of Havana are well supplied: the fish market is extolled.

In 1610, an old hospital was the only place of worship in Havana, which the inhabitants complained could not accommodate one-eighth part of those who desired to partake of the sacrament. They petitioned the king, through their new bishop, to aid them in the erection of a church, and to remove the cathedral of St. Jago de Cuba to their city, as the latter place was badly fortified, and the church there had been already sacked by pirates of all its chalices, &c.\* It now contains sixteen churches, built without much attempt at architectural beauty.

The great wealth once possessed by the monks in Cuba is well known. They owned large tracts of the richest soil on the island, and their revenues from their plantations were very great. Their possessions have all within late years been confiscated, and with them their power has passed away. Most of them have left the island, their number in Havana, by the census of 1842, being reduced to 106, to which may be added 188 nuns—all that now remain of those once numerous bodies. Two of their establishments, St. Augustine and St. Domingo, have been converted into storehouses by the government for its use, and severe restrictions are imposed on all who still retain the order.

Of all the numerous monastic orders, who must once have swarmed in the city, but one or two monks only are now occasionally seen passing through the streets. Although their rich cane fields and valuable coffee estates have long been advertised for sale by the government, few purchasers have as yet been found. Much of their landed property had been bequeathed to them for the express purposes of religion; and the fear that if bought by individuals, lawsuits might hereafter be instituted for its recovery, has deterred persons from buying, for no faith is placed in the government substantiating the claims of the purchasers.

"The church of San Felipe is the resort of the fashionable, and having seen service performed in the more humble edifice of Santa Clara, I took my seat the next Sunday among the worshippers of this. It was the anniversary of Santa Lucia, and the church was nearly half filled with gentlemen, among whom were a few military officers in rich uniforms. Not more than a dozen ladies were present, the rest of the females were coloured, and there were only a few children. The central benches were occupied by the gentlemen alone, but the two races were not separated; and here, as in Santa Clara, the

\* *La Habana en sus primeros días*

coloured mostly were near the sacristy; one old woman, in a shabby attire, kneeling on the very steps, and almost touching the gown of the officiating priest."—*Notes on Cuba*.

The cathedral is situated near the mansion of the captain-general, in the Calle del Ignacio, with its towers and pillared front of discoloured and worn stone.

But the chief object to which the attention of every visitor is invited, is a tablet of stone, inlaid in the wall, to the right and in front of the altar, with the bust of Columbus sculptured on it, in basso-relievo, above the opening of what is called his tomb.

The large convent of San Juan de Dios is now used solely for a hospital. It is a huge building, with high, unornamented walls without and within, of irregular construction, with a double gallery open to the central square court.

The great prison of Havana is a large building, erected by Tacon, during his residence on the island, and is situated without and near the gate of La Punta, not far from the sea. The fresh breezes circulate freely through it, and protect its inmates from the pestilential fevers which generate in crowded and ill-ventilated rooms. It is quadrangular, each side being about 300 feet long and fifty high, and encloses a central square planted with shrubbery, and watered by a handsome fountain. It can contain 5000 prisoners, and has had more than 1000 within it. The style of its architecture is simple but massive; and, although unenclosed by walls, and built with care for the health of the inmates, its strongly ironed barred windows and doors, and the guard of soldiers, afford ample security. It is said, its erection did not add to the expenses of the city; as it was built by the labour of the convicts, and with funds which, before the administration of Tacon, had been dishonestly appropriated by the civil officers, and of which he deprived them.

Tacon greatly improved the streets and passeos. The disorganised state of the country before the absolute rule of Tacon is well known. He put a sudden check to murder, robbery, and fraud, and impressed on a people, whose corruption was proverbial, some regard for honesty, which has outlived his administration.

The American writer whom we have quoted, says of Tacon,

"Neither the noble nor the mean, the rich nor the poor, were shielded from the law. There was none of that mawkish sensibility present with him that has become of late so fashionable with us, and of which our increasing cases of crime are in some measure the fruits. Punishment surely and quickly followed on the conviction of the accused; and the head of the murderer was often hung over the spot of the assassination, as a warning to his comrades.

"In consequence of this even-handed justice, while he restored quiet to the country, and rendered the highway as safe as the public streets, he made many enemies among the rich, who had hitherto rode rough-shod over the poor; and they preferred charges against him for unnecessary cruelty. He referred his judges to the annals of the court, and it was found that fewer punishments had been inflicted by him than by the former governors, during the administration of whom murder and robbery had stalked unchecked in open daylight, even in the streets of Havana.

"The means he adopted to effect this change, it is true, savoured in some cases more of the camp than of a court of law. The captains of partidos, county magistrates, were made answerable for the robberies committed in their districts, unless the robber was sent to Havana. Men were sometimes taken suddenly from the midst of their families, where they lived in fancied security, were shown the indisputable proofs of their guilt, and at once exiled from the island as inimical to its government."—*Notes on Cuba.*

During the carnival at Havana, the theatre is transformed into an immense mask-ball-room; and the streets are filled with the most grotesque characters. The latter frequently stop before the grated-windows and dance to the music of the guitar or tambourine, the family coming forward to the window to enjoy the outside drollery; others, habited as Turks, Jews, and other nations, parade the streets. On Good Friday, all the church-bells are mute; in some places their peals are made to imitate thunder. The yards of all the Catholic ships are also crossed, and a figure representing Judas is hung by the neck from some conspicuous point; in country villages, the *monteros* amuse themselves by shooting at him. The crucifixion, burial, and resurrection, are also acted.

The possessions of the church have been confiscated, but the tithes are still collected, and it is said, that most of the money is appropriated to other purposes than the support of religion. The people feel most sensibly every additional tax on their resources. The expulsion of the monks is an advance towards religious liberty; but no permission has been obtained to erect a chapel in Havana for Protestant worship.

The history of Havana comprises much of that of Cuba. It forms a key to the Gulf of Mexico, and all its channels. San Cristóbal de la Habana, according to Solís, Herrera, and other early historians, was at first established on the south coast of Cuba near Batabano; but on account of the insalubrity of the spot it was translated, in 1519, to its present site, on what was then called the Port of Carenas.

Its judicious selection became soon evident by the relief which it gave to many vessels that were wrecked on the neighbouring coasts, and on that of Florida, particularly on the *Matacumbi* rocks; where, besides others, the whole fleet of Don Rodrigo de Torreo, with the exception of one vessel, was lost in 1733. It was chiefly from this port that the early discoverers of much of Mexico and of Southern America sailed.

The governors at first resided in St. Jago de Cuba, which, besides containing the cathedral, was near to Hispaniola, the head-quarters of the Spaniards. In 1538 Hernando de Soto took up his residence in Havana. In 1607, when the island was divided into two departments, the military chiefs and the bishop made it their chief residence. In 1538, it was surprised by a French corsair, who reduced it to ashes; and during this century and the beginning of the next,

\* Morel, Vida de este obispo.



about 16,000 of the inhabitants of the islands flocked to the vicinity of Havana in order to avoid the depredations of the Buccaneers. In an attack on St. Jago de Cuba, the pirates sacked the cathedral; and their chief, Giron, carried off the bishop a prisoner, who, after eighty days' captivity, was ransomed for 200 ducats, 1000 hides, and 125 lbs. of beef.

In 1655, the English attempted to take Havana by assault, but failed with great loss.\* In 1762, however, the English captured the city, attacking the defences by sea and land, making a breach in the Morro.† The British fleet, consisting of fifty-three vessels, carrying 2268 guns, was commanded by Sir George Peacock; and the army, numbering 12,041, and 2000 more from New England, Virginia, and Jamaica, under George, Earl of Albemarle. Three bomb-ketches, carrying twenty-four bombs, were attached to the fleet. To oppose this force, the Spaniards had sixteen vessels in the port, carrying 890 guns, while the city and the Morro were defended by 250 more, of which only one was a forty-two pounder, and six thirty-six pounders; besides these they had eleven mortars. Their army numbered 13,610 Spanish troops, and 14,000 militia and coloured men. The Morro was obstinately defended by Don Luis Vicente Velasco, who refused to capitulate, and was mortally wounded in the final assault of the English. He died in twenty-four hours after; and in perpetual commemoration of his indomitable courage, Charles III. commanded that there shall always be one of the vessels in the Spanish navy bearing his name. After retaining possession of the whole island for about one year, it was restored to Spain.‡

The number of war vessels built at Havana from 1724 to 1796 amounted to fifty-one ships of the line, twenty-two frigates, seven barks, nine brigs, and twenty-five smaller crafts; in all 110, carrying 5068 guns: six rated above 100 guns each, among which was the *Santissima Trinidad*. In 1844 the Cuba navy consisted of one frigate of forty-four guns, two or three steamboats built in the United States of five guns each, and sixteen other crafts, carrying from one to sixteen guns; in all carrying about 190 guns. The fortifications, whatever may be the number of guns under cover, have very few mounted, and those of not a large calibre. The harbour of Havana is one of the safest in the world, being land-locked on all sides but the north, where its entrance is only 1000 feet wide, with the gulf-stream flowing deeply before it. It has about six fathoms of water within, and is sufficiently capacious for about 1000 vessels.

\* "The Spaniards say, the English were repulsed by a miracle, the memory of which is still perpetuated by the name of *los congrejos*, the crab miracle. It is related that they disembarked on the coast during a dark night, but became so alarmed by the noise of the crabs among the dead leaves of the mangroves, which, with the lights from an immense number of *coculos*, induced them to believe they had fallen into an ambush, that, filled with terror, they fled to their boats in the greatest disorder."—*Notes on Cuba*,

† The Morro was first built in 1633; the present one was erected on the ruins of the first, destroyed by the English. La Punta, La Estella, and Santa Catalina, were built in 1664.

‡ *Apuntes para la Historia de la Isla de Cuba*.

The first church in Havana was built on the spot now occupied by the mansion of the captain general; an attempt was made by the Senor Laso to demolish it, and build another on the site; but it continued to be used as a place of worship until the expulsion of the Jesuits, when the present cathedral was erected. In January, 1607, one of the prebends of the canon was suppressed, to give place for the tribunal of the Inquisition, which was held in the church of San Domingo. This huge edifice is now used as a government wood-yard.

Besides the Royal University, including a medical and law school, and chairs for the natural sciences, it contains several other learned institutions. Among these are the Royal Seminary of San Carlos y San Ambrosio, founded in 1773; a seminary for girls, founded in 1691; a free school of sculpture and painting, founded by the Sociedad Economica in 1818; a free mercantile school, and some private institutions for primary instruction. A museum of natural history was established in 1838, and the naturalist, Don Felipe S. Poye, appointed director; without the walls there is a botanical garden under the especial care of a professor of botany, Senor Auber. The means of education are, however, far from being ample, and many of the wealthier families send their sons to Germany, France, and the United States, and on their return they are greatly divested of Spanish prejudices, and no doubt impart liberal and intelligent views to those with whom they afterward associate.

The *Real Sociedad Economica de la Habana*, formerly called the Patriotic Society, was established in 1793; and is divided into three principal sections, on education, agriculture, and commerce and popular industry; a section, on the history of Cuba, has been added. It has a public library, in the old convent of San Domingo, that is open to all, daily, except on Sundays and festivals. This really useful society publishes a monthly report of its labours, which contains, also, besides contributions from its members, extracts from foreign journals. It records the general statistics of the island, and collects fragments of its early history: it has corresponding branches in nine of the principal towns of Cuba.\*

The medical school was re-organised in 1842, and the present requisitions for graduation, are a classical education, and six years' study of medicine. *Foreign candidates* for licences to practise medicine or surgery, are now compelled to pass through a most rigid and expensive formality, which costs about 400 dollars. Several of the professors are Frenchmen.

\* Among the subjects for which premiums were offered by this society in 1839, were the following: For the best Essay on Free Schools. For one detailing the advantages of free commerce to a nation. For one on the introduction of steam-power on sugar estates, and the foundation of a school for native machinists and engineers. For one on the necessity of augmenting the number of the white population in Cuba, and the possibility of substituting white for black labour on sugar estates, with calculations on the cost, &c. The diploma of a *Socio de Merito* of the Society was also offered to any one, who, after three years, produced 200 boxes of sugar from an estate thus worked. For one on the breed of cattle, &c. For one on the relative value of railroads and coasting vessels in Cuba. For one demonstrating the means to correct the habits of the country in its present state.—*Notes on Cuba.*

There are twenty-six printing establishments in Cuba ; thirteen of which are in Havana ; one founded in 1735, one in 1747, and one in 1787 ; and ten in the other principal cities. The periodicals published in Havana, besides the memoirs of the Patriotic Society, and a medical journal, are three daily papers, and one three times a week. Matanzas, Puerto-Principe, Trinidad, Villa-Clara, Santi-Spiritu, and St. Jago, have each one newspaper. The *Corres del Ultramar*, a weekly paper in Spanish, printed in Paris, and containing a condensed report of European news is also received in Cuba. Almost all the American and English newspapers find their way into the island, through the commercial houses in the maritime towns, but these are of no use to the Cuban, from his ignorance of the English language.

The American author already quoted, says—

“ The character of some of these papers, in point of literary contributions, is, however, as good as that of many in the United States ; while although the people dare not through their columns give utterance to the least complaint against the government, they are also free from that scandal that sullies the pages of some of the presses in our own country and England. Nor is the censorship confined to the politics of the island. A quack medicine, which had been puffed through its advertisement in one of the Havana papers, was found on trial to be deleterious, and to have caused the death of several persons. To guard against future similar accidents, a medical censorship was also established, to which the ingredients in all quack medicines must now be confided, before they can be recommended through the papers. Metaphysical, scientific, and moral subjects are often well discussed in the *Diario* and *Noticioso of Havana*, and rival in their excellence many of the contributions to our periodicals. Indeed, whoever takes up one of these papers will soon perceive that there is no lack of talent or learning in Havana, but it is confined to the few. The mass of even the wealthy population are not liberally educated, and of the poorer classes, very many are ignorant of the first rudiments, reading and writing. Over every effort to instruct them the mother country watches with a jealous eye ; and Cuba, as long as she remains subject to her, will have cause to mourn over the ignorance of her indigent classes.”

There is an opera-house generally well filled. The Tacon Theatre is said to be larger than the Scala of Milan. Havana has also musical societies ; the three principal of which are, the Filoharmonico, Habanero, the F. St. Cecilia, and the most exclusive, named simply the Filoharmonico.

The Royal Lottery was established in 1812 ; the tickets are drawn in Havana sixteen times in the year ; the prizes amount each of fifteen times to 110,000 dollars, and once to 180,000 dollars. The price of the tickets is four dollars, and so numerous are its agents that almost every small town has one, and pedlars hawk them about the streets and through the country, where many are bought by the slaves.

“ One has but to glance at this mammoth establishment and trace out its multiplied ramifications through the whole island, to perceive the incalculable injury it does to the morals of the people by fostering a spirit of gambling, the very counterpart to one of honest industry. Its very stability and just payment of drawn prizes only increase its baleful influence, tempting more to venture their gains in its vortex. The parental affection of a government, that thus creates a fund by fostering the vices of the people, should be strongly distrusted.”

There are 363 licentiates and doctors of law in the Havana, and eleven ecclesiastical advocates; besides *escribanos* and *procuradores publicos*, notaries, and attorneys. It has also eighty-five medico-chirurgeons, twenty physicians, ninety surgeons, and fifty-seven sub-surgeons, who, in urgent cases, are permitted to render assistance to the wounded, or sick, until a surgeon or physician can be brought. A large number of barbers, eighty-eight, which receive licences to bleed, cup, leech, apply blisters and setons, and extract teeth, and are generally employed for these purposes by the higher branches of the profession.

There were, in 1842, 140 merchants in the city.

"It is true that the enormous duties compelled some of them to adopt a certain mode of business with the custom-house, with the officers of which they held a tacit understanding. Recent measures have, however, almost completely checked this mode of introducing goods, and although the revenue of the crown has thereby increased, it will only be the means of encouraging smuggling."

Cuba has not a single bank, the merchant drawing on his foreign credit. But although it has only a *specie* currency, in no country is there, in the form of bonds, promissory notes, &c., more paper money.

The Casa Real de Beneficencia was founded, or rather removed, to the present site, in 1794. The departments for the reception of insane females consist of a number of rooms, in front of which a wide piazza extends, and a spacious yard affords ample space for exercise. About sixty-five were lodged here in 1842, of whom not more than a dozen were whites, the rest being of every shade from black to brown. All their necessary wants are supplied.

There is an orphan boys' department, with dormitories in long, high, ventilated, clean halls, in one corner of which the cots used at night are placed away. A dining-room is attached and well provided for about 150 boys, who are also taught in a school. There is also an infirmary attached to this praiseworthy institution.

About 150 girls are also provided and taught in reading, writing, and needlework.

The institution was at first intended only for girls, and by its rules three years' residence within its walls entitles each on her marriage to a dowry of 500 dollars.

"The children, who are all whites, are received after the age of six years from the Foundling Hospital and other sources. The boys are kept until fifteen years old, and are then indented as apprentices. In 1842, a proposition was made by Monsieur Antonio Courmand, a student of the high normal school of Paris, and tutor in this institution, to educate the more intelligent boys for schoolmasters, to supply the schools on the island. It was agreed to by the trustees of the school, but the early death of the proposer has unhappily frustrated the completion of the design."

In addition to the departments already described, the institution embraces also one for white female paupers, another for the free coloured, and one for indigent men. The Lunatic Asylum is also a part of it.

"It contains besides, a place for the confinement of slaves arrested for crimes, from which it receives a considerable income, in the charges exacted from their owners for their lodging and board."

The capital of the Casa de Beneficencia amounted in 1832 to 262,505 dollars, and by the report for the year 1842, read by its secretary before the Patriotic Society, its income for that year was 86,407 dollars, and its expenses 86,262 dollars. Of this sum 3300 dollars were for six doweries, and an additional one bestowed during that year. In the girls' department twenty-two had been admitted, twenty had been placed at service in private families, two had married, and two had died. In that of the boys' thirty-three had entered, thirty had returned to their friends, or had been indented, and one had died; 156 were left, and of the girls 151. In the Lunatic Asylum, fifty-four had entered, twenty-eight had left, and eleven had died, leaving 130; while in the female insane department, nineteen had entered, twelve had left, and seven had died, leaving sixty-three. Of the paupers, thirty-two had entered, twenty-six had left, and seven had died, leaving thirty-nine. The whole establishment gives shelter to 604 individuals, including forty-nine negroes of both sexes, and sixteen slaves belonging to it.

Another charitable institution, the Hospital of San Lazaro, destined chiefly to succour those unfortunate persons affected with the incurable *Kocubea*, or *Lazarino*, commonly called leprosy, a disease said to be peculiar to the West Indies. It commences its ravages on the toes and fingers, which first become atrophied and distorted; then a small blister appears on their extremities, and joint after joint decays and falls off, until sometimes the whole hand to the wrist, and the whole foot to the instep is wasted. Some recover with the loss only of the first and second joints of their fingers or toes; but the stumps remain insensible.

"This disease is probably ossification of the arteries, on which an inflammation supervenes, closing their calibers, and death of the part ensues, as in semile gangrene. It is regarded by the Creoles as contagious; and any one affected by it, if seen in the streets, is at once conveyed to the hospital. No instance has, however, been related of its spreading there to the nurses or physicians; and I have myself known the father of six children, who although long a martyr to this affection, never communicated it to them or his wife, although they visited him constantly in the cottage where he lived, separated from the other negroes, on a coffee plantation."—*Notes on Cuba*.

The road leading to the Campo Santos, or common cemetery, is through mean streets, but the entrance to it is through a pretty shrubbery of roses, pomegranates, papayos, &c., rills of water meandering through it. Palms rise in rows within, where negroes are perpetually digging graves. Near it stands a lunatic asylum.

The Military Hospital, lately established in the building which was formerly the Royal Factory of tobacco, is an immense quadrangular building, enclosing several separate squares, and presenting the appearance of a large fortress, with massive high walls, well secured by gates. It was in these vast buildings that all the cigars of Cuba were made, and the tobacco packed for exportation, when the trade in that article was monopolised by a chartered company. Its capital was

1,000,000 dollars, and in less than fourteen years the property of the company amounted to 14,000,000 dollars; and the expense of boxes, superintendence, and labour, amounted annually to 46,000 dollars. All the employés and labourers, to prevent their smuggling, were compelled to live within the building.\*

As a military hospital its arrangements are highly extolled by the American physician. It contained in January, 1842, 480 patients, and received that year 5622. Of these 5540 left it cured, 201 died, leaving 358 in its wards in January, 1843.

The comparative mortality of Havana may in a measure be learned from the statistics of its hospitals. San Juan de Dios, in 1842, lost 507 of 2299 who entered; San Francisco de Paula, for women, 181 of 479; San Lazaro, 18 of 106; the foundling hospital, Real Casa de Maternidad, 32 of 169; the military hospital, just described, 204 of 6102; in all, 942 of 9155—about 9.7 of the patients entered.

Of the monastic institutions, &c., that have been suppressed, Antonio de Lopez states that in his time there were twenty-three convents in Cuba, three of them contained nuns.†

Of the hospitals established by the religious orders, San Juan de Dios is the most ancient, having been founded by three brothers, hospitallers from Cadiz, in 1603. During the seventeenth century, according to its tables, it had 100 beds, and 800 sick persons were annually cured in it; but as the commerce and population of the city increased, it is probable that the number was greatly augmented; the order consisted of thirty brothers.

The hospital San Francisco de Paula, dedicated to the reception of women, was founded in 1665 by Don Nicolas Estébes Borges, a native of Havana, and dean of the church of Cuba. In 1730 it was destroyed by a hurricane, and was rebuilt in 1745.

*La Cuna*, the Cradle, was founded in 1711, at an expense of 16,000 dollars, and maintains both the nurses and the foundlings. In 1842 it received sixty-four children, in addition to the 105 remaining from the last year; of these, thirty-

\* Arrate.

† Sebastian de la Cruz, one of the few saved from the wreck of the ship *Perla*. Covered with rags he entered the city, exciting by his actions the laughter and mockery of the mob, which at first treated him as a lunatic. But his obstinate silence, the imperturbable quiet and humility he manifested under their injuries, and especially the perseverance and courage with which he castigated himself, resting nightly on thorns, and rising covered with wounds, induced a more favourable opinion of his merits.

Soon after his entrance in the city, he appeared in public, dressed in the third order of St. Francisco, and went about exercising charity to all the sick he met, whom he conducted to his barracon. There he cured them, administering with great benevolence all the aid he could, to which end he applied the alms he received; and was at the same time their cook, their nurse, and their almoner. Thus did this singular man spend the remainder of his life, which terminated on the 17th of May, 1589, without informing any one who he was, or whence he came, on which subjects he ever preserved an obstinate silence. The account of his life is found in both Valdes' and Arrate's histories of Cuba, but the latter fixes the period of his death in 1778—so much do historians differ.

two died, twenty-three were sent out to gratuitous nursing, and two to the Casa Beneficencia, leaving 112 inmates: its income was 35,859 dollars, and its expenses 31,682 dollars. The name of its founder is conferred on all infants left without one under its protection. There are beside eighteen other public hospitals on the island, located in its chief towns.

*Education.*—No report on the state of education in the whole island has been made to the Sociedad Economica since that of 1836, by Don Pedro Maria Romy, and Don Domingo del Monte. According to that report, the island contained 41,416 boys, from five to fifteen years of age, and 32,660 girls, from twelve to fourteen. Havana maintained eighty-five white and six coloured male schools, in which 4453 white and 307 coloured boys were educated; and fifty-five white and one coloured female schools, with 1840 white and thirty-four coloured girls.

The second division of the island, St. Jago de Cuba, had thirty-two white and nineteen coloured male schools, and educated 1069 white boys; and nineteen white and five coloured female schools, with 347 white and 145 coloured girls. Puerto-Principe, the third division, had twelve white male schools, with 512 white boys; and seven female schools, with 239 girls, not classified. The whole amounting to 210 schools, with 8460 white scholars; and thirty-one schools, with 486 coloured scholars. Of these, 3678 received a gratuitous education; 1243 from the teachers themselves, and 2435 from funds provided by the Sociedad Economica and by subscriptions, &c.\*

The report of 1842 states that the public funds for the gratuitous education of scholars, which not long before amounted to more than 32,000 dollars, has been reduced to 8000 dollars, sufficient to support only 457 boys, and 342 girls, in thirty-seven schools. The cost of instructing them in religion, reading, writing, arithmetic, and grammar, was, for each pupil, one dollar monthly. In the large towns schools are general, but in the country districts scarcely any are provided with even primary schools. Nueva Filipina, with a population of more than 30,000, and containing the richest vegas of tobacco, has but one school for about forty boys, recently established.

The poverty of the labouring whites in the rural districts is one cause of this neglect of education; the children often have no clothes decent enough to appear at school, and some have none at all. But the high and oppressive taxes to meet, no one dares publicly own, is the depressing effect. The enormous exactions of Spain, the mother country, is the principal curse.

*Crime.*—No statistics of crime have ever been officially published: the following report affords some data by which the aggregate may be roughly calculated. Of the number of criminals, however, confined in the Havana prison in 1842, many are brought from a distance, and includes all within the jurisdiction

\* *Memorias de la Sociedad Economica*, Vol. ii., p. 220—370. The report, written by Senor Del Monte was too liberal in its tone to be printed entire.

of the capital, a population of 631,760; the greater number from the ignorant population of the country.

ACCUSED OF	Whites.	Coloured.	TOTAL.
	number.	number.	number.
Murder.....	11	38	49
Wounding.....	80	151	235
Robbery.....	132	137	269
Forgery and passing counterfeit money.....	14	7	21
Carrying prohibited arms.....	24	122	146
Quarrels ( <i>reyertas</i> ).....	68	46	114
Inebriety and riot.....	74	83	157
Serious injury.....	50	56	106
Rape and ravishment.....	12	4	16
Adultery.....	4	0	4
Uncontrollable anger ( <i>servicia</i> ).....	1	0	1
Prohibited games.....	44	31	75
Vagrancy.....	33	10	43
Deserters from those condemned to hard labour.....	17	19	36
Deserters from the army.....	35	0	35
Non-observance of police laws.....	180	282	462
Suspected of various transgressions.....	102	101	383
Minor offences.....	108	64	172
Sent to the prisons of other jurisdictions.....	45	62	107
Total.....	1123	1219	2434

From this number must be deducted 107 sent to the prisons of the jurisdictions where the crimes were committed; also the convict deserters and the soldiers, 71. Of the 383 suspected persons, it is calculated that 289 at least will be found innocent, for persons in Cuba are often imprisoned on very slight grounds of suspicion. The 402 arrested for non-observance of police laws, cannot be classed among criminals; and, added to the preceding, make the number 928 to be deducted from the total, leaving 1506 criminals.

The same year 19 lunatics were confined in the prison until proved fit subjects for the Lunatic Asylum, making the total 2451; that for 1841 was 2551, at the end of which year 482 remained confined; and at the end of 1842, only 287, showing a decrease in crime. The comparative number of particular crimes in the two years, were as follows:—

ACCUSED OF	1841	1842	Diminution.
	number.	number.	number.
Murder.....	74	49	25
Wounding.....	340	238	102
Robbery.....	372	269	103
Rape and ravishment.....	21	16	5
Incendiaries.....	5	0	0
Total.....	712	572	235

	1842
	number.
Liberated.....	1512
Confined for correction and hard labour.....	202
Condemned to hard labour alone.....	329
Deserters sent to their garrisons.....	69
Sent to the Casa Beneficencia.....	21
" Lunatic Asylum.....	19
" Section of Industry of the Sociedad Economica.....	2
Died in the hospital.....	7
Executed.....	5
Remaining.....	287
Total.....	2453

The following is a comparative statistic of crime and education, reported in 1837 to the Patriotic Society by the captain-general. Of 888 prisoners in the Cabanas, 494, charged with grievous offences, had not had even a primary education: to which may be added, 239 sick prisoners sent to the hospital San Juan de Dios, making the total 1127 persons accused of crime. The 4407 scholars in Havana and its suburbs, compared to the accused, give a percentage of 26, and to the 1105 convicted in the capitania-general, give 25 per cent. The same comparison between the scholars and prisoners, gave for Cuba (St. Jago) 24 per cent, Baracoa 28 per cent, Jiguaní 21 per cent, Bayamo 5 per



cent, and for San Juan de los Remedios 20 per cent. The greater number of the prisoners in these places had not received even a primary education.\*

Intoxication is very rare. With all the corruption of the bench, the murderer seldom escapes from punishment; and even the duellist receives no mercy, which crime is now said to be *unknown* on the island.

The *section of Industry and Commerce* has reported to the *Sociedad Economica* on the subject of apprenticeship, for 1842, that they have reclaimed from vagrancy 1411 boys, and placed them in situations to learn trades and the arts; of these, 257 were apprenticed in 1842. During the year this section also adjusted 620 quarrels between the masters and the apprentices, and their parents or trustees; so satisfactory were their decisions, that only five disputes were referred to a magistrate. Of the whole number apprenticed, seventy-two became masters of their trades; eighty-four changed masters by mutual consent; eleven died; 159 absconded, 153 of whom were retaken and replaced in their occupations. Fifty only were lost, many of these having been removed by their own parents or trustees; fourteen were sent to the workshops of the *Lanceros* as a punishment; and thirty-two were arrested for public offences.

The author of the "Notes on Cuba," describes the views from the Cabanas as truly magnificent. He says,—

"Far down lies a forest of masts, the tops of which are hardly on a level with the base of the fortress; and just beyond is the populous city, with its solid blocks of turretted houses occupying every space of the level land, and creeping half-way up its surrounding hills. Carry your eye southward, and trace the shores of the little bay everywhere studded with villas, its bosom covered by the large fleet of vessels from every nation, riding securely at anchor; and the summits of the adjacent heights crowned by forts, protecting while perfectly commanding the city—presenting, in their sullen grandeur, a strong contrast to the peaceful look of the latter. How dwindled to pigmies are the moving throngs below, yet how the sound of their mingled voices sweeps upwards; even here you can almost distinguish the words spoken. And that sudden burst of music from those numerous convent bells, playing their merry tunes, as if to arouse the buried monks once more to life's joys. Now they cease—and now again they all strike up a din, that would start a fireman from the sleep of death.

"But let us leave this spot, and following the parapet, separated from the fortress itself by a deep fosse, trace all its indentations and angles. What a city of embattlements lies on your left, as you pass sea-ward! line upon line, and battery over battery, all admirably supporting each other, and the whole on such a grand scale, that the place seems built to be garrisoned by giants. The very air of desertion which its long extent of unarmed embattlements presents, adds to its apparent strength: the largest cannon, in those embrasures, would look like a swivel on the deck of a line-of-battle ship; a thousand soldiers paraded on those stupendous works, would only impress the beholder with an idea of their weakness. Not a single human being is seen on its walls; its sentry-towers, hanging over the abyss below, are tenantless, and silence seems to hold her court within the massive enclosures. Suddenly, the roll of the rattling drum issues from its inner depths, and the trumpet speeds the message in repeated wild notes to the next fortress. It is the signal of the setting sun, and from battery and fort, and the war-ship's deck, is heard the evening gun; but the sudden tumult is over, the mingled

\* *Memorias de la Sociedad Economica.*

noise from trumpet and drum have ceased, and the spirit of the place seems again to slumber.

"We have now followed the parapet nearly a half mile; and beyond lies another fortress, the Moro, with its tall tower, its 'Twelve Apostles,' and its 'Pastor,' ranging the surface of the water, and completely commanding the entrance of the harbour, itself an almost impregnable stronghold; while to our right, within a mile, another height is covered by batteries that could sweep the whole intervening vale. Well might the palm of building be awarded to the Spaniards, but let us not forget that that of *keeping* has been conceded to the English, and let us profit by the history of Gibraltar. With a sufficient number of troops—a Spanish officer has said 8000—the Cabanas would be impregnable; and should this port ever again fall into the hands of the English, our whole southern coast and the Gulf of Mexico would be commanded by them, nor could any present power dispossess them of it by force."

In the arsenal of the Havana there have been built forty-nine ships of the line, twenty-two frigates, seven packet-ships, nine brigs of war, and fourteen schooners of war.

The suburbs, or *barrios extra muros*, cover more ground, and contain a larger population than the city within. The line of fortifications embraces a sort of irregular polygon, of an elliptical form, the greater diameter of which is 2100 yards, and the smaller 1200 yards in extent.

#### HARBOUR OF HAVANA.

The harbour, topographically, assumes the form of a capacious basin, with a narrow entrance. The entrance between the Moro and Punta Castles, is about 1500 yards long, and in its narrowest part 350 yards wide; and the harbour is said to be one of the safest and most strongly defended in the world.

The depth of water at the entrance is about eight fathoms; the rise and fall of tide nearly two feet. There is no bar or other impediment at the mouth, with the exception of a rock under the Moro Castle, close to the shore, on which there is five fathoms water, a flat rocky shoal extending about forty feet from the water battery. The length of this shoal from the inside of the Moro point is about sixty feet. At the time of the taking of the Havana by Peacock, several vessels were sunk in the entrance, about forty-five yards from the Moro; and their position is still marked by buoys moored over them. On the opposite side a buoy is moored to mark the Telino bank, about forty-five yards from the Punta Castle. No chart of the harbour has ever been published with the sanction of the government.

The wharves at which ships discharge their cargoes are not extensive. Ships lie, while discharging, with their stems or sterns to the shore; and thirty or more ships of the largest class, and an equal number of coasters, have frequently lain alongside each other. There is ample space for the extension of wharves. Casa Blanca is on the opposite side of the harbour: where the slavers who frequent the Havana have wharves, and ship-yards, in which vessels of all classes are fitted out, or repaired, and there is space sufficient for several hundred vessels to ride at anchor in front of the wharves.

On the south side of the entrance of the Havana there is a lighthouse, with reflecting lamps and a revolving light, which may be seen twenty-five miles distant.

The harbour can be known at a distance at sea by the hills of Managua, which lie inland south from the entrance; eastward as well as westward the land is low, with the exception of the Moro rock, with its lighthouse and fortifications. Six leagues to the eastward are the detached hills of Jaruco, of moderate height. Dolphin Hill is seen some four leagues more westerly.

The harbour is not very easily entered when the wind is north, or east-north-east, as the channel lies nearly south-east and north-west. The wind begins to blow about ten in the morning, and continues till sunset, which enables vessels to enter the port during the day. In the rainy season the winds are often unfavourable for entering: vessels at this time anchor on the Moro bank and warp in.

In the dry season, or when the *nortes* blow, there is some difficulty to put to sea from the swell which sets in to the harbour's mouth. Generally vessels enter about noon, and depart about sunrise, excepting in the hurricane months, and later in the season when the *nortes* prevail. The anchorage on the Moro bank is tolerably safe. But there are so few dangers, that with ordinary care, there is but little risk either in entering or departing from this admirable harbour.

## CHAPTER VIII.

### RECENT CUSTOMS' REGULATIONS.—TRADE OF THE PORT OF HAVANA IN 1844.

THE alterations in the new *pauta*, in 1846, are favourable to Spanish tonnage, and consequently go still more to the exclusion of British shipping from the import and export trade; although, in general, they do not materially affect the consumption of British staple-manufactures, as the duties augmented on some articles are reduced on others.

The duties on linens have been somewhat reduced, whilst those on cottons are increased, and some changes have been made in the classification.

The export duties also have been changed, and the tonnage duty on vessels carrying away molasses is now exacted; all foreign vessels, by an order just promulgated, are subjected to the payment of twenty-three per cent additional tonnage duty, as difference between their registered tonnage and the Spanish ton of Burgos, or abide by the measurement to be made here.

## CONTRAST of Export Duties.

	By Foreign Ships to Foreign Ports.	By Spanish Ships to Foreign Ports.
Sugar, formerly . . . .	50 cents per box . . .	37 cents per box.
" now . . . .	37 " " . . .	25 " " . . .
Coffee, formerly . . . .	56 $\frac{1}{4}$ " per 9 lbs. . .	50 " per 9 lbs.
" now . . . .	20 " " . . .	12 " " . . .
Tobacco, formerly . . . .	161 " " . . .	85 " " . . .
" now . . . .	150 " " . . .	75 " " . . .
Cigars, formerly . . . .	62 $\frac{1}{2}$ " per mil } any flag.	
" now . . . .	50 " " }	
Rum and molasses remain free of duty.		
Copper ore to pay nine cents per quintal.		

A fixed rate of duty on flour imported continues to be charged as follows :

2 dollars 00 cents	per barrel,	Spanish growth,	by Spanish ships.
6 " 06 "	" " "	" " "	by Foreign "
8 " 58 "	" " "	" " "	by Spanish "
9 " 95 "	" " "	" " "	by Foreign "

Rice..... { Spanish, in Spanish ships, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$  p. ct. Spanish, in foreign ships, 17 $\frac{1}{2}$  p. ct.  
                   { Foreign, in " 23 $\frac{1}{2}$  " Foreign, in " 33 $\frac{1}{2}$  "

By royal order from Spain, instead of the rate of two dollars paid by each vessel entering the ports of Havana for the health visit, foreign ships are now subjected to the payment of one-third of a real for each ton of their measurement; *i. e.* a vessel of 300 tons has to pay twelve dollars four rials, whilst Spanish vessels are now subjected to only one-half of the above charge, or half a rial per ton; being upon 300 tons, six dollars two rials.

## NAVIGATION OF THE PORT OF HAVANA, DURING THE YEAR 1844.

In 1844, there arrived at Havana, 67 British vessels, of 12,659 tons, 715 crew; with cargoes, value 63,312*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.*; and 65 vessels, of 12,491 tons, and 701 crew, departed; with cargoes, value 135,531*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.* Also, 516 Spanish vessels, of 71,985 tons; 851 American, of 160,102 tons; 24 Bremen, of 4353 tons; 16 Belgian, of 4418 tons; 21 Dutch, of 4053 tons; 22 Danish, of 4196 tons; 26 French, of 5738 tons; 17 Hamburg, of 3796 tons; 1 Knipphausen, of 322 tons; 5 Mexican, of 409 tons; 10 Prussian, of 2967 tons; 8 Russian, of 2975 tons; 8 Swedish, of 2293 tons; 2 Sardinian, of 435 tons; 2 Oldenburg, of 250 tons; 2 Norwegian, of 710 tons; and 2 Brazilian, of 437 tons:—making altogether, 1600 vessels, of 282,698 tons burden.

## BRITISH Trade and Navigation of Havana, during 1844.

ARRIVALS.				DEPARTURES.			
COUNTRIES.	Vessels.	Burden.	Value.	COUNTRIES.	Vessels.	Burden.	Value.
There were 57 British vessels that arrived, of which there were from Great Britain, with general cargoes.....	number.	tons.	£ s. d.	There were 65 British vessels that departed, of which there were for Great Britain with sugar.....	number.	tons.	£
Great Britain—coals.....	16	3,284	32,760 0 0	Great Britain—produce..	14	3,095	52,329
— railroad iron.....	13	3,463	4,558 0 0	— copper ore.....	2	324	9,333
— ballast.....	1	386	3,082 0 0	— rum.....	1	159	1,600
From Great Britain..	31	7,425	40,400 0 0	— logwood.....	2	393	3,800
Halifax—fish.....	1	242		— general cargo.....	1	362	6,000
Guernsey—bricks.....	6	709	6,400 0 0	— fustic.....	1	201	600
— ballast.....	3	447	800 0 0	— ballast.....	1	102	
Leguns—logwood.....	3	321		For Great Britain....	23	4,757	73,662
St. Thomas—ballast.....	1	159	700 0 0	New Orleans—ballast ...	2	240	
Barbadoes—ditto.....	1	230		Matanzas—general cargo.	1	184	
St. Jago de Cuba—ditto..	1	186		— sugar.....	4	1,093	23,306
— fish.....	2	206	2,100 0 0	— molasses.....	1	140	130
Arichat—ditto.....	1	65	600 0 0	— pork, &c.....	1	265	60
Belize—logwood.....	1	362	6,000 0 0	— tobacco.....	1	926	
— general cargo.....	1	401	600 0 0	— ballast.....	7	1,075	
Berbice—ballast.....	2	239		Jersey—sugar.....	2	483	6,300
Buenos Ayres—jerk beef.	1	248	4,000 0 0	Hamburg—ditto.....	1	386	5,000
Puerto Rico—pork, &c. ..	1	263	80 0 0	— produce.....	1	180	5,200
Jamaica—coals.....	1	223	75 0 0	Arichat—molasses.....	1	65	300
— fish.....	1	138	50 0 0	Gibraltar—produce.....	1	170	5,193
— ballast.....	2	279		Gibraltar—ballast.....	1	230	
Matanzas—sugar.....	1	153	365 0 0	Tabasco—ditto.....	1	159	
Newfoundland—fish.....	1	181	872 0 0	Maricel—ditto.....	1	527	88
Nassau—general cargo ..	1	20	240 0 0	Cienfuegos—coals.....	1	204	
Abaco—ditto.....	1	63	46 0 0	— ballast.....	1	217	7,050
Sierra Morena—ballast...	1	95		Guernsey—produce.....	2	150	1,500
Tampico—fustic.....	1	102		Jamaica—fish.....	1	124	4,328
From other parts....	36	5,200	22,008 0 0	Baltimore—ballast.....	2	218	
From Great Britain....	31	7,425	40,400 0 0	Trieste—produce.....	1	121	121
Fractional parts.....	....	34	1 9 8	St. Jago de Cuba—ballast.	1	120	2,160
Total.....	67	12,659	63,312 9 8	Malta—sugar.....	1	254	
				Belize—ballast.....	1	459	
				Honduras—ditto.....	1	95	
				Sierra Morena—ditto....	2	248	1,053
				Halifax—produce.....	1	61	
				Nuevitas—ballast.....	1	20	200
				Nassau—general cargo..	1		
				For other parts.....	42	7,700	61,865
				For Great Britain....	23	4,757	73,662
				Fractional parts.....	....	34	4
				Total.....	65	12,491	135,531

In 1844, there arrived at the port of Havana, 49 British steam-packets, bringing 568 passengers, quicksilver, cochineal, gum copal, &c.; total value, 6,710,280 dollars. These vessels departed with 782 passengers.

## CHAPTER IX.

## OUT-PORTS AND TOWNS—PORT OF MATANZAS—PUERTO PRINCIPE.

THE city of Matanzas, which ranks next to Havana, as a commercial port, was previously to 1809 prohibited to trade to any foreign country, and restricted in its trade in many other respects, though forming an outlet for the products of the richest part of Cuba. It lies on the north coast, fifty-two miles east of Havana. Its harbour, which is rather limited in anchorage ground, by the mud brought down by two rivers, is sheltered by a ledge of rocks.

The bay, which is spacious, is protected from all winds but the north-east.

There are two channels, the one in at the north, the other in at the south, end of the ledge; but the southern is only deep enough for coasting vessels.

The most recent account which we have of Matanzas is by the intelligent author of "Notes on Cuba." He visited the place by land; and observes,—

"The country, after leaving the Carlotta and its beautiful valley, became rolling, and more sterile the nearer it was to the coast. It was only when we reached the San Juan River, which runs by Matanzas, that it became again clothed in the rich verdure of cultivation. Its borders were lined by farms, and on its occasional meadow lands, herds of cattle and troops of horses were grazing on the luxuriant herbage. About a league from the city we passed the only refinery of sugar established on the island, and that one owned by an American citizen. Its sugars have been proved, by a comparison, to be superior to the best in the states, preserving, in a measure, the flavour of the cane; still, in Cuba, the clayed article is preferred for its cheapness, the coffee and chocolate, here almost universally drank, masking its peculiar flavour. A market has, however, been opened for it in Spain, which will remunerate the proprietor for his enterprise and outlay.

"The outskirts of the town were composed of mean-looking, straggling, and often, deserted houses, very pictures of desolation and misery, with here and there a *tienda*, before the door of which was generally seen a number of pack-horses waiting for their driver, who was regaling himself with a glass of water after his dram of undiluted *aguardiente*. There were no gardens nor gentlemen's houses to be seen, although on the neighbouring heights were many beautiful sites; the grounds were sterile, and the sides of the hills covered only with a few stunted bushes and short grass. As we entered the more populous parts of the town the houses improved in appearance, but the greater number by far were of only one story, and presented irregular fronts, without any regard to architectural beauty. Our boarding house, the only one of the two in the city where English was spoken, was soon gained, and so fatigued had we been by our repeated promenades up the hills, that we took possession of our uncomfortable rooms with a great degree of satisfaction. The scene without was one, however, that could not fail to arrest the attention of even way-worn travellers. Close by us was the stone bridge of the Yumuri river, with the varied crowd of armed *monteros*, *volantes*, pack-horses, and ox-carts hurrying into or leaving the city; and beyond the Cumbre, its long extended sides covered with a rich carpet of yellow flowers to its very summit, with here and there a solitary building or clump of trees irregularly disposed on its gentle declivities. On the other side rose the high hill back of the city, with cultivated fields, and palms and cocoas, terminating abruptly at the deep gap separating it from the Cumbre, with thick woods skirting the whole brink of the precipice; and to the east the beautiful bay and its anchored fleet, and forts, and rocky shores. The city, itself, lay on a flat surface, and the first rising grounds of the neighbouring hill, between two small rivers which issued from the islands beyond, and depositing the soil borne down by their currents in the eddy formed just before the city, rendered the water there very shoal, and prevented the near approach of vessels. In consequence of this they are anchored about half a mile from it, and are loaded and unloaded by large launches of light draft.

"The first lines of this city were traced on the 10th of October, 1693, by Señor Manzaneda, under whose government it was founded. To the city itself was given that of San Carlos Alcazar de Matanzas: the last that by which it is generally designated, signifying the slaughter of a battle-field.

"The back country of Matanzas is rich in sugar and coffee estates, and after it was made a port of entry it increased rapidly in size and commerce. It now extends an arm across the San Juan river into the adjacent mangrove swamp, where an embryo city has sprung up, called the Pueblo Nuevo; and over the Yumuri, at the base of the Cumbre, another arm named Versailles. Including these two suburbs, its population in 1841 amounted to 19,124, of whom 10,304 were whites, 3041 were free coloured, and 5779 were slaves. The same year 480 vessels entered its port, of which 302 were American,

and 558 sailed from it ; paying to the government in tonnage and other duties nearly a million of dollars. Its importations amounted to 1,995,311 dollars, of which 434,599 dollars were for lumber from the United States ; and its exportations to 4,374,780 dollars, of which 3,733,879 dollars were for sugar, 351,733 dollars for molasses, and 163,385 dollars for coffee.

"It contains one church (the foundation of which was coeval with that of the city), which is now nearly completed, and another recently erected in Pueblo Nuevo ; a large and excellent hospital ; extensive barracks garrisoned by a regiment of Spanish soldiers, a theatre, and a cock-pit, like every other town in Cuba, and, for the benefit of my countrywomen I mention it—a solitary mantua-maker and milliner's establishment. Its public library, which in 1835, contained 695 volumes, now possesses over 1000, and reports made on it state the gratifying fact that it was daily more resorted to. In 1827 an adjunct society to the *Sociedad Económica* of Havana was established here, and now numbers nearly one hundred resident members ; it is divided into two principal sections, one on Education, the other on Industry and Commerce, the labours of which have been highly instrumental in sustaining their respective objects. The jurisdiction of Matanzas in 1835 contained 4460 children of both sexes, of whom only 815 received a primary education, and of these but 360 in public free schools ; the whole number of schools amounted to sixteen. The recent reports of its section on education have, however, given a more favourable view of this subject ; although it must be confessed, that learning is here, even now, at a lower state than in almost any other civilised country.

"The houses of Matanzas are mostly of stone, built like those of Havana in a very durable manner, with their windows as strongly barricadoed with iron bars. But the number constructed of wood, the English one continually hears along the Bay-street, and the general cleanliness of the town, give to it somewhat of a home air. It wants the bustle of Havana, nor has it as many sources of amusements ; but to many its very quiet forms an attraction, and the proximity of its beautiful passéo, from which a fine view of its whole bay is obtained, its purer air, and the romantic scenery in its vicinity, induce many to prefer it as a residence.

"The manners here are similar to those of Havana ; the mornings are devoted to business, and in the evening those who have volantes and horses ride on the passéo, while the promenaders amuse themselves in gazing at the ladies. I must not omit to mention that at this time the merchants and sea-captains meet on the Bay-street, the Americans in front of a store owned by one of our countrymen, which from time immemorial has formed a kind of exchange for them. The billiard-rooms, of which there are several large ones near by, are then also crowded, chiefly by Spaniards and Creoles, who spend a large part of their idle hours at this game. Music parties are common ; social visitings are also kept up ; it is conceded by all who have visited the two cities, that the fair of Matanzas bear the palm for beauty. The plaza is also a favourite resort at night, especially when the military band is present ; but here, as in Havana, the female form is rarely seen in the streets except in a volante, or at night. The Sunday morning is spent by but a very small proportion of the population in public worship ; shops are kept open all day, and only the closing of the custom-house, the police, and other public offices, and the cessation of labour in loading the shipping, distinguish it from other days. The afternoon is especially devoted by the negroes to amusements, and in numerous places on the hill back of the town, and in the Pueblo Nuevo, will be seen flags raised on high staffs. These point out the spots where they congregate and indulge in their national dances, for the different tribes introduced here from Africa retain all their customs and habits."

To the music of two or three rude drums, formed by stretching an untanned cow-hide over the extremity of a hollow trunk of a tree, the crowd of men and women, gaudily dressed, keep time with their hands. These balls are all under the protection of the civil authorities, who permit them to take place only on Sundays and other religious holidays ; they are never frequented by even the

lower classes of whites, and good order generally prevails among their sable performers. Over each slave tribe a king and queen presides, and so great is the influence exercised by the former over his subjects, that complaints made to him of the idle or vicious habits of any particular individual, not unfrequently, through his remonstrances, correct the evil.

*Trade of Matanzas.*—The importations are chiefly articles of food, and materials and machinery for sugar and coffee estates; most of its fancy and other goods are brought from Havana. During the last piracies in the Caribbean sea and the Gulf of Mexico, not a small portion of the spoils obtained by murder and robbery on the ocean, found their way, overland from Cardenas and other places, to this city, where purchasers were readily found; and smuggling was carried on extensively here. At present, the custom-house regulations are strict, and piracy is now unknown. The principal business mart is a long wharf projecting into the bay, covered by a shed.

There were, in 1844, forty-eight commercial houses in Matanzas, including several American, English, German, and French. Much of the products of the country is sold in the city, but a considerable portion is shipped for disposal in foreign ports. The counting-rooms are all in the dwelling-houses of the merchants, and as there are no banks in Cuba, each contains an iron safety-chest for specie; attached to the dwellings are store-houses for sugar, coffee, &c. The merchant and his clerks generally live under the same roof and dine at the same table.

Matanzas has eighteen physicians and surgeons, thirteen apothecaries, and several barbers, for the preservation of the public health; the last do all the bleeding, cupping, and leeching prescribed by physicians, and undergo examinations, before licences to practice this minor surgery are granted to them. There is but one cemetery for all who die in the city and its suburbs. The public peace is intrusted to thirty-four advocates, eleven notaries and seventeen attorneys. Matanzas is twenty-two leagues east of Havana, in latitude 23 deg. 2 min. 45 sec. north, and longitude 75 deg. 15 min. 42 sec. west of Cadiz. It is the seat of a governor, and includes within its jurisdiction a circuit of about six leagues. Within this space are 161 sugar estates, employing 29,696 persons; 175 coffee estates, with 13,332 persons; and 1881 farms and other rural establishments, with 20,942 persons. The whole population amounts to about 85,050, of which 27,148 are whites, 4570 free coloured, and 53,322 slaves; only 21,070 of the whole reside in cities and villages.

There are several beautiful drives in the vicinity of Matanzas. The neighbouring valley of the Yumuri is splendid, with its back-grounds broken into sharp peaks, or now gently undulating;—

“Its cane-fields with their pea-green verdure, and the dark-green foliage of the



tall palms scattered irregularly over them ; its golden orange-groves and luxuriant plantains, with broad waving leaves ; its cocoas, its almonds, and its coffee, with here and there a gigantic Ceyba spreading out its massive arms high in air. As the mist, which in different parts hung over the scene, rose in fleecy masses, or gradually dissolved in the increasing heat of the day, and farm after farm, and cottage after cottage became lit by the bright sun's rays, throwing into the bold relief the illuminated portions, while the rest still lay in the deep shade of the Cumbre, a landscape was presented, that I had never seen rivalled even amid the picturesque scenery of Switzerland."

It was here that, in 1511, numbers of the aborigines were cruelly massacred by the Spaniards ; and the remnant, driven by bloodhounds to the surrounding heights, were forced in despair to throw themselves over their brinks into the river below, crying out, "*Io mori,*" I die ; whence the name of the vale and river.

"On the ridge were several private residences, into one of which we were invited by its owner, who gave us that scarce article on a Cuba farm, a glass of fresh milk. In our descent to the city several varied and beautiful views of it, and of the harbour and shipping, were presented ; and when we reached the base of the hill, a short but rapid drive brought us into the gap through which the Yumuri escapes from the valley. High precipices rose on each side, their summits crowned with luxuriant growths ; while from the overhanging walls of the southern side immense stalactites of various hues hung in irregular and grand festoons, amid which the entrance to a large cave was plainly visible."—*Notes on Cuba.*

*Puerto Principe.*—The city of Santa Maria de Puerto Principe, is the capital of the central department of Cuba. It is situated in the interior. Mr. Turnbull says, "it stands between two rivulets, the Tinima and the Satibonico, which afterwards unite, and form the Rio de San Pedro, falling into the sea at the distance of forty miles in the direction of east-south-east. The trade of the place, as may be supposed from its inland position and its want of water carriage, bears no just proportion to the number of its inhabitants. In former times the *Halos*, *Corrals*, *Realengos*, and *Potreros* in its neighbourhood, were the chief source from whence the capital of the island obtained its supplies of butcher's meat. At that remote period it was not uncommon for 20,000 calves to be sent in the course of a year from Puerto Principe to the Havana ; but the soil in the neighbourhood of the capital having been long ago exhausted for agricultural purposes, by a bad system of husbandry, and the sugar estates, which formerly existed there, having been definitively abandoned, the land has been laid down in pasture, and the markets of the Havana have thus become to a certain extent independent of more distant supplies.

"It was formerly the practice, when grants of land were obtained from the government, to fix upon a point which was to be declared the centre of a circle, the circumference of which was to become the limit of the concession. This method was probably resorted to for the purpose of avoiding disputes as to territorial boundaries ; but in the sequel it had only the effect of making these questions of boundary more intricate and more difficult of adjustment.

"The *Hato* was a circle, the diameter of which was four leagues; that of the *Corral* being equal only to its radius—that is two leagues in extent; the *Realengos* were the royal reserves, surrounded by the exterior curved lines of the *Corrals* and *Hatos*, to which the original name continued to be applied long after the land had been ceded to private individuals; and the *Potrero* was a portion of land indeterminate in form or extent, but generally occupied, like the *Hatos*, *Corrals*, and *Realengos*, as breeding farms for the rearing of cattle.

"The *Hacienda Principal* is a generic name, including all but the *Potrero*, and is applied to breeding farms of the largest class; while the *Potrero*, without any definite limit, is considered a place of inferior importance. In the course of time the curved boundaries of the *Hato*, the *Corral*, and the *Realengo*, have been gradually departed from, by the ordinary exercise of proprietary rights, by sale, deed of gift, or testamentary disposition; as by another mode of exercising these rights, the original cattle-pen, as the breeding farms are called in Jamaica, has been converted into *Ingenios* or *Cafetals*, or otherwise applied to agricultural purposes. The dimensions of the *Hato* being so much greater than those of the *Corral*, the latter was formerly confined to the raising of pigs, goats, and sheep; while on the *Hato* were bred the horse, the mule, and the cow; but this distinction, like that of the form of the estate, is also becoming obsolete.

"The Bay of Nuevitas may be regarded as the harbour of Puerto Principe, although twelve leagues and a half distant, as there its produce is shipped, and from thence it receives its foreign supplies. The want of all tolerable means of communication, however, for the carriage of heavy articles, is such as to threaten the greater part of the rich soils of the interior with a condemnation to perpetual virginity.

"A few years ago a new colony was formed in the Bay of Nuevitas, which at the end of twelve years from its commencement, could boast of a growing population, already amounting to 1153; of whom 709 were white, eighty-seven free people of colour, and 357 slaves."

Puerto Principe is 151 leagues from Havana, has a population of 13,817 whites, 5784 free coloured, and 4433 slaves. Formerly the number of inhabitants was much greater. It was founded by Velasquez on the port named by Columbus del Principe, now Neuvas; but was afterwards removed to Camagüey, a pueblo of Indians, on account of the frequent invasions of the pirates.

*Trade*.—Its importations in 1841 were in value 186,825 dollars, of which 117,340 dollars were for provisions, and 10,000 dollars for lumber; its exportations amounted to 74,595 dollars, of which 24,264 dollars were for sugar, and 11,000 dollars for tobacco; forty-nine vessels entered its ports, of which seventeen were American, and it received in duties, &c., 51,935 dollars.

The jurisdiction of the city, which is the seat of a lieutenant-governor, extends over a population of 51,086. Of this 3010 are on ninety-one sugar estates, forty-seven on one coffee estate, and 20,091 on 2201 farms; the rest being included in the town and villages. The whites number 30,104, the free coloured 7599, and the slaves 13,383.

TRINIDAD, another of the seven cities founded by Velasquez, is situated a league from Port Casilda, on the south coast, and ninety from Havana. It is the seat of a governor, and contains 5877 whites, 4474 free coloured, and 2417 slaves. Its importations in 1841, amounted in value to 942,661 dollars, of which 469,243 dollars were for provisions, and 170,090 dollars for lumber; its exportations to 1,157,571 dollars, of which 934,565 dollars were for sugar, and 138,534 dollars for molasses; 203 vessels entered its port, of which 116 were American, and it received in duties, &c., 351,559 dollars. It has jurisdiction over a population of 28,060, of which 7004 are on forty-four sugar estates, 905 on twenty-four coffee estates, and 1611 on 826 farms: the rest being in the towns and villages. The whites number 10,280, the free coloured 6092, and the slaves 11,688.

The southern coast has twenty-eight harbours and roadsteads, of which that of St. Jago de Cuba is one of the best in the world, and is protected by a *moro* and several batteries. The large Bay of Guatanamo has several harbours, and that of Jagua has a secure port, and is fortified; the latter has six square leagues of superficies. The Bays of Cortes and of Corrientes admit large vessels.

From the Cape de Maisi to the Cape de Cruz on the south coast; and from Bahia-honda to the Punta de Icacos on the north coast, the island is easy of access, and the coast-navigation excellent. The rest of its coasts is lined by reefs and islands, within which steamboat navigation is safe at all times of the year. The islands off the coast vary in size, from a few yards to several miles. One of them, the Cayo de Sal, supplies Havana with salt; others, like the Cayo de Vela, have good anchorage; while some are so surrounded by reefs, as to be almost inaccessible.

The Isle of Pines, *Isla de Pinos*, formerly so celebrated as a hiding-place for pirates, is on the south coast. It has 117 leagues of superficies, but is divided longitudinally by an extensive swamp, passable at only one point. The population is about 500, and has lately been put under a military and civil government. Its chief pueblo is Nuevo Gerona, on the west bank of the River Casas; the other is the pueblo of Santa Fé, on the river of the same name; it is watered by another river, the Nuevas. Its mountains are the Canadas, Daguilla, Sierra de Casas, and Caballos. The Bay of Siguanea is on the west coast, and terminates south-west at the Cape Frances—but a small part of this island is cultivated.

SANCTI SPIRITUS, founded by Velasquez, 100 leagues from Havana, is remarkable for the great majority of its white over the black population. The town itself contains 5296 white, 2722 free coloured, and 1466 slaves; its jurisdiction extends over 32,711 persons, of which 2258 are on forty sugar estates, 109 on three coffee estates, and 20,069 on 2668 farms. The whites number 21,969, the free coloured 4958, and the slaves 6784.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, more frequently called Cuba, was founded by Velasquez. It is the capital of the eastern department of the island, and the seat of an archbishopric: and situated in 20 deg. 1 min. north latitude, and 76 deg. 3 min. 30 sec. west longitude. Its harbour is safe and commodious: the sea breeze generally blows into the harbour during the day, and the land wind blows out during the night.

It is 230 leagues from Havana, on the south coast. It is the seat of a governor, and contains 9326 whites, 7494 free coloured, and 7933 slaves. Its importations, in 1841, amounted to 2,631,421 dollars, of which 1,305,685 dollars were for provisions, 57,821 dollars for lumber, 232,674 dollars for cotton goods, and 242,300 dollars for linen goods; its exportations amounted to 5,993,631 dollars, of which 4,439,890 dollars were for copper ore, 553,168 dollars for coffee, 356,499 dollars for sugar, 368,868 dollars for tobacco, and 130,849 dollars for cotton; 160 vessels entered its port, of which 103 were American, and it received in duties, &c., 821,254 dollars. It has jurisdiction over a population of 91,512, of which 28,859 are in the town and villages, 8882 on 123 sugar estates, 27,456 on 604 coffee estates, and 26,315 on 3524 farms. The whites number 19,768, the free coloured 21,944, and the slaves 49,800. Four leagues west is the village of Cobre, or Santiago del Prado, containing 2000 inhabitants, chiefly occupied in working the copper mines in the neighbourhood.

There are but few British subjects established in the province of Santa Jago de Cuba, with the exception of those engaged in copper ore mining, and indeed few foreigners of any nation, with the exception of Frenchmen, who are found in considerable numbers in and around Santiago, both from France and her ancient colonies, or their descendants, and whose example and exertions have had great influence on the agricultural prosperity of the province; the cultivation of coffee may be traced to their immigration.

#### ARRIVALS at St. Jago de Cuba during the Year 1840.

Spanish, 132 vessels, 13,879 tons; British, 125 vessels, 23,667 tons; American, 124 vessels, 19,912 tons; French, 29 vessels, 6305 tons; Hanseatic Towns, 10 vessels, 1698 tons; Dutch Colonies, 6 vessels, 376 tons; Columbian and Mexican, 3 vessels, 200 tons; Danish, 1 vessel, 150 tons. Total number of vessels, 430; tons, 66,187.

The Spanish arrivals were chiefly from the Peninsula, with flour, wine, brandy, hardware, dried fruits, soap, spices, coarse earthenware, provisions, drugs, silk goods, and a few other manufactures.

The British arrivals were principally direct from Great Britain, in the employ of the English mining companies, with coals, mining machines, tools, powder, and various mining

supplies; and a few from British North America with cod fish, whilst twice or thrice per annum a vessel arrives from England with an assorted cargo of earthenware, hardware, sugar pans and mills, cutlery, iron in bars, powder, sheet copper, and glass.

American arrivals almost exclusively from ports in the United States with provisions and lumber, naval stores, and a few dried goods of native and other produce, candles soap, furniture, manufactured tobacco, and some hardware and machinery.

The French arrivals were from France, with wines, brandy, silk goods, furniture, mirrors, oil, candles, perfumery, jewellery, porcelain, and a few other articles of luxury.

Hanseatic vessels, almost entirely from Bremen, with dry goods, hardware, gin, and some provisions.

The Dutch colonial arrivals were with dry goods, fruits, and provisions.

The Colombian and Mexican vessels were from Campeachy and Lisat, with grass bags, grass ropes, and hides.

The Danish vessels from Hamburg, with dry goods and provisions.

The imports of late years have been nearly equal, and are expected to continue so.

Spanish imports for the year 1841 amounted to . . . £ 319,320 sterling.

British imports for the same period . . . . . 18,999 „

But in comparing the two amounts, the fact must not be lost sight of, that large quantities of British dry goods, hardware, and earthenware, are annually imported from *Jamaica in Spanish bottoms, chiefly on account of the difference in duty*, and also from the facility of selecting the above-named articles as cheaply in Kingston as in London, and with the advantage of being able to proceed there and return in three weeks' time. But it must not be concealed that the Hanseatic Towns interfere with British imports, underselling us in many German articles of hardware, cotton, woollen and linen goods, and glass; although generally speaking, they are considered inferior to British manufacture of a similar kind.

#### Exports from St. Jago de Cuba during the Year 1840.

ARTICLES.	Quantity.	ARTICLES.	Quantity.
	number.		number.
Coffee.....lb.	14,307,800	Plastic.....ton	1,430
Sugar, clayed...box of about 4 quintals	21,327	Lignum vite.....do.	100
— Muscovado...hogsheads of about 7 do.	4,315	Cigars.....box of 1000	5,000
Cotton.....bales of 105 lb.	10,420	Hides.....do.	2,000
Molasses.....hogsheads of 117 galls.	1,600	Copper ore.....ton	27,142
Tafia and Rum.....pipes of 110 galls.	1,174	Doublons.....	2,280 3-17
Tobacco.....bales of 80 lbs.	21,865	Hard Dollars.....	12,807½
Wax, white and yellow.....lb.	30,225		

In 1845 there arrived at St. Jago de Cuba, 93 British vessels, of 28,537 tons' burden, value 10,301½; of which there were from Great Britain 9 vessels with coals; 3,039 tons; 864½ value: 1 with machinery, 335 tons, 464½ value; 1 with powder, 328 tons, value 101½, 24 with sundries, 8,348 tons; value 6,766½; 33 in ballast, 10,946 tons: total from Great Britain 68 vessels, 23,016 tons, value 8,195½:—2 from Jamaica with sundries, 415 tons, value 356½, 1 with fish, 95 tons, value 250½; 1 with rice, 31 tons, value 800½; 5 in ballast, 662 tons:—9 from Grenada in ballast, 3908 tons:—1 from Bermuda in ballast; 265 tons: 1 with onions, 25 tons; value 300½:—1 from St. Vincent in ballast, 200 tons:—1 from St. Thomas's in ballast, 194 tons:—1 from Curacao in ballast, 211 tons:—1 from Porto Rico in ballast, 291 tons:—1 with fish, from St. John's, 124 tons, value 400½:—total from other parts, 25, 552½ tons, value 2106½:—total from Great Britain, 68, 23,016 tons; value 8195½:—total, 93 vessels; 28,537 tons; value 10,301½.

There departed from Cuba 96 British vessels of 29,452 tons' burden, value 387,170½, of which there were for Great Britain, 81 with copper ore, 27,016 tons, value 374,640½;—1 with produce, 300 tons, value 8000½; total for Great Britain 82 vessels, 27,310 tons, value 382,640½:—2 for New Orleans in ballast, 200 tons; 1 for St. Cruz in ballast, 265 tons; for Jamaica with produce, 84 tons, value 1550½; 1 for Manzanilla with produce, 252 tons, value 2,000½; 2 in ballast 411 tons:—1 for Montego Bay in ballast, 425 tons:—1 for Crinucuyos with fustic, 291 tons, value 200½:—1 for Halifax with produce, 65 tons, value 130½:—1 for Havana with fish, 124 tons, value 400½:—1 for Bermuda with produce, 25 tons, value 250½:—total for other parts 14 vessels, 6142 tons, value 4530½:—total for Great Britain 82 vessels, 27,310 tons, value 382,640½.

During the past four years there has not been any great difference in exports, with the exception of coffee and copper ore.

The exports of coffee have fallen off greatly during the last three years, owing to excessive drought, but they may be expected to revive; whilst those of copper ore have greatly increased, excepting during 1846. The raising of the latter article only commenced fourteen years back, from which time it annually augmented in quantity, but its richness or quantity of metal contained in the ore has decreased.

## CHAPTER X.

## DESCRIPTIVE AND AGRICULTURAL SKETCHES OF CUBA.

So little that can afford information respecting Cuba, and which can be relied on, is known in Europe, that we have endeavoured to condense the various statements and descriptions upon which we can place any dependence,\* and having reduced these descriptions to the least space that would be satisfactory, and interesting to the general reader, as well as to those who wish to acquire a more especial knowledge of Cuba.

This magnificent island is very generally surrounded with reefs, within which are many good harbours, and through which are many safe channels. Of the interior of Cuba, the descriptions hitherto given have been remarkably meagre. On leaving Havana for the interior, there was until the railway to Guines was constructed, scarcely twelve miles of road fit for an European carriage. The *rude volante* was, however, dragged over rocks and ruts. Railroads, constructed by Americans and by English engineers, and chiefly with British capital, have, to a considerable extent, opened the interior.

Havana, contains a population of above 100,000 inhabitants; four contain populations from 12,000 to 24,000; nine from 4000 to 9000; nineteen from 1000 to 3000; twenty-four from 500 to 1000; forty from 250 to 500; sixty seven from 100 to 250; and fifty-four below 100.

There are three principal high roads under the care of the Junto de Fomento; but they are in bad condition even during the dry season, and quite impassable in most places during the rains. From each other roads branch off. The one from Havana to Pinar del Rio passes through Guatao, el Corralillo, la Ceiba del Agua, Capellanias, la Puerta de la Guira, las Canas, Artemisa, in the Partido San Marcos, fourteen leagues from Havana, las Mangas de Rio-Grande, Candeñaria, San Cristobal, los Palacios. Hence west through the Paso real de San Diego, la Herradura, Consolacion, Pinar del Rio, forty-five leagues, San Juan y Martinez and Guane.

• From Havana to Santiago de Cuba, the *route* passes through Jesus del Monte, Luyano, San Miguel, Santa Maria del Rosario, Tapaste, Aguacate, Ceiba-Mocha, Matanzas, Limonar, Taberna del Colisco, Cimarrones, Guamutas, Ceja de Pablo, Alvarez, Rio de Laguna le Grande, Esperanza or Puerta de Golpe, Villaclara, Taberna del Escambray, Sagua la Chica, Guaracabuya, Santo-Espiritu, Rio Sasa, Ciego de Avila, San Geronimo, Arrogo Tinima, Puerto Principe, Guaimaro, Rio Jobabo, las Tunas, Paso del Selado, Rio Cauto, and Cauto del Embarcadero, Bayamo, Rio Cautillo, Jiguani, Rio Baire, and Rio Contramæstre, Palma-Soriano, Rio Yarago, Cuba.

\* By far the most valuable sketches are those condensed from "Notes on Cuba," 1844, by an American physician.

From Havana to Trinidad the route passes through Francisco de Paula, Taberna del Dique, Lomas de Camoa, San Jose de las Lajas, Sitio and Lomas de Candela, los Guines, Pipian, Bermeja, Alacranes, el Caimito, Rio de la Hana-bana, Rio Damuji, in the Paso de los Abreus, Pueblo and Rio de Caonao, River Aumirs, and several other rivers, among which are el Gaudan, San Juan, Guacabo, and Trinidad.

After leaving Havana for the country, the road passes through well-stocked farms, and then trimmed by lime hedges, with white aromatic flowers, both equally impenetrable to man or beast; also, loose stone fences, built of the jagged, honeycomb coral rock that abounds throughout the country. These often enclose whole acres of luscious, fragrant pines, each sustained by a short foot-stalk above the circle of thorny leaves composing the plant, that spread low over the ground. The pine-apples often are observed in all stages of growth. Some small, and blue, with half-withered flowerets that blossom over the fruit; others ripe, large, and of a golden hue; and a few, the *hardier kind*, of a reddish-green tint.

Fields are passed of plantains growing thickly together, bearing above their small frail stems heavy bunches of green fruit, with their terminating cones of flowers; with long, small, fan-like leaves, torn in shreds by the wind. Beyond the immediate neighbourhood of the city, its gardens, its farms, and its hamlets, are extensive sugar and coffee estates, with their portreros and woodlands, were common. The royal palm appears on every side.

"Sometimes," as remarked by the American physician, "isolated, and irregularly scattered over fields of sugar-cane, with their tall, straight trunks, and their tufted crowns of long, branch-like, fringed leaves, waving and trembling in every breeze, and glistening in the rays of the sun, they stood, like so many guardian spirits of the land keeping watch over the rich verdure, stretching far in the distance beneath them. Now, in long avenues of turned Corinthian columns, their long leaves reaching across and intermingling, forming one continuous high-sprung arch, and their trunks glossed with white lichen as with paint, they led the eye to the country mansion of the planter, with its cool verandahs, and its back-ground of neatly thatched negro houses. While in the adjoining portreros, large clumps of them sheltered with their shade the cattle grazing peacefully at their feet."

Coffee estates are occasionally passed, with their low pruned shrubs closely planted, and divided into large squares by intersecting alleys of mangoes, palms, or oranges; the latter laden with their golden fruit, very pictures of lavish wealth. The author of the "Notes on Cuba," crossed the island to the southern town of Guines by railroad. He says,

"The whole country was under high cultivation, appearing like one immense garden; and as the unwearied eye roamed over the wide expanse, and revelled in the beauties which hill and dale, woodland and field presented, it seemed impossible that aught but peace could dwell amid such scenery; and the heart would insensibly be filled with vague desires after some such resting-place for the evening of life.

"In travelling the women and men quietly enjoy their cigars, and the white, brown, and black races amicably intermingled without apparent distinction. At one place, where we filled our tanks, a lad brought us some cake and wine, which quickly brought around him my fellow-travellers, the exquisites; I joined also, but when I opened my purse to

pay for my portion, I learned that one of them had already settled for the whole company. Knowing it to be the custom on the island that the first of a party who finishes pays the scot, I did not mingle my expostulations with my acknowledgments of the compliment.

"*Railroad Incidents.*—Again our cars were in motion, and when one-third on our route, all of us were eagerly looking out of the doors and windows at a large crowd, that was gathered about a car some distance on the road before us. Rumour had told us, that the last summer the whole train had been stopped, and a large sum of money, that it was conveying to Guines, had been taken from it by robbers, who had been apprised of its removal. Although it had no foundation, we did regard with some anxiety the crowd, but soon found they had gathered to look on the downward train that had run off the track. Not one of the Monteros, however, lent the least assistance to the few whites and negroes attached to the road, who were actively engaged in replacing the cars. To our regret, we learned that it would detain us two hours; so we willingly consented to be rolled back to the last posada we had passed. Having been dinnerless, we made a general rush to its bar, where, amid garlicky sausages, bread, cheese, and Catalan wine, we forgot our disappointment.

"The sun had just set when we continued our journey; but the landscape was even more beautiful in the soft light of declining day than under his bright rays. The east wind had subsided into a perfect calm, as it generally does at this time, and an air of peaceful quiet hung over the whole land. Even the fringed foliage of the palms was motionless, and drooped pendant from the long and gracefully arched stems; reminding one of those bunches of ostrich feathers worn by the *belles* of past days, which then seemed to add so much to a stately figure and bearing. About us, surrounding objects were mellowed by the increasing shades, but in the distance all was becoming indistinct; save the giant *seyba*, whose wide-spread foliage, like a vast umbrella, raised in mid-air, was still plainly visible above the gloom below; and the rows of tall palms on the bare ridges of distant hills, whose trunks and tufted crowns were painted in bold relief against the clear sky. Star after star now rapidly appeared, for here no twilight forms the imperceptible link between day and night, and the whole firmament was soon blazing with its thousand lamps.

"Now and then we passed an estate, on which the negroes were clustered around large fires of corn-husks, which they were removing from the Indian grain, preparatory to grinding it for their morning meal. The fires were sometimes close to the road, the flames shone brightly on their laughing faces, and their loud cries rang merrily on the air as they cheered us. At the stations where we stopped there were also lights, and some fires along the road; and many curious inquiries were made about the cause of our delay. But our attention was soon engrossed by a large basket of excellent Galician ham, bread, cheese, olives, cakes, sugar-plums, and wine, among which several bottles of champagne figured conspicuously. The whole had been furnished at our last stopping-place, by the liberality of a fellow-passenger, one of the officers of the road, who brought us all around it to partake of its varied contents.

"*SAN JULIAN DE LOS GUINES*, during the dry season, is one of the most pleasant inland towns in Cuba. It *then* lies on a hard, black soil, and is free from that fine dust so annoying on *red lands*. When the rains set in, about July, from the streams that meander around and through it, and the deep ruts in the road, I suspect it rests in a perfect quagmire. It contains 2500 inhabitants, who are remarkably civil to strangers; and being at the terminus of the railroad, forty-five miles from Havana, and only twelve miles from the south coast of the island, it has lately increased suddenly in importance. This is evident from the number of spruce modern shops intermingled with its ancient rusty *tiendas*, and a certain lively, flourishing look, quite uncommon in a Cuba-country town. The invalid will here also escape, in a great measure, from the drifting rains of the northers; the mountains on the north almost completely exhausting the water of the clouds before they reach the town.

"The houses have before them wide, smooth pavements, protected from the rays of the sun by sheds, under which one might enjoy a promenade, even at mid-day. It contains a large church, painted blue, a favourite colour throughout the island for public



buildings. There was also a commodious and cleanly-kept hospital for the destitute in the town; barracks for soldiers; a public hall; a large ball-room; and, as a thing indispensable to the happiness of the inhabitants, a spacious cock-pit.

"The market was filled with bunches of green plantains, and heaps of yams, yuca, sweet potatoes, and other vegetables. A long shed covered the butchers' shambles, with large slices of beef and pork hung along its whole front. Jerked pork, a favourite preparation of the meat with the creole, was being prepared close by, being hung on poles over the smoke of a fire, having been first salted, the only method by which meat can be at all preserved in this perpetual summer clime.

"The market had a cook's-shop, with a dozen parrots in cages before it, which by their screams seemed to invite all within hearing to partake of the savoury dishes exposed on the shelves. Among them were several with a light green plumage and yellow crowns, brought from Mexico, and highly valued for the ease with which they are taught to speak.

"The creole is always an early riser. Several were engaged in sweeping the pavement; others were clustered around the milkman's cow, which had been brought to their doors, and were waiting their turn to have their pitchers filled from the slow stream, while a calf, tied just without tasting distance, looked piteously on, and at times showed signs of impatience, as he saw his morning meal borne off. When all had been supplied, he was muzzled, and his halter tied to the extremity of the cow's tail. One rush to her bag was tried, but the cruel netting frustrated all attempts to taste the bland fluid, and the poor animal quietly followed in the rear, as the man drove his cow to the houses of his other customers.

"At other doors, the *malhokero* was counting out his small bundles of green fodder, each containing a dozen stalks of Indian corn, with the leaves and tassels attached, the common daily food of the horse. On their pack-horses were bundles of small-sized sugar-cane, neatly trimmed and cut into short pieces; selected small, on account of their superior richness, offering to the creole a grateful refreshment during the heat of the noon. Others carried large matted panniers, slung over their clumsy straw saddles, filled with fine ripe oranges, the favourite and healthy morning repast of the native and the stranger, the healthy and the invalid.

"As the day progressed, mounted monteros were seen galloping through the streets, just arrived from their farms, each with his loose shirt worn over his pantaloons, its tail fluttering in the breeze, while his long sword, lashed to his waist by a handkerchief, dangled at his back. Then there was the heavy cart, laden with sugar for the railroad depôt, drawn by eight strong oxen, the front pair some twenty feet in advance of the rest; its freight of boxes, bound down firmly with cords, and covered with raw hides. By its side the driver stalked, dressed in a loose shirt and trousers, and a high-peaked straw hat with a wide rim on his head. He held in his hand a long pole, armed with a goad, with which he urged forward his slow-moving team; often striking the sharp nail, at its extremity, repeatedly into the flank of an ox, until the poor animal, in his endeavours to escape, seemed to drag the whole load by his sole strength. Other carts were returning to their distant sugar estates, laden with planks cut into proper sizes, and fastened in packages, each containing all the sides to make a sugar-box; thus put up, by our ingenious northern friends for the Cuba market.

"The arriero with his pack-horses, eight or a dozen in number, was also seen urging them on by his voice and the occasional crack of his whip; while they staggered under their heavy loads of charcoal, kegs of molasses, or of aguardiente, and the halter of each being tied to the extremity of the tail of the horse before, moved in single files, carefully picking their way.

"Beyond the town of Guines farm after farm occupied the grounds; some sowed in Indian corn as closely as oats, and just springing from the soil, intended for food for horses and cattle; or planted three together, the hills not two feet apart, already in tassel, and bearing the nearly mature grain. Others were covered with sweet potato vines and pumpkins; there was also a plentiful show of okra and tomatoes, salad, carrots, turnips, and tall, tree-like cabbages, with yuca, yams, and other tropical vegetables, giving to the grounds a thriving appearance. Long canals, with their sides embanked, traversed the flat plains; and their rapid streams, elevated above the level of the soil, in several

places were drawn off, to irrigate the land, by breaking through their sides, or by obstructing the course of the stream by temporary transverse dams.

"The rivers in this flat district, which run parallel, are generally elevated above each other, so that many streams run from one and empty into the river below. I was informed by an intelligent engineer on the Guines and Havana railroad, that in surveying its track, they found this to be the case of three considerable streams, and that on one occasion, during a freshet, those most elevated poured their superabundant waters, by side streams, into the lowest, and so swelled its current, that a large and strong stone bridge was carried away by it. The soil was black, resembling marsh-mud, but without a grain of sand in it, the substratum being lime-stone. It was so tenacious, that a bank a foot thick served to confine the waters of a canal, four feet wide, which, instead of washing away the sides, left a white deposit on them."

The foregoing descriptive sketches are considered applicable to many of the small towns and rural districts of Cuba.

The *portreros*, with grass which grows rapidly after the first rains, afford abundant pasturage to large herds of oxen and horses. Flocks of sheep and herds of swine, under the care of a few negroes, also feed near the unenclosed cultivated fields of the neighbouring farms. These are frequently unprotected by either fence or hedge, and the cattle are either tethered or under the care of keepers, or were enclosed in *portreros*.

*Negro Dwellings.*—The cottages near Guines are all thatched with palm leaves, with walls of poles, and mud plastered thickly on them to fill up the cracks, the floors being of the latter material, and often not higher than the ground without. They contain little furniture; a table, one or two stools, a cot, and a few plates or jugs, composed all the household articles; while women, dressed often in a single gown, half open and half off their shoulders, and squalid, dirty children, with nought save the covering nature gave them, form the family group. The hut however, is tastefully shaded by groups of cocoas,\* or wide-spread foliage of an almond-tree, with the ground blackened by the last crop of nuts, and surrounded by plantains and orange and lemon-trees, with *air-plants* hanging from every grove, or covering the rocks, wherever the foliage of shrubbery protected them from the rays of the sun. The slaves all over the island are remarkably addicted to their dances, and fond of dress. Mr. Turnbull's account of the severity with which they are flogged and treated, is asserted by other authorities to be greatly exaggerated. But wherever there is slavery there must be harshness, and the last revolt of the slaves in Cuba was certainly suppressed with little regard to their lives. If the slave trade be continued, and the number of slaves conse-

\* "The cocoas looked so tempting, that I asked the price, when a lad offered to procure four for one rial, or twelve cents. He was not more than ten years old, but without a moment's hesitation, he climbed up the tall trunk of one of the trees, resting only for a moment mid-way in his ascent; and holding on to the long branch-like leaves, crawled into its tufted crown, and pushed off the fruit with his feet, crying out to me from his giddy height to take care of my head. The little fellow seemed quite fearless, winding his light body between the leaves, more than fifty feet in the air, and stretching out his full length to reach the best nuts. He descended without being at all fatigued, and procuring a knife, cut through the rind and shell of the nut, which, when green is not hard, and offered the vegetable milk to me. In its unripe state it contains about a pint of refreshing fluid, and the pulp is then so soft, that it can, like cream, be scraped from the shell with a spoon, but neither has that rich oily flavour they possess when mature."—*Notes on Cuba.*

quently greatly increased, the Spanish creoles may well dread a period of as terrible retribution, as has been experienced in Hayti. We see little future security for Cuba unless the slave trade be entirely abolished.

*Agriculture.*—The statistical tables that we have already given exhibit the agricultural productions of Cuba, and greatly important as they are, the whole product is but small in proportion to the productive capabilities of the soil and climate of this naturally, perhaps, the most fertile of the large islands of the world. Cattle are reared, or rather without care, breed in numerous herds. The number is estimated at above 1,500,000.

*Climate.*—The climate of Cuba is not so regular as that of the more southerly islands, and from the proximity of the north-western parts to the continent of America, it is sometimes so cold that at some few hundred feet above the sea ice occasionally forms. Snow never falls, but hail-storms occur.

It has its rainy and dry seasons, but they do not appear to be regularly defined. Destructive hurricanes have sometimes devastated the country. Although some low parts are unhealthy, the climate of Cuba is generally salubrious. The island is frequented by invalids from the United States, and during late years inns and boarding-houses, with good accommodation, have been established by American citizens. Earthquakes occur in the eastern parts of the islands, and have occurred at Havana.

*Forests.*—Immense districts, especially the mountain regions, are still covered with trees. Among which the magnificent Ceiba and gigantic mahogany trees with other valuable woods for furniture and for ship-building abound. Many varieties of majestic palms, plantains, and some beautiful hard woods also abound. Maize and the yuca grow in Cuba, and many esculent roots, and fruits are indigenous.

*Animals.*—One indigenous quadruped only has ever been known. This is the *huitia*, which resembles a great rat, about eighteen inches long without the tail. Amphibious animals are, however, abundant, among which are the alligator, *manati*, tortoise, and others. The domestic dog and cat have become wild, and it is said fierce. Large serpents, from ten to twelve feet long and from six to eight inches thick are met with, but not frequently. Mosquitoes and some other insects are numerous, and in the low districts very annoying. Asses and pigs are numerously bred. Birds of the most beautiful plumage enliven and adorn the country. On the coasts and rivers many delicious varieties of fish abound, with which the markets, especially that of Havana, are supplied.

*Minerals.*—It does not appear that much gold or silver have ever been found in Cuba. Excellent bituminous coal has been dug near Havana, and iron is said to abound in the mountains. The copper mines, near Santiago, were worked and abandoned in the seventeenth century. Three companies were formed some years ago to reopen and work these mines, which have been executed by great

outlay and by the aid of steam engines, with considerable success. The ore has been chiefly imported for smelting to Swansea. A copper mine in the neighbourhood of Santa Clara has been opened by an American company; but from its inconvenient access, and the less rich mineral, it has been worked with far less advantage than those near Santiago and Cuba. Bitumen, asphalte, marble, and jasper are also found, but the wretched means of internal communication, prevents profitable enterprise at any distance from the sea coast; except as far as regards the railway (forty-five miles) to Guines and four very minor railways, all constructed by Americans or Englishmen, the means of transport are both difficult and expensive.

*Steamboats* have for some years been established for conveying passengers between Havana and the other ports of the island; and this mode of visiting all places on the sea-coast has become convenient and speedy.

No foreigner can land in Cuba without procuring security to the government for good behaviour from a responsible inhabitant.

*Revenue*.—The revenue is derived from—1. Import and export customs duties; 2. *Impuestos interiores*, which comprise taxes on the consumption of butchers' meat, stamped paper, taxes on hucksters, municipal dues, sales of indulgences, taxes on cock-fights, lotteries, &c; 3. Deductions from church revenues; 4. Deductions from official salaries; 5. Royal lands, vacant tithes and estates, vendable offices, &c.; 6. Casual receipts, deposits, confiscations, donations, &c.

*Government*.—The captain-general is supreme military commander of the whole island, and civil governor of one of the two great divisions of Cuba. The governor of the other part (Santiago de Cuba) has independent civil power, responsible only to the court of Spain. The captain-general is, however, *ex officio* president of the *Audiencia Real*, or supreme court. The municipalities have their *ayuntamientos*, and the rural districts *jueces pedoneas*, or magistracies.

*The History of Cuba* consists of little more than a catalogue of captains-general and bishops from the time of the first Captain-general Velasquez in 1511 down to the year 1809-10-11, when the ports of Cuba were opened to the ships and trade of foreign countries. During which period fifty-four or fifty-six captains-general ruled, or misruled, this splendid island. General Tacon, who was appointed in 1825, was by far the most efficient of these governors.

The early settlement of Cuba, the expeditions to Mexico, the capture of Havana by Admiral Peacock and Lord Albemarle, and the opening of the ports, we have already noticed: for other particulars See Spanish Colonial Policy.

## CHAPTER XI.

## PORTO RICO.

THE fertile island of Porto Rico lies between the latitudes of 17 deg. 54 min. and 18 deg. 31 min. north, and the longitudes of 65 deg. 39 min. and 67 deg. 21 min. west. Its length is stated to be about 100 miles, its average breadth about thirty-nine miles. Its area is computed at about 3750 square miles, being about 2500 square miles less than the area of Jamaica. A ridge of mountains extends from the east to the west end of the island. Some of the rivers which flow down are navigable for small vessels; and some of the numerous coves and inlets form good harbours for large ships. The soil is generally fertile and beautifully undulated. There are no serpents or other reptiles. There are large rats, which do great injury to the sugar-canes. The climate is generally salubrious; but some parts are subject to rains, others to droughts.

Porto Rico was discovered by Columbus in 1493. It was invaded in 1509 by the Spaniards from St. Domingo; and the natives, said to have amounted to 600,000 in number, were exterminated in a few years. The Spaniards, however, derived no profit from this island, though it subjected them to great expense. Ponce de Leon, who, in his voyage in search of the fountain of perpetual life, discovered Florida, was the explorer and conqueror of Porto Rico.

The laws of Spain, as administered in Cuba, are those of Porto Rico; and in the latter these laws are particularly severe in regard to foreigners; especially if Protestants. Every foreigner who arrives in Porto Rico, must, before he lands, find security on the part of responsible residents, for his good behaviour. After six months, the foreigner must either domiciliate or leave the island. In order to *domiciliate*, he must *profess the Roman Catholic faith, the only religion tolerated*. If he decline, he must leave Porto Rico. The difficulties in the way of a foreigner establishing himself in trade, even when domiciliated, are exceedingly vexatious, if not in partnership with a Spaniard. Foreigners, however, have managed, not only to overcome all religious scruples, but to become proprietors of estates; and the rapid agricultural improvement is chiefly owing to the enterprise of such foreign residents.

The population, according to an estimate based on the last census, is stated at 500,000 inhabitants of which there are not more than about 50,000 slaves. Free labour prevails in this colony. Among the slaves there are many of those, or their offspring, which the emigrants from Spanish St. Domingo brought with them; most of the settlers from the Danish, French, and British islands did the same.

Porto Rico is an agricultural colony. It has no manufactures, nor have any mines of gold or silver, or other minerals, been worked. Gold is found in small lumps and in dust in the streams running from the mountains, and a licence has been recently granted to a company in the island to search for gold, which is supposed to be abundant on the mountains. Copper, iron, and lead, have also been found. A coal mine has also been discovered, but in a place of very difficult access, twelve miles inland from Port Arecibo. There are two *salines* or salt ponds, worked by the government, but yield only about 157 tons of salt.

**Roads.**—There are no roads of any extent for wheel carriages in the island. All travelling is performed either on foot or on horseback.

According to an official return of 1840, the land cultivated, and its produce, were as follows :

ARTICLES OF CULTURE.	Acres in Cultivation.	PRODUCE.	Quantity.
	number.		number.
Sugar-cane.....	14,803	{ Sugar (Musc.) .....cwt.	414,680
Plantains.....	30,760	{ Molasses.....gallon	1,507,769
Maize.....	16,194	{ Rum.....punchon	12,165
Rice.....	14,850	Plantains.....load	617,826
Tobacco.....	2,599	Maize.....fanega	63,750
Manioc.....	1,150	Rice.....	not known.
Sweet Potatoes.....	1,224	Tobacco (cured) .....cwt.	34,640
Yams.....	6,696	Cassava bread .....load	30,419
Pulse.....	1,100	Sweet potatoes.....cwt.	29,570
Coffee.....	16,992	Yams.....do.	7,850
Cotton.....	3,079	Pulse.....do.	4,570
Fruit-trees and gardens	140	Coffee.....do.	350,000
Total in cultivation.....	100,587 or about 1-15th of its area.	Cotton.....	not known.

During the last fifteen years several thousands of acres have been cleared and cultivated. The lands are often held in very small lots.

In 1828, 1,437,285 acres were held by 19,140 proprietors. At the same time, 423 individuals were proprietors of estates regularly worked by slaves ; 275 of which were sugar, and 148 coffee plantations ; 17,440 proprietors were graziers who bred cattle, and who also raised provisions and some coffee. In 1802, there were but twenty-nine sugar estates in Porto Rico, and the total value of exports was estimated at 57,500 dollars.

We are indebted for valuable information relative to Porto Rico to Dr. Reid, who practised for some years as a physician on that island, from whence he has recently returned.

“ Previously to 1828,” says Dr. Reid, in a manuscript report, “ Porto Rico was little known to, and less frequented by, foreign adventurers on account of the policy observed by the government, which had a tendency to exclude strangers, by opposing almost insurmountable obstacles to their settlement.

“ Anterior to the period alluded to, strangers were required to produce the most undoubted evidence of being Roman Catholics, in order to become domiciled, and they were also under the necessity of becoming naturalised after five years’ residence—I say that formerly this was not optional but of necessity. A stranger, before he was permitted to

land in the island, was to give security for good political and moral conduct, and supposing that he were able to surmount these difficulties, such were the jealousy and illiberality of the government, that few were induced to remain in a country where no prospect of success appeared.

"In 1828, however, the leniency and liberality of Don Miguel La Tone, then captain-general, by relaxing the rigour of former observances, had great effect in removing the impediments to the establishment of foreigners in the island. La Tone acted strictly according to the spirit of the Real Cedula of 1815, having for its object the encouragement of agriculture and commerce in the Spanish colonies.

"Thus the *Domicilio* was procured by paying a trifling sum of money, and by the applicant complying with certain formalities.

"Moreover, government encourages, instead of damping the enterprise of foreigners, convinced, that in this manner, the resources of the island would be best developed.

"In consequence of the encouragement given under the administration of La Tone, a considerable migration took place to this island.

"Planters from the neighbouring islands of St. Croix and St. Thomas, sold their estates and brought their slaves and capital to this country, lured by the superior fertility of the soil, and the liberality of the government as administered by La Tone.

"Several planters of the windward British and French islands, acted like the people from St. Thomas and St. Croix.

"Merchants also had their attention attracted towards this spot, and the establishment of several commercial houses now existing was effected.

"Seconded by foreign enterprise and foreign capital, this island has continued to prosper in a most extraordinary degree since 1828; and it has been a source of considerable revenue to the mother country.

"But notwithstanding the rapid improvement which has been effected in this island, and the continued increase of its staple exports, the improvement would have been still greater, and the export considerably larger, *but for the oppressive duties imposed upon all articles of necessary consumption, and the frequent heavy exactions made by the government towards the support of the war in Spain.*

"These causes, by lessening the profits of the planters, have prevented them from extending their estates. Thus the advancement in the cultivation of the soil is more due to the continued influx of new settlers with their important capital, than to the prosperity and advancing operations of the old.

"Some years ago the great mass of the inhabitants did not require, and scarcely knew, the use of many articles which are now considered necessary.

"Of this class are fine cotton goods, fine linens, and woollen cloths. The natives of the present day, throughout the island, are extremely fond of dress and fine apparel.

"Formerly people were very remiss in furnishing their houses; at present they pay great attention thereto. I might multiply instances of the advancing civilisation of the natives, forming by far the greatest proportion of the population.

"All the machinery for the manufacture of sugar and rum is allowed to be imported duty free. Men cannot be imprisoned for debt, nor can a planter's estate be sold, or any of his implements of agriculture and manufacture, unless he owes at least two-thirds of the whole value of his estate.

"If a proprietor sell an estate or a house here, in order to remit the proceeds he is required by the government to pay 10 per cent on the amount of the property sold."

The sugar estates and other plantations are situated on the sea-coast, near the capital and other towns or *pueblos*.

*Slaves.*—The following are the regulations respecting slaves in the Island of Porto Rico. In every large and small town there is an alcalde or justice of the peace, and likewise a person appointed for the special protection of the slaves, called a syndic, who is expected to see that justice is done them. It is always in the power of a slave to purchase his freedom as soon as he can collect sufficient money for the purpose, and the master and slave generally come to an understanding as to the price, if the value is not ascertained, which it generally is in most instances, from the master having purchased him, or from other circumstances; and he cannot demand more than he has given for him, unless he has taught him any trade, when he is allowed to demand a higher price, but the general value of a slave not knowing a trade is 300 dollars, though some are not worth so much, and if they cannot agree, the slave goes to the syndic, and one person is appointed on the part of the slave, and another on that of the master, and in case of difference, the alcalde appoints a third, who fixes the price, which the master is then obliged to take. The slave can also change his master, but the owner is not bound to sell him to any third person if he does not like it, unless either of the following can be proved against him, that the slave is either badly fed, badly clothed, ill-treated, or prevented from going to church, and if the slave can prove either of these, he may go before the syndic and demand to change masters; the syndic will then order the master to sell him within a specified time, and the slave has a paper given him, authorising him to find another master; the master is at the same time ordered to fix his price, and if no one will give the sum asked by the master within the time fixed by the syndic, he is obliged to take the highest price that may have been offered for the slave. All this appears favourable for the protection of the slaves, but it is principally those only in the towns who have means of access to the syndic, and can derive advantage from it, as in the country, when slaves have bad masters, it is a very difficult thing, and almost impossible for them to make a complaint, for from the strict regulations on the estates it is difficult for them to absent themselves a sufficient length of time to go to the syndic; when, however, they are well-treated, which they are in most instances, they are very careless about purchasing their freedom, as after they are free, they are subject to serve in the militia, and fill the parochial offices. When a slave has saved a little money, sufficient to purchase a head of cattle in which the island abounds, he can buy one with his master's consent, and let it to a free man, who pays him half the earnings, and the master sees that the slave has justice done him, whereas, if he were free, he would not have any master to protect him. Many slaves are enabled to become possessed of property much more than sufficient to purchase their freedom, but when they die, what they leave, becomes the property of the master. But the masters do not take it, but give it to the wives and children of the deceased. The distinction, however, between black and white inhabitants is not made with reference to colour, for a black, as soon as he has purchased his freedom, is considered a white man; and when they show any hair upon their heads, they are taken to serve in the militia, the Spanish law not allowing any but white people to become soldiers, except three companies of black artillery who are distributed over the island, having officers of their own, with white



officers over them. There are in the island seven battalions of militia of 1000 men each, formed from the free inhabitants, independent of the regular troops, who furnish guards over the different prisons in the towns and villages, keep the slaves in subjection, and perform other duties.

*Labour.*—The work on the estates is generally done by both free people and slaves; the free people are employed in planting and cutting the canes, and digging ditches, but it is very difficult to get them to work in the boiling houses, where the negroes are principally employed; on a few estates, however, where they are well-treated, and are regularly paid, they are employed at all the different works that are in hand indiscriminately with the negro slaves. What the proprietors of estates complain of with regard to the free labourers is, that they cannot depend upon their remaining with them, but from some whim, or from having managed to get a little money in advance, they will leave their work at once, frequently without giving any notice, and at a time, perhaps, when it may be very inconvenient to lose them: whilst they work, the general pay which the free labourers receive is six dollars, or about twenty-four shillings per month, and they receive the same provisions as the slaves, and the negro drivers have charge over them as well as the slaves.

The north and south sides of the island are so much separated by the chain of hills which run through it, that whilst they have had abundance of rain on the north side, the crops have considerably failed on the south side from the want of it. The British North American colonies have latterly purchased large quantities of Porto Rico produce, and the fish they import is more approved than that of either French or American curing.

*SEAPORTS.*—The following are the legal ports for the importation of goods, and the exportation of produce: San Juan de Porto Rico, the capital (population 30,000); Mayugas, Ponce, Guayama, Aguadilla, Cabo Royo, Guayanilla, Salinas, Manati, Patillas, Penuelas, and Saguerillo.

The principal articles exported are, sugar, rum, molasses, coffee, cotton, tobacco, hides, live-stock, dyewoods, lignum vitæ, and timber, ground provisions, rice, salt, &c.

The sugar is nearly all muscovado, no clayed sugar being made in this island. The molasses is of a good quality, and exported chiefly to the United States. The rum in general is inferior to that manufactured in the British West Indies.

The coffee of this island is of good quality, but scarcely equal to that of St. Domingo in flavour.

The cotton is of fair quality, but the fibre is short. Indigo is indigenous.

The tobacco, though rather inferior to that of Cuba, is of good quality for smoking. It is produced only by free labour.

The hides are large, and the cattle are of a good breed. Numbers of them are carried to the neighbouring islands. The beef is good, and the cattle of Porto Rico are superior to those bred on the Spanish main.

*Sugar.*—In 1814, scarcely enough of sugar was grown for the consumption of the island. According to official documents, the quantity of sugar exported from all parts of Porto-Rico in 1839, amounted to 69,245,783 lbs., valued at 2,423,602 dollars. The ports of exportation were—

Porto Rico, 9,441,247 lbs.; Guayama, 16,054,672 lbs.; Aguadilla, 990,771 lbs.; Cabo Royo, 1,134,762 lbs.; Fayaribo, 583,158 lbs.; Areibo, 8,009,435 lbs.; Naguabo, 1,198,782 lbs.; Humacao, 1,364,246 lbs.; Guayanilla, 2,686,529 lbs.; Salinas, 414,728 lbs.; Manati, 56,025 lbs.; Patillas, 643,362 lbs.; Penuelas, 5615 lbs.; Saguillo, 20,000 lbs.

*Coffee.*—The quantity exported during the year 1839, was 8,538,362 lbs., valued at 853,836 dollars. The ports of exportation were—

Porto Rico, 517,471 lbs.; Mayugas, 3,187,200 lbs.; Ponce, 634,691 lbs.; Guayama, 304,248 lbs.; Aguadilla, 2,134,014 lbs.; Cabo Royo, 283,977 lbs.; Areibo, 507,289 lbs.; Naguabo, 3525 lbs.; Humacao, 86,300 lbs.; Guayanilla, 288,115 lbs.; Salinas, 416,562 lbs.; Manati, 57,036 lbs.; Patillas, 24,325 lbs.; Penuelas, 92,609 lbs.

*Molasses.*—3,311,719 $\frac{1}{2}$  gallons of molasses, valued at 496,759 dollars, were exported during the year 1839. The ports of exportation were—

Porto Rico, 288,627 gallons; Mayugas, 446,734 gallons; Aguadilla, 2942 gallons; Ponce, 915,637 gallons; Guayama, 1,244,098 gallons; Cabo Royo, 37,895 gallons; Fayaribo, 57,746 gallons; Areibo, 88,888 gallons; Naguabo, 47,500 gallons; Humacao, 56,509 gallons; Guayanilla, 91,382 gallons; Salinas, 4108 gallons; Manati, 1810 gallons; Patillas, 28,933 gallons.

*Cotton wool.*—1,183,973 lbs. of cotton, grown in the island, valued at 189,435 dollars, were exported during the year 1839. The ports of exportation were—

Porto Rico, 361,484 lbs.; Mayugas, 503,022 lbs.; Guayama, 8170 lbs.; Aguadilla 309,097 lbs.; Guayanilla, 2200 lbs.

*Live stock.*—The value of live stock exported is given for the same year as follows: horses, 7023 dollars; mules 4340 dollars; horned cattle, 20,303 dollars.

*Coin.*—In 1839, 1104 dollars' value of gold coin, and 129,285 dollars of silver, were exported, = 130,389 dollars.

*Hides.*—673,832 lbs., value 60,644 dollars, were exported, viz.,

From Porto Rico, 423,888 lbs.; Mayugas, 159,047 lbs.; Ponce, 6210 lbs.; Guayama, 8399 lbs.; Aguadilla, 72,320 lbs.; Cabo Royo, 4474 lbs.; Areibo, 520 lbs.; Humacao, 1918 lbs.; Guayanilla, 1239 lbs.; Manati, 625 lbs.

*Wood.*—The value of timber exported was estimated at 24,236 dollars.

*Rum.*—649 $\frac{3}{4}$  puncheons, value 16,241 dollars, were exported in 1839; viz.,

From Porto Rico, 277 $\frac{1}{4}$  puncheons; Ponce, 127 puncheons; Guayama, 107 puncheons; Aguadilla, 40 puncheons; Fayardo, 23 $\frac{1}{2}$  puncheons; Areibo, 53 puncheons; Naguabo, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$  puncheons; Humacao, 4 puncheons.

*Rice.*—228,925 lbs. of rice, valued at 10,301 dollars were exported in 1839.

*Dyerwood.*—The value exported in 1839, was estimated at only 494 dollars.

*Corn.*—Indian corn and grain were exported only to the value of 531 dollars.

*Miscellaneous.*—Articles not enumerated were exported to the value of 14,879 dollars, of which was salt to the value of 2701 dollars.

Total value of produce exported in 1839 was, 4,398,142 dollars, and in coin,

130,389 dollars, and of 988,079 dollars, the value of deposited or bonded goods exported. The total value of exports 5,516,660 dollars.

The rum exported is chiefly to the British North American colonies.

Rum is immoderately consumed in the island by the common people.

#### EXPORTS FROM PORTO RICO IN 1840.

*Sugar*.—The quantity exported was 81,793,693 lbs., value 2,862,779 dollars.

*Coffee*.—The quantity exported was 12,450,114 lbs., value 1,254,011 dollars.

*Molasses*.—The quantity was 3,033,034 gallons, value 454,195 dollars.

*Tobacco*.—The quantity exported was 4,227,484 lbs., value 169,099 dollars.

*Live Stock* exported; viz.,

	dollars.
112 horses, value . . . . .	4,783
86 mules     " . . . . .	4,308
339 <sup>6</sup> cattle   " . . . . .	117,090
Total . . . . .	126,181

The total value of goods imported from Spanish ports, and under the Spanish flag, in 1839, was 725,740 dollars; in 1840, it was (with the exception of the imports from Cuba) 915,260 dollars. The amount from Cuba, under the Spanish flag, in 1840, was 217,232 dollars; under the British flag, 315 dollars.

The imports from the neighbouring colonies, under the Spanish flag, in 1839, amounted to 1,951,617 dollars; in 1840, to 2,617,489 dollars. In 1839, the value of imports from the United States amounted to 1,192,670 dollars; in 1840, to 1,279,477 dollars. In 1839, the value of the imports from Germany was 193,956 dollars; in 1840, 412,568 dollars. In 1839, the amount of Danish imports was 44,715 dollars; in 1840, none imported. In 1839, the amount of French imports, by French vessels, was 86,382 dollars; in 1840, it was 135,990 dollars. In 1839, the value of Dutch imports amounted to only 8615 dollars; in 1840, none imported. In 1839, British imports, under the British flag, amounted to 145,825 dollars; in 1840, under various flags, to 185,187 dollars. In 1839, Portuguese imports amounted to 833 dollars; in 1840, the imports, chiefly under the Brazilian and Spanish flags, from the Brazils, amounted to 517,982 dollars. In 1840, the value of imports from the continent of South America was 518,819 dollars.

#### EXPORTS 1839 AND 1840.

The value of exports to Spain, under the Spanish flag, in 1839, was 400,401 dollars; in 1840, under various flags to Spain, 1,816,658 dollars. The value of exports to Cuba, under the Spanish flag, in 1840, was 24,593 dollars. In 1839, the value of exports to the neighbouring colonies, under the Spanish flag, was 414,996 dollars; in 1840, under various flags, 671,058 dollars. The value of exports to the United States, under the American flag, was, in 1839, 2,588,482 dollars; in 1840, under various flags, 1,803,761 dollars. Exports to Germany, in German vessels, in 1839, amounted to 266,694 dollars; in 1840, under various flags, to 480,288 dollars. Exports to Denmark and her colonies, under the Danish flag, in 1839, 211,758 dollars; and in 1840, 14,386 dollars. Exports to France, under the French flag, was, in 1839, 292,054 dollars; in 1840, under various flags, 926,900 dollars. Exports to Holland, under the Dutch flag, in 1839, amounted to 10,965 dollars; in 1840, under various flags, to 18,180 dollars. Exports to Great Britain and her colonies, under the British flag, in 1839, amounted to 347,892 dollars; and under the same flag, in 1840, to 356,997 dollars. Exports to Italy, under various flags, in 1840, 148,825 dollars. Exports to Turkey, under the British and Austrian flags, in 1840, 11,282 dollars. Exports to the continent of South America, under various

flags, in 1840, 28,226 dollars. Exports to British America, in 1840, under the Spanish and British flags, 333,348 dollars.

In proportion as the Dutch and Danish trade with Porto Rico have been declining, the British has been advancing.

VESSELS of different Nations, which entered the Harbours of Porto Rico, in 1839.

C O U N T R I E S.	1839		1840	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
	number.	tons.	number.	tons.
Spanish.....	675	28,975½	648	31,308½
American.....	439	63,933	349	48,518
Brazilian.....	.....	.....	2	571
Bremen.....	12	1,908	21	2,404
Danish.....	47	4,577	32	3,201
French.....	88	6,204½	178	15,202
Hamburg.....	4	737	9	404
British.....	114	9,336	36	10,830
Portuguese.....	2	157	1	88
Swedish.....	2	61	1	223
Prussian.....	.....	.....	1	130
Dutch.....	9	448½	0	442
Sardinian.....	.....	.....	3	223
Total.....	1392	116,597½	1281	113,501½

*Cotton.*—The exports of cotton were 621,218 lbs., value 99,394 dollars.

*Hides.*—The exports of hides were 607,385 lbs., worth 54,664 dollars.

*Rum.*—There were exported 1100½ puncheons, value 27,518 dollars.

*Wood.*—The value of wood for building exported, amounted to 21,517 dollars; the quantity of dyewoods exported, amounted to 1,261,795 lbs., value 7882 dollars.

*Salt.*—The exports of salt were 3995 bushels, value 3995 dollars.

*Miscellaneous Articles* were exported to the value of 15,911 dollars.

*Specie.*—The export of coin amounted to 121,346 dollars.

The export of merchandise in bond amounted in value to 1,424,251 dollars.

The total value of Porto Rico products exported in 1840, was 5,088,911 dollars; which, with the value of specie and bonded goods, 1,424,251 dollars, makes the total value of exports, for 1840, amount to 6,634,588 dollars.

12,547,910 lbs. of sugar, it appears, were exported in 1840, over the quantity exported in 1839; from which it would also appear that the cultivation of sugar had increased in this ratio in the course of one year, a proof of the advancing state of the agriculture of the island.

3,911,752 lbs. more of coffee were also exported in 1840 than in 1839.

#### IMPORTS IN 1839 AND 1840.

The total value of 1839 was 5,462,206 dollars. The imports of oil, wine, and fermented liquors, amounted, in 1839, to 290,095 dollars; spices, 9856 dollars; preserved and dried fruits, 22,777 dollars; salted meats, 85,095 dollars; various kinds of grain, 1,079,542 dollars; lamp oil, lard, &c., 124,346 dollars; salted fish, 250,521 dollars; miscellaneous articles, 95,705 dollars.

## THE Imports of Manufactured Goods were as follow :

ARTICLES.	Amount.	ARTICLES.	Amount.
	dollars.		dollars.
Cotton goods.....	844,018	Lumber.....	241,516
Woollen goods.....	69,590	Hardware and metals.....	814,131
Linon goods.....	610,033	Articles not included in the foregoing classification.....	711,389
Furs.....	119,004		
Silks.....	98,760		

THE total Value of Imports, in 1840, was 7,538,472 Dollars; viz. :

ARTICLES.	Amount.	ARTICLES.	Amount.
	dollars.		dollars.
Wines, oil, and fermented liquors.....	373,284	Lamp oil, lard, &c.....	215,577
Salted meats.....	89,533	Salt fish.....	343,711
Spices.....	11,686	Other articles not included under the preceding heads.....	150,738
Dried and preserved fruits.....	37,558		
Grain of various kinds.....	1,132,907		

## MANUFACTURES Imported were as follow :

ARTICLES.	Amount.	ARTICLES.	Amount.
	dollars.		dollars.
Cotton goods.....	1,488,928	Lumber.....	314,324
Woollen goods.....	85,553	Hardware, metals, &c.....	557,033
Linon goods.....	907,008	Other articles not included in the preceding heads.....	1,371,556
Furs.....	246,101		
Silks.....	182,875		

Or this Number there entered at the different Ports, in 1839 and 1840 :

PORTS.	1839		1840	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
	number.	tons.	number.	tons.
St. Jago (of all nations).....	289	28,168	432	37,294
Mayaguez.....	137	13,755	166	18,922
Ponce.....	208	23,397	234	19,382
Guayama.....	203	23,930	196	5,600
Aguadilla.....	60	6,581	58	582½
Cabo Royo.....	22	861	6	2,754
Fajardo.....	121	4,095	80	2,768
Areibo.....	33	3,462½	19	1,578
Humacao.....	139	4,387	30	6,285
Naguabo.....	71	2,589	127	51
Salinas.....	40	2,410	2	2,105
Guayanilla.....	22	1,099	20	
Manati.....	5	268		
Patillas.....	15	1,101		
Penuelas.....	8	115		
Laguillo.....	10	120		

Of these, 1322 vessels of 110,547 tons cleared in 1839, and 1100 vessels of 81,813½ tons cleared in 1840.

## REVENUES derived from Customs and Tonnage Duties, in the Years 1839 and 1840 :

IMPORT DUTIES.	1839		1840		EXPORT DUTIES.	1839		1840	
	dlsr.	dlsr.	dlsr.	dlsr.		dlsr.	dlsr.	dlsr.	dlsr.
Derecho real.....	710,345		1,131,805		Total import duties..		734,395		1,109,356
Consulado.....	8,484		14,298		Derecho real.....	215,514		259,470	
Arbitras locales.....	5,589		7,562		Deposito.....	4,512		7,067	
Deposito.....	2,063		3,414		Arbitras locales.....	18,012		22,223	
Weighage.....	7,044		12,277		Weighage.....	2,022		2,937	
		734,395		1,109,356			241,060		291,609
							975,455		1,461,055
					Tonnage duty.....	86,002		89,131	
					Anchorage duty.....	2,706		2,004	
							88,758		92,035
					Total dollars.....	..	1,063,913	..	1,553,000
					Total £ sterling.....	..	212,782	..	316,618

## BRITISH Ships entered and cleared with Cargoes, in 1843.

P O R T S.	E N T E R E D.		P O R T S.	S A I L E D.	
	Ships.	Tonnage.		Ships.	Tonnage.
	number.	tons.		number.	tons.
San Juan.....	20	2,754	San Juan.....	19	2,000
Mayaguez.....	16	3,116	Mayaguez.....	15	2,671
Ponce.....	13	1,501	Ponce.....	14	1,652
Guayama.....	11	1,328	Guayama.....	11	1,356
Aguadilla.....			Aguadilla.....		
Naguabo.....	9	511	Naguabo.....	11	619
Areibo.....	3	535	Areibo.....	5	813
Fajardo.....	6	568	Fajardo.....	9	847
Humacao.....			Humacao.....	1	84
Guayanilla.....			Guayanilla.....		
Total.....	76	10,313	Total.....	85	10,732
Spanish ships.....	460	25,160	Spanish ships.....	442	24,167
American ".....	311	45,192½	American ".....	338	46,322½
All other nations.....	180	22,666½	All other nations.....	196	25,158½
Grand total.....	1029	103,351½	Grand total.....	1061	106,380½
British ships entered, in 1842....	88	7,700	British ships sailed, in 1842....	91	10,312
" " " in 1843.....	78	10,313	" " " in 1843.....	85	10,732
" " " less in 1843.....	10		" " " less in 1843.....	6	
" " " more in 1843.....	...	2,613	" " " more in 1843.....	...	420

## COMPARISON between the General Arrivals and Sailings of Ships, in 1842 and 1843.

Y E A R S.	E N T E R E D.		Y E A R S.	S A I L E D.	
	Ships.	Tonnage.		Ships.	Tonnage.
	number.	tons.		number.	tons.
Ships arrived, in 1842.....	1348	125,025½	Ships sailed, in 1842.....	1217	127,019 6-12
" " in 1843.....	1029	103,331½	" " in 1843.....	1061	106,380
" " less in 1843.....	319	21,694½	" " less in 1843.....	156	20,639 6-12

## IMPORTS into Porto Rico, in 1843, in which Great Britain was interested.

I M P O R T S.	Amount.		S t e r l i n g.	I M P O R T S.	Amount.		S t e r l i n g.
	dls.	cts.			dls.	cts.	
Imported in British Ships:—				Imported from England:—			
From the West India Islands.	44,072	86		At Mayaguez.....	15,049	78	
" England.....	15,049	78		" Aguadilla.....	38,312	08	
" Venezuela.....	9,639	59		Total.....	53,361	86	10,672 7 5½
" Canada and Newfound-	34,665	64		Imported from Canada and New-			
land.....				foundland:—			
Total.....	103,327	87	20,065 11 6	At San Juan.. 28,242 dls. 24 cts.			
Imported in Bremen Ships:—				" Mayaguez. 9,200 " 82			
From England.....	38,312	08		" Guayama. 3,427 " 15 "	40,930	21	
Imported in Spanish Ships:—				Imported from our West India			
From Newfoundland.....	6,264	57		Islands.....	44,072	86	
Grand Total.....	147,904	52	29,580 18 1	Total.....	138,364	03	27,672 19 9
				Imported from Venezuela in Bri-			
				tish ships.....	2,539	59	
				Grand total.....	147,904	52	29,580 18 1

Independent of the above, the imports from St. Thomas amounted to 1,470,022 dollars ten cents (294,004*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.* sterling), great part of which consisted of woollen, cotton, and linen goods, ironmongery and crockery-ware from England, the particulars of which cannot be ascertained.

## EXPORTS from Porto Rico, in 1843, in which Great Britain was interested.

EXPORTS.	Amount.	Sterling.	EXPORTS.	Amount.	TOTAL.
	dls. cts.	£ s. d.		dls. cts.	dls. cts.
Exported in British Ships:—			Exported to England:—		
To the West India Islands....	24,880 09		From San Juan.....	125,153 10	
„ England.....	534,505 04		„ Mayaguas.....	287,913 54	
„ Canada and Newfoundland	123,167 92		„ Ponce.....	84,896 68	
Total.....	682,560 05	136,512 0 2	„ Guayama.....	53,112 40	
Exported in Danish Ships:—			„ Aguadilla.....	71,990 28	
To England.....	17,390 29		„ Naguabo.....	1,305 67	
Exported in American Ships:—			„ Areibo.....	59,419 49	
To England.....	70,220 48		„ Fajardo.....	4,174 12	687,965 28
Exported in Hamburg Ships:—			Exported to Canada and New-		
To England.....	32,328 00		foundland:—		
Exports in Dutch Ships:—			From San Juan.....	53,307 76	
To England.....	33,520 47		„ Mayaguas.....	19,477 61	
Exported in Spanish Ships:—			„ Ponce.....	26,038 88	
To Canada and Newfoundland			„ Guayama.....	27,033 77	
Grand total.....	13,282 93		„ Naguabo.....	930 25	
	849,302 22	169,860 8 11	„ Areibo.....	5,133 24	
			„ Fajardo.....	2,674 47	
			„ Humacao.....	1,223 90	136,450 85
			Exported to our West India		
			Islands.....		24,385 09
			Total.....		849,302 22

Total exportation, in 1843..... dls. cts. £ s. d.  
 „ importation, in 1843..... 5,054,905 86 = 1,010,981 3 5  
 4,342,540 67 = 868,508 2 8

Balance in favour of exports..... 712,365 19 = 142,473 0 9

N.B.—This includes the articles taken into and delivered out of bond.

## COMPARISON between Imports and Exports, in 1842 and 1843.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.	1842	1843	Differences.
	dls. cts.	dls. cts.	dls. cts.
Importation.....	5,757,403 84	4,342,540 67	1,414,863 17
Exportation.....	6,429,257 35	5,054,905 86	1,374,351 49
Total.....	12,186,661 19	9,397,446 53	2,789,214 66

## COMPARISON between Duties, in 1842 and 1843.

DUTIES.	1842	1843	Differences.
	dls. cts.	dls. cts.	dls. cts.
On importation and exportation.....	1,339,468 20	1,003,140 59	336,327 61
„ tonnage and anchorage dues.....	90,882 98	79,060 99	19,821 99
Total.....	1,438,351 18	1,082,201 58	356,149 60

## EXPORTATION of the Principal Articles of Produce, in 1842 and 1843:

RUM.		COTTON.		SUGAR.		HIDES.	
1842	1843	1842	1843	1842	1843	1842	1843
hogsheads.	hogsheads.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
2097½	1157½	882,064	350,553	91,096,688	71,039,913	567,652	509,777

  

COFFEE.		CATTLE.		MOLASSES.		TOBACCO.	
1842	1843	1842	1843	1842	1843	1842	1843
lbs.	lbs.	heads.	heads.	gallons.	gallons.	lbs.	lbs.
12,878,953	7,756,335	3548	2595	3,037,725	2,280,115	6,093,953	7,453,142

## VALUE of the Merchandise placed in Bond in 1843 :

ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Nation.	Value.	ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Nation.	Value.
Cotton, from Venezuela.		ships.	dls. cts.	Brought forward....	3,344,310½	ships.	dls. cts.
— lbs.	87,700	Spanish.				..	518,406 80
— Brazil.....do.	2,234,672	do.		Cocoa (Carracas), from			
— Venezuela.....do.	125,583	Danish.		Venezuela.....cwt.	6,127½	Spanish.	
— ditto.....do.	93,950	Dutch.		— ditto.....do.	8,647½	Danish.	
				— ditto.....do.	549	Dutch.	
Total.....	2,341,995½	..	406,659 68	Total.....	15,324½	..	275,835 00
Hides, from St. Thomas.				— (Carupano), from			
— lbs.	103,138	Spanish.		St. Thomas.....cwt.	174½	Spanish.	
— Trinidad.....do.	1,100	do.		— Venezuela.....do.	4,664½	do.	
— Venezuela.....do.	62,528	do.		— ditto.....do.	701½	English.	
— Brazil.....do.	1,400	do.		Total.....	5,604½	..	70,056 25
— Venezuela.....do.	557,873	Danish.		— (Trinidad), from			
— ditto.....do.	72,500	Dutch.		Trinidad.....	3,304	Spanish.	33,040 00
— ditto.....do.	253	English.		Tobacco, manufactured,			
Total.....	798,792	..	71,891 28	from Cuba.....lbs.	354,500	Spanish.	
Wheaten flour, from				— leaf, ditto.....do.	114,050	do.	
Spain.....barrels	900	Spanish.		— (Virginia), United			
— United States.....do.	1,376	American.		States.....do.	7,300	American.	
— St. Thomas.....do.	468	do.		— St. Thomas.....do.	9,900	do.	
— United States.....do.	125	Danish.		Total.....	486,350	..	26,433 00
— St. Thomas.....do.	95	English.		Total quantity..	3,854,898½	..	923,771 21
Total.....	2,984	..	27,300 00	Other articles.....	..	..	83,200 61
Maize flour, from United				Total Value.....	..	..	1,006,971 82
States.....barrels	530	American.		Value in £ sterling.....	£ 201,394 7s. 3d.		
— St. Thomas.....do.	99	do.					
Total.....	629	..	2,516 10				
Carried forward....	3,344,310½	..	518,406 96				

## VALUE of Merchandise Exported out of Bond in 1843.

ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Nation.	Value.	ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Nation.	Value.
Cotton, to Spain.....lbs.	2,381,941½	ships.	dls. cts.	Brought forward....	3,269,526½	ships.	dls. cts.
		Spanish.	381,110 63			..	794,029 17
Hides, ditto.....do.	717,685	do.		Maize flour, to Cura-			
— St. Thomas.....do.	6,008	do.		cao.....barrels	25	Spanish.	320 00
— United States.....do.	68,606	American.		Tobacco (Cuba), to Spain			
— ditto.....do.	74,900	Danish.		— lbs.	18,706	do.	
Total.....	866,399	..	77,975 92	— St. Thomas.....do.	12,300	do.	
Cocoa (Carracas) to Spain				— United States.....do.	9,400	American.	
— cwt.	13,930	Spanish.		Total.....	40,406	..	8,081 20
— Cuba.....do.	83	do.		— manufactured, to			
— St. Thomas.....do.	10	Danish.		Spain.....lbs.	366,500	Spanish.	
— Italy.....do.	794	Sardinian.		— Venezuela.....do.	7,000	do.	
Total.....	14,111	..	254,007 00	— ditto.....do.	8,000	Danish.	
— (Carupano), to				Total.....	378,500	..	2,271 00
Spain.....cwt.	3,837½	Spanish.		Total quantity..	3,688,512½	..	865,301 37
— Cuba.....do.	234	do.		Other articles.....	..	..	53,808 74
Total.....	3,863½	..	45,290 62	Total value.....	..	..	859,200 11
— (Trinidad), to Spain				Value in £ sterling.....	£171,840 5s.		
do.	2,762	do.	27,620 00				
Wheaten flour, to Cuba							
— barrels	300	do.					
— St. Thomas.....do.	150	do.					
Total.....	450	do.	5,625 00				
Carried forward....	3,269,526½	..	194,629 17				

From which it appears that almost the whole of the cotton and hides put into bond were exported to Spain, and the flour was mostly taken out for home consumption; this last with other articles is frequently put into bond to delay payment of duties, and when the merchant's stores are full, no charge being made by government for rent. The cocoa was brought here because it could not go from Venezuela direct to Spain, but the trade having been since thrown open between the two countries very little more cocoa is likely to be brought here.



PARTICULARS of the Exports from Porto Rico in the Year 1843, specifying the Quantities and Values, under what Flag, or where Exported.

MUSCOVADO SUGAR.				CAST, OR FRIAGE COFFEE.			
Quantity.	Countries.	Value.	Ships.	Quantity.	Countries.	Value.	Ships.
lbs.	Where to.	dtrs. cts.	In.	lbs.	Where to.	dtrs. cts.	In.
640,512	Spain	22,732 92	Spanish	1,860	United States	93 0	American
822,116	St. Thomas	28,774 06	do.	17,822	Curacao	891 10	Dutch
345,742	do.	12,100 97	Danish				
59,771	do.	2,091 99	English	19,682		084 10	
1,267	Santa Cruz	44 33	Danish		DRY HIDES.		
42,072	Curacao	1,472 52	Spanish	473,971	Spain	42,037 37	Spanish
4,820	do.	168 70	Dutch	20,758	United States	1,868 22	American
1,581	Turkish Islands	55 35	American	375	Bremen	33 75	Bremen
35,602,415	United States	1,248,184 51	do.	365	France	32 85	French
7,265	do.	254 28	Danish	280	England	25 20	English
88,782	Bremen	3,107 37	Bremen	2,001	Halifax	480 09	do.
428,424	do.	4,200 74	Danish	11,755	Genoa	1,057 95	Spanish
192,839	Denmark	14,994 98	do.	272	Trieste	24 48	do.
12,802,298	France	6,749 36	Spanish				
224,638	do.	448,080 43	French	509,777		45,879 91	
33,442	Guadeloupe	7,862 33	do.		SALTED HIDES.		
460,671	Hamburg	1,170 47	Danish	098	Spain	261 75	Spanish
406,094	do.	16,123 48	Hamburg	23	St. Thomas	8 63	do.
870,138	Holland	14,213 29	English	50	Bermuda	18 75	English
490,805	England	30,769 83	American				
867,237	do.	17,300 29	Danish	771		289 13	
957,728	do.	30,354	Hamburg		HORSES.		
12,444,360	do.	33,520	Dutch	No.			
51,893	Bermuda	435,556 10	English	3	Spain	300 0	Spanish
420	Grenada	1,816 26	do.	2	Santa Cruz	100 0	do.
3,100	Newfoundland	14 70	do.	31	St. Thomas	1716 50	do.
3,244,703	Halifax	110 60	do.	1	do.	50 0	Dutch
175,446	do.	78,564 60	do.	9	Guadeloupe	220 0	French
8,368	Genoa	6,140 61	Spanish	2	Martinique	100 0	do.
391,337	do.	292 88	do.	34	Grenada	850 0	English
157,964	New Brunswick	13,096 80	Sardinian	29	Nevis	725 0	do.
		5,525 24	English	7	St. Kitt's	180 0	do.
71,032,413		2,466,134 40		24	Venezuela	900 0	Spanish
				142		5141 50	
No.					MULES.		
8,344	Spain	166 80	Spanish	9	St. Thomas	450 0	Spanish
5,400	St. Thomas	108 0	do.	12	Guadeloupe	570 0	French
600	France	12 0	do.	4	St. Kitt's	160 0	English
7,700	Guadeloupe	154 0	French				
1,937	United States	38 75	American	25		1180 0	
500	England	10 0	English		BLACK CATTLE.		
24,481		489 55		581	St. Thomas	18,566 0	Spanish
				1509	Guadeloupe	36,632 0	French
	TORTOISESHELL.			66	Martinique	2,196 0	do.
lbs.				70	Barbadoes	2,100 0	do.
23	Spain	230	Spanish	36	Dominica	1,188 0	English
				1	Grenada	30 0	do.
2,800	Spain	70 0	Spanish	126	Jamaica	4,376 0	do.
250	Cuba	6 25	do.	8	Nevis	240 0	do.
47,307	St. Thomas	1184 18	do.	31	Providence	1,023 0	do.
50,417		1260 43		2428		86,351 0	
	BEANS.				LIGNUM VITÆ.		
				lbs.			
692,490	Spain	89,249 90	Spanish	87,700	Spain	548 13	Spanish
227	Cuba	22 70	do.	85,581	France	534 94	French
416,295	St. Thomas	41,629 50	do.	18,000	England	112 50	English
331	Santa Cruz	33 10	Danish	32,400	Halifax	202 50	do.
495,301	United States	49,533 10	American				
419,325	Bremen	41,932 50	Bremen	223,681		1398 07	
313,516	do.	31,351 60	Hamburg		Valuable Woods and Building Timber.		
13,421	do.	1,348 10	Danish	No.			
295,458	Denmark	29,545 80	Spanish	237	Spain	809 50	Spanish
532,782	France	53,278 20	French	102	St. Thomas	74 0	do.
179,073	do.	17,907 30	Bremen	419	Santa Cruz	783 0	do.
326,050	Hamburg	32,605 0	Danish	73	Curacao	204 0	do.
1,143,895	do.	114,389 50	Spanish	15	United States	22 50	do.
355,842	do.	35,584 20	American	1	Hamburg	2 50	American
240	Gibraltar	24 0	Hamburg	1716	Guadeloupe	3,096 21	Danish
747,715	do.	74,771 50	English	1027	Martinique	2,522 02	French
7,793	Bermuda	779 30	do.	168	Antigua	774 38	do.
210	Newfoundland	21 0	do.	609	Barbadoes	1,576 19	English
12,475	Halifax	1,247 50	do.	346	Grenada	469 60	do.
16,020	do.	1,602 80	Spanish	4	Halifax	16 00	do.
198,718	Trieste	19,871 86	do.	256	Jamaica	814 81	do.
016,815	Genoa	61,681 50	do.	86	St. Lucia	401 50	do.
331,737	do.	33,137 80	American	277	St. Kitt's	1,349 75	do.
420,964	do.	42,090 49	Sardinian	2	Genoa	2 0	Spanish
258	Curacao	25 80	Dutch				
7,786,653		773,665 30		6390		12,978 19	

## STATISTICS OF PORTO RICO.

SMALL CATTLE.				SOLE LEATHER.			
Quantity.	Countries.	Value.	Ships.	Quantity.	Countries.	Value.	Ships.
No.	Where to.	dlrs. cts.	In.	lbs.	Where to.	dlrs. cts.	In.
0	St. Thomas	24 0	Spanish	11,764	Spain	2117 52	Spanish
11	France	50 0	French	1,000	Cuba	288 0	do.
17		74 0		5,981	St. Thomas	1076 58	do.
PEPPER OF THE ISLAND CALLED MALAQUITA.				400	United States	72 0	American
lbs.				10,745		3554 10	
9,583	Spain	574 98	Spanish	FUSTICK.			
4,490	St. Thomas	269 40	do	lbs.	Spain	509 0	Spanish
14,073		844 38		81,440			
MOLASSES.				GOLD COIN.			
gallons.				oz.	Spain	28,408 0	Spanish
4,490	Spain	673 50	Spanish	SILVER COIN.			
916	St. Thomas	137 40	do.	oz.	Spain	4010 0	Spanish
2,158	Curacao	323 70	do.	VEGETABLE MARROW, OR AQUACATES.			
767	do.	115 05	Dutch	No.			
1,907,463	United States	286,119 50	American	80,900	St. Thomas	404 50	Spanish
28,804	do.	4,320 00	Danish	RUM.			
64,934	Halifax	9,740 10	Spanish	hhds.			
222,547	do.	33,382 05	English	236	Spain	5,900 0	Spanish
20,192	Newfoundland	3,028 80	do.	66	Cuba	155 0	do.
27,844	Bermuda	4,176 60	do.	382	St. Thomas	9,560 0	do.
9,280,115		342,017 30		121	Curacao	3,050 0	do.
PLANTAINS.				114	United States	2,856 25	American
845,900	St. Thomas	3,172 12	Spanish	69	Denmark	1,725 0	Danish
6,200	Santa Cruz	23 15	do.	12	France	300 0	French
16,000	Curacao	60 0	do.	70	England	1,762 56	English
868,100		3,255 37		56	Halifax	1,410 0	do.
LEAF TOBACCO.				32	Newfoundland	812 50	do.
lbs.				56	Genoa	1,400 0	Sardinian
655,175	St. Thomas	26,207 0	Spanish	1157		28,931 25	
35,322	Curacao	1,412 88	do.	COTTON.			
2,422	do.	06 88	American	bales.			
3,171,103	Bremen	126,844 12	Bremen	305,035	Spain	48,805 60	Spanish
387,458	do.	15,498 32	Danish	12,424	France	1,987 84	French
715,025	Denmark	28,637 0	do.	33,094	England	5,295 4	English
995,352	Hamburg	30,814 8	do.	350,553		56,088 48	
1,223,510	do.	48,940 40	Hamburg	RICE.			
238,425	Holland	9,937 0	Dutch	4883	Spain	201 74	Spanish
742	England	29 08	do.	125	Cuba	5 63	do.
17,711	do.	708 44	Bremen	150	St. Thomas	6 75	do.
7,453,145		298,125 80		4758		214 12	
ROLL TOBACCO.				HORNS.			
112	Spain	330 0	Spanish	9,075	Spain	146 51	Spanish
17	St. Thomas	51 0	do.	1,596	St. Thomas	23 04	do.
10	United States	30 0	American	3,000	Genoa	45 0	do.
139		417 0		14,363		5 45	
CIGARS.				WHITE SUGAR.			
boxes				7500	England	450 0	Hamburg
1300	Spain	52 0	Spanish				
SNUFF IN BOTTLES.							
12 doz.	Spain	108 0	Spanish				
Other produce .... 12,045 34							

Total Exports in 1843 .....	4,195,705	75	as above	£	s.	d.
And exported out of bond .....	859,200	11	"	171,840	3	0
Total.....	5,054,905	86	or	1,010,981	3	5

## VALUE of the different Articles of Exportation.

	dollars.	cts.		£	s.	d.
Rum .....	28,931	25				
Cotton .....	56,088	48				
Sugar .....	2,486,584	46				
Coffee .....	774,649	40				
Hides .....	45,879	91				
Cattle .....	86,351	0				
Molasses .....	342,017	25				
Other products .....	41,660	20				
Gold and silver coin .....	32,418	0				
Tobacco .....	298,125	80				
Total.....	4,195,705	75	or	839,141	3	0

PARTICULARS of the Principal Articles of Importation into Porto Rico in the Year 1843, specifying the Quantities and Values, under what Flag, and from whence Imported.

ARTICLES.	Whence.	Quantity.	Country.	Amount.	TOTAL.
	countries.	number.	ships.	dls. cts.	dls. cts.
Olive oil, in jugs .....arobas about 16 bottles {	Spain	23,321½	Spanish	69,965 25	70,049 5
	St. Thomas	28	do.	84 0	
		23,349½			
— in bottles ....doz. bottles {	Spain	641	do.	1,923 0	6,912 25
	St. Thomas	731½	do.	2,560 25	
	do.	31	French	108 50	
	France	2	do.	7 0	
	do.	661	Spanish	2,313 50	
		2,060½			
Brandy, Spanish ...demijohns, 3½ to 4 galls. each {	Spain	9,253	do.	18,506 0	10,322 0
	St. Thomas	12	do.	24 0	
	Spain	396	do.	792 0	
		9,661			
Beer...cuartillos, or bottles of 1 quart each {	Spain	1,200	do.	75 0	127 50
	St. Thomas	840	Dutch	52 50	
		2,040			
— in bottles .....doz. {	Spain	7,879	Spanish	11,818 50	14,700 0
	do.	11	American	16 50	
	do.	88	Hamburg	132 0	
	do.	24	English	36 0	
	United States	251	American	376 50	
	Bremen	818	Bremen	1,227 0	
	France	152	French	228 0	
	Guadaloupe	226	do.	339 0	
	England	113	Bremen	169 50	
	do.	304	English	456 0	
		9,866			
Gin, in stone bottles...bottles {	St. Thomas	196,948	Spanish	24,618 50	28,362 50
	do.	312	Danish	39 0	
	do.	5,640	Bremen	705 0	
	do.	24,000	Spanish	3,000 0	
		226,900			
Wine, white, in cask...arobas {	Spain	11,666½	do.	14,582 92	15,412 92
	Cuba	43	do.	53 75	
	Spain	645	do.	805 25	
		12,354½			
— white, in cases....cases	..	202	..	..	606 0
— Catalanian.....pipes	Spain	1,350½	do.	..	27,130 0
— Bourdeaux.....hhds.	..	40	..	..	800 0
— ditto.....cases	..	1,711	..	..	5,133 0
— Mar-a-la.....hhds.	..	388½	..	..	4,856 0
— ditto.....cases	..	244	..	..	732 0
Salt pork, in barrels...barrels {	St. Thomas	171½	Spanish	2,576 25	31,725 0
	do.	11½	American	172 50	
	do.	12½	French	187 50	
	do.	25	English	375 0	
	St. Vincent	15	do.	225 0	
	Hullfax	23	do.	345 0	
	United States	1,850½	American	27,843 75	
		2,115			
Salt beef, in barrels...barrels {	St. Thomas	67	Spanish	536 0	9,584 0
	do.	191	American	1,528 0	
	Barbadoes	11	do.	84 0	
	United States	909	do.	7,272 0	
	do.	20	Danish	160 0	
		1,198			
Westphalia Hams.....lbs.	..	6,825	..	..	1,023 75
American do. ....do.	..	185,397	..	..	16,085 75
Figs .....do.	..	45,161	..	..	1,866 56
Alisius, in boxes of 25 lbs. ea.	..	7,368½	..	..	11,052 75
Carried forward .....					260,150 21

## STATISTICS OF PORTO RICO.

ARTICLES.	Whence.	Quantity.	Country.	Amount.	TOTAL.
	countries.	numbers.	ships.	dls. cts.	dls. cts.
Brought forward .....					266,150 21
Rice.....lbs.	Spain	9,715	Spanish	437 18	
	St. Thomas	157,022	do.	7,065 99	
	do.	81,307	American	3,658 85	
	Barbadoes	5,941	do.	267 35	
	United States	1,144,128	do.	51,485 76	
	do.	8,492	Danish	382 14	
	Halifax	6,652	English	299 23	
		1,413,257			63,506 50
Cocoa.....cwt.	Caracas	229½	..	4,126 50	
	Campao	221 1-6	..	2,764 58	
	Trinidad	102	..	1,020 0	
		552 5-12			7,911 8
Flour of Maize .....brs.	St. Thomas	4,223	Spanish	16,892 0	
	do.	3,371½	American	15,486 0	
	do.	128	French	51½ 0	
	do.	120	English	480 0	
	Santa Cruz	100	American	400 0	
	United States	10,426	do.	41,704 0	
	do.	120	Danish	480 0	
	do.	899	American	3,596 0	
		19,887½			79,550 0
Flour, wheaten.....brs.	Spain	8,112	Spanish	101,406 25	
	Cuba	750	do.	9,375 0	
	St. Thomas	7,541	do.	94,262 50	
	do.	5	French	62 50	
	do.	292	English	3,650 0	
	do.	1,074	American	29,425 0	
	United States	14,803½	do.	185,040 63	
	Barbadoes	205	do.	2,562 50	
	Guadaloupe	14	do.	175 0	
	France	60	Spanish	750 0	
	do.	30	French	375 0	
	Santa Cruz	2	Danish	25 0	
	Curacoa	30	Dutch	375 0	
	Trinidad	3	English	37 50	
	Spain	600	Spanish	7,500 0	
	St. Thomas	734	American	9,175 0	
	United States	1,439	do.	17,987 50	
		35,094½			462,184 38
Lard.....lbs.	St. Thomas	45,325	Spanish	5,605 63	
	do.	510	English	63 75	
	do.	77,910	American	9,738 75	
	United States	423,000	do.	52,875 75	
	do.	4,089	Danish	511 12	
		550,840			68,855 0
Butter .....lbs.	St. Thomas	21,887	Spanish	2,735 17	
	do.	20,061	American	2,507 83	
	United States	105,952	do.	13,244 60	
	France	1,377	French	172 12	
	England	150	Bremen	18 75	
	Halifax	400	English	50 0	
		149,827			18,728 47
Cheese, American.....lbs.	St. Thomas	13,81½	Spanish	1,381 70	
	do.	20,927	American	2,092 70	
	Barbadoes	238	do.	23 80	
	Guadaloupe	1,087	do.	108 70	
	United States	143,006	do.	14,360 60	
	do.	1,923	Danish	192 30	
	Halifax.	860	English	86 0	
		182,458			18,215 80
— Dutch.....do.	Spain	2,013	Spanish	251 82	
	St. Thomas	83,321	do.	11,564 94	
	do.	864	Danish	120 06	
	France	1,563	Spanish	218 82	
	do.	988	French	138 32	
	Guadaloupe	389	do.	54 46	
	Bremen	3,024	Bremen	423 36	
	England	4,080	do.	571 20	
		96,242			13,473 89
Carried forward .....					998,695 28

ARTICLES.	Whence.	Quantity.	Countries.	Amount.	TOTAL.
	countries.	number.	ships.	dlrs. cts.	dlrs. cts.
Brought forward .....	Venezuela	25,216	Spanish	..	998,695 28
Cheese, Spanish main....lbs.					2,521 60
Herrings, smoked .....100	St. Thomas	125	do.	62 50	
	do.	78	American	39 0	
	United States	2,952	do.	1,476 0	
	Barbadoes	396	do.	198 0	
	Halifax	254	English	127 0	1,902 0
		3,805			
— salt.....barrels	St. Thomas	362½	English	1,268 75	
	do.	74	do.	259 0	
	do.	665	American	2,327 50	
	United States	3,273½	do.	11,457 25	
	Barbadoes	35	do.	122 50	
	Halifax	60	Spanish	210 0	
	do.	441½	English	1,545 25	17,190 75
		4,911½			
Cod fish .....lbs.	Spain	1,014	Spanish	35 49	
	St. Thomas	357,318	do.	12,506 13	
	do.	386,804	American	10,038 14	
	do.	81,824	Danish	2,863 84	
	do.	78,680	French	2,753 80	
	do.	8,201	English	287 04	
	Barbadoes	15,108	American	528 78	
	Guadaloupe	52,704	Spanish	1,844 64	
	do.	700,078	French	24,712 73	
	France	1,219	do.	42 66	
	Martinique	121,246	do.	4,243 61	
	do.	23,382	American	818 37	
	United States	3,879,378	do.	135,778 23	
	do.	7,797	Danish	272 89	
	Halifax	144,416	Spanish	5,051 57	
	do.	670,774	English	23,477 09	
	Trinidad	103,635	do.	3,627 22	
	Guadaloupe	46,825	French	1,638 87	
	United States	4,000	American	140 0	230,664 10
		6,500,403			
Mackarel.....barrels	Spain	87½	Spanish	350 0	
	St. Thomas	99½	do.	394 0	
	do.	185	American	740 0	
	do.	320	English	1,280 0	
	United States	5,602	American	22,408 0	
	Halifax	60	do.	320 0	
	do.	250	Spanish	1,000 0	
	do.	1,874½	English	7,498 0	
	St. Vincent	53	do.	212 0	34,202 0
		8,550½			
Garlic.....strings.	Spain	61,167	Spanish		15,291 75
Onions .....do.	Spain	239,200	do.	5,980 15	
	St. Thomas	41,119	do.	1,027 98	
	do.	11,417	American	285 42	
	United States	253,938	do.	6,348 45	
	do.	1,805	Danish	45 13	
	Halifax	14,000	English	350 0	
	Venezuela	15,563	Spanish	389 07	14,426 20
		577,048			
Potatoes.....barrels	Spain	3,111	do.	6,999 76	
	St. Thomas	156	do.	351 0	
	do.	34	English	76 50	
	do.	539	American	1,212 75	
	United States	4,086	do.	9,193 50	
	do.	100	Danish	225 0	
	France	57	French	128 25	
	Guadaloupe	18	do.	40 50	
	Bremen	80	Bremen	112 50	
	England	8	do.	18 0	
	Halifax	28	English	63 0	18,420 75
		6,187			
Carried forward.....					1,333,314 42

ARTICLES	Whence	Quantity.	Countries	Amount.	Total.
	countries.	number.	ships.	dls. cts.	dls. cts.
Brought forward...					1,332,314 43
Peas, as manufactured...		153,065	Spanish	11,868 00	11,868 00
Salt .....		11,000		11,000 00	11,000 00
Cottons .....				103,781 31	103,781 31
Woolens .....				41,320 80	41,320 80
Linendrapery .....				296,743 80	296,743 80
Silks .....				56,121 00	56,121 00
Woolen hoops, number		733,541		15,000 00	15,000 00
Hogheads, made .....		5,613		5,478 30	5,478 30
— shaken .....		26,526		19,967 00	19,967 00
<hr/>					
Staves .....	St. Thomas	50,000	Spanish	900 00	
	do	32,530	American	300 00	
	do	2,114	English	30 00	
	Halifax	3,000	do	108 00	
	Barbados	1,000	American	27 00	
	Trinidad	1,000,000	do	34,916 00	
United States				1,061 24	
do					37,031 61
<hr/>					
Pine boards .....	St. Thomas	28,140	Spanish	562 00	
	do	431,377	American	8,427 34	
	United States	9,000,000	do	72,131 20	
	Trinidad	60,000	do	1,700 00	
	Halifax	1,000	English	801 00	83,790 72
<hr/>					
Wrought iron and in hoops, lbs.	Spain	1,184	Spanish	110 72	
	St. Thomas	33,412	do	7,832 00	
	United States	3,033	American	314 04	
	England	13,132	Bremen	1,000 30	
	do	1,220	English	87 60	4,411 76
<hr/>					
on plates and bars, lbs.	Spain	75,000	Spanish	300 00	
	St. Thomas	80,125	do	3,727 00	
	United States	10,000	American	413 40	
	do				4,439 40
	do	1,000,000			
<hr/>					
Gold coins .....					172,600 00
					5,910 00
					72,133 02
					3,200 00
					3,122 74
	St. Thomas	70,000	Spanish	13,582 00	
	do	5,000	Dutch	100 00	
	do	11,000	American	814 00	
	United States	21,000	do	1,000 00	
	do	3,000	Danish	210 00	
	England	12,000	English	1,000 00	24,194 00
<hr/>					
Glass .....					7,189 76
	Spain		Spanish	400 00	
	Cuba		do	150 00	
	St. Thomas		do	14,577 32	
	do		American	111 23	
	do		Danish	417 87	
	do		French	150 00	
	do		English	66 00	
	United States		American	1,203 40	
	do		Danish	82 25	
	Martinique		French	236 34	
	Guadeloupe		do	213 00	
	France		do	715 00	19,200 31
<hr/>					
Agricultural tools .....	Spain	1,443,967	Spanish	114,786 70	
	Cuba	11,412	do	1,141 20	
	St. Thomas	3,027	do	3,032 70	
	do	4,000	American	192 00	
	United States	50,413	do	5,641 30	
	Martinique	112	do	44 10	15,078 90
<hr/>					
Total					1,571,510 43

Carried forward.....1,571,510 43



	dols.	cts.		£	s.	d.
Imported direct for home consumption	3,333,308	85	equal to	667,113	13	5
taken out of bond	86,833	79		17,187	3	8
	3,420,141	64		684,300	16	7
Imported and paid duties	1,077,554	64		215,511	15	7
in bond	1,070,036	93		214,007	4	1
Total	4,497,695	28		899,811	15	8

### VALUE of the different Articles of Importation.

	dols.	cts.	dols.	cts.
Liquors			312,790	17
Salt provisions			67,833	84
Other provisions			1,076,256	32
Spices			7,999	56
Fruits			79,331	14
Grain			814,708	08
Soap, tallow, &c.			131,814	65
Fish			301,412	78
Cottons	308,781	34		
Woolens	41,129	80		
Greens	76,783	56		
Silks	86,421	05		
Furriers	72,135	44		
			862,451	27
Woods			170,682	74
Gold and silver coins			184,537	90
Other articles			717,110	90
			3,414,864	64
Equal to £			682,970	14 7

*Prices of Export.*—The average prices of the principal articles of export in the year 1844 were—

*Rum.*—22 dollars, equal to about 4*l.* 8*s.* sterling per puncheon, containing 110 gallons.

*Cotton.*—10 to 12 cents, or about 5*d.* to 6*d.* sterling per pound.

*Sugar.*—3 dollars, or about 12*s.* sterling per quintal of 100 pounds.

*Coffee.*—8 cents, or about 4*d.* per pound.

*Hides.*—9½ cents, or about 4½*d.* sterling per pound.

*Cattle.*—Large cattle, weighing 22 to 24 arrobas, or about 550 to 600 pounds each, 25 dollars, or about 7*l.* sterling; small cattle, weighing 18 to 20 arrobas, or about 450 to 500 pounds each, 25 dollars, or about 6*l.* 5*s.* sterling.

*Molasses.*—11 cents, or about 5½*d.* sterling per gallon.

*Tobacco.*—6½ to 6¾ cents, or 3½*d.* to 3¾*d.* sterling per pound.

They have not any manufactures on the island except soap.

The average prices of the principal articles of import in 1844 were—

*From America.*—Wheaten flour, 13 dollars per barrel; maize, ditto, 24 to 26 dollars per cask of 800 pounds; salt mackerel, 8 dollars per barrel; salt herrings, 5 dollars per barrel; smoked herrings, 3 rials per box; mess pork, 15½ dollars per barrel of 200 pounds; salt beef, 8 to 10 dollars per barrel of 200 pounds; lard, 12 dollars per quintal of 100 pounds; butter, 13 dollars per quintal; hams, 15 dollars per quintal; biscuit, 4½ dollars per barrel of 60 pounds; pepper, 12 dollars per quintal; tobacco, 9 to 10 dollars per quintal; tobacco (Manilla), 12 dollars per quintal; soap, 10 dollars per quintal; onions, 2 dollars per quintal; potatoes, 2½ dollars per barrel; cheese, 10 dollars per quintal; tallow candles, 16 dollars per quintal; sperm candles, 36 to 40 dollars per quintal; fish oil, ¼ of a dollar per gallon; linseed oil, 1½ dollars per jar of 1 gallon; sperm oil, 1½ dollar per jar of 1 gallon; wrapping paper, 4 rials or ½ a dollar per ream; apples, 4 dollars per barrel; kidney beans, 5 dollars per barrel; rice, 3½ to 4 dollars per quintal; deals, 12 to 14 dollars per 1000 feet (1-inch thick); hogshead staves, 28 to 30 dollars per 1000; iron hooks, 6 to 7 dollars per quintal.

*From Spain.*—Red wine (Catalonian), 28 to 30 dollars per pipe; white wine, 10 to 11 rials per arroba of 18 bottles; garlic, 2 to 2½ rials per string; wrapping paper, 6 rials per ream; tallow candles, 11 to 12 dollars per quintal (of bad quality); tunny fish, 8 dollars per quintal; earthenware, 6 dollars per dozen; oil, 12 rials, or 1½ dollars



per jar of 8 bottles; soap, 9 dollars per quintal; chick peas, 7 dollars per quintal; pastes (as maccaroni, &c.),  $9\frac{1}{2}$  to 10 dollars per quintal; raisins, 2 dollars per arroba of 25 pounds; paper, 3 to 5 dollars per ream; cigar-paper,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  dollars per ream; vinegar, 2 dollars per barrel; figs, 6 dollars per quintal; onions,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  dollars per quintal; salt, 2 to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  dollars per quintal; flour, 11 dollars per barrel; brandy, 14 rials, or  $1\frac{1}{2}$  dollars per demijohn; beer, 2 to  $2\frac{1}{2}$  dollars per dozen; gum,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to  $1\frac{3}{4}$  dollars per demijohn of 3½ gallons; olives, 8 dollars per quintal.

Goods can be imported under any flag\* from all countries, without any difference in the duties, independent of those between goods imported in a foreign and Spanish ship; goods of all kinds can also be imported except fire-arms and gunpowder, the importation of which is prohibited except under special licence.

There will not be found to be any great difference in the amount of exports and imports in the years 1843 and 1844, as there is very little difference in the amount of the export and import duties in those years, as—

	dols.	cts.	£	s.	d.
In 1843, they amounted to .....	1,587,201	35	210,419	8	4
In 1844 .. .. .	1,576,518	31	211,129	11	4
Difference .. .. .	11,683		2,009	11	0

There is not much difference in the exports of the two years from the port of San Juan of the principal articles of produce, viz.:

ARTICLES.		1843	1844	ARTICLES.		1843	1844
	quantity.		quantity.		quantity.		quantity.
Rum .....	256½ hhds		309½ hhds	Molasses .....	287,312 gals.		311,632 gals.
Cotton .....	63,143 lbs		111,732 lbs	Tobacco .....	1,521 lbs		11,079 lbs
Sugar .....	13,380,068 ds.		13,861,113 ds.	Coffee .....	606,183 ds.		660,081 ds.
Hides .....	273,662 ds.		281,072 ds.				

*Money of the country.*—The dollar referred to is the Macuquino, or dollar of the island, which is inferior to the Columbian dollar, varying from 3 to 18 or 20 per cent, at present it is 6½ per cent inferior to the Columbian dollar, from 485 to 500 of which, according to the course of exchange, are equal to 100£ sterling. The Macuquino dollar is, therefore, not quite worth four shillings sterling, but at that rate it is valued in this statements as the nearest value. The Columbian doubloon of 16 dollars is worth 17 dollars Macuquino money, the Spanish doubloon is worth 13 dollars; but the prices vary according to the demand for either doubloons or Macuquino money.

*Revenue and Expenditure.*—The whole expenses of the island, including the civil and military establishments, are paid out of its annual revenues arising from the custom-house duties and other levies of different kinds, viz.:

	dols.	cts.	£	s.	d.
Balance in hand the 1st of January, 1841 .....	9,042	12	1,088	8	7½
Revenue of 1841 .....	1,672,541	27	211,801	6	3½
Total .....	1,681,583	39	212,890	14	11
Expenses .....	1,641,207	22	208,179	8	11
Balance in hand the 1st of January, 1843 .....	40,376	16	5,013	8	0

In the expenses, however, are included bills drawn by the Spanish government, paid in 1841, 79,999 dollars 37 cents, and other charges for account of Spain, making altogether 187,930 dollars, 96 cents, or 37,586£. 3s. 10d. sterling, and in 1843 bills from Spain were paid for 83,778 dollars 62 cents, and other charges; making altogether 167,818 dollars 34 cents, or 33,563£. 13s. 4d. sterling, besides which, on the 1st of January, 1845, bills drawn upon the government of Porto Rico by the Spanish government to the amount of 778,839 dollars 73 cents, or 155,767£. 18s. 11d. sterling remained unpaid, which will be paid off according to priority, as they may be able to spare the funds for discharging them, but several years must elapse before they can be all paid off, and

\* Except Venezuela, Colombia, and St. Domingo, whose ships are not allowed to enter the ports of Porto Rico.

whilst the government at home draws so heavily upon the colony, it is impossible that they can appropriate money to any extent for improvements in roads or any thing else unless some internal tax be laid upon the inhabitants for the purpose, for what they now pay is very trifling.—*Official Returns, Porto Rico, 14th of January, 1845.*

#### REGULATIONS RELATING TO THE PAYMENT OF DUTIES IN PORTO RICO.

The productions of the island which have been shipped to foreign ports and are returned to be imported here, whatever may be the cause, must pay the same duties as are paid upon the productions of the country from whence they were last imported.

All articles entered for home consumption at Porto Rico, if exported to any other foreign port, shall be free of all duty on their exportation; but the import duties will not be returned.

If any vessel lands goods in small or large quantities in the roads, creeks, or bays in the island not allowed for that purpose, they with the vessel and all that belongs to her will incur the penalty of confiscation.

Sixty days are allowed by the customs for the landing and payment of the duties on goods from the date of delivery of the captain's manifest, the consignee being obliged to pay them at the expiration of that time, but if no consignee be found, the captain must pay them before he departs.

The duties on goods imported must be paid as soon as the return is made by those not entitled to a delay in the payment. One-fourth part of the duties required by the customs must be paid in gold or Spanish dollars, and the other three quarters in the Macaquino money or currency of the island.

The person answerable for the duties to whom an extension of time is granted for the payment, must give a note of hand payable at a fixed period for the sum of money to which they amount, and this note of hand must be endorsed by another person making himself liable for the payment in case the importer should not pay it. This permission extending the period for the payment of the duties is not, however, granted indiscriminately to every one, but the party claiming the credit must be a merchant and acknowledged as such by the Chamber of Commerce, to which he must in the first instance apply to be enrolled as a merchant, stating that he is in a situation to comply with their regulations, and upon their being satisfied of it his name is placed upon the list of merchants, and all others not coming under this description must pay the duties upon the goods they import directly.

The following are the regulations established relative to the payment of duties by such importers as are settled at Porto Rico as merchants, and subject to the Chamber of Commerce.

When the manifest value of the goods (supposing them to be foreign) does not exceed 200 dollars, the duty must be paid as soon as the return is delivered in by the landing officers. From 200 to 2000 dollars in value two months are allowed for the payment; from 2000 to 4000 dollars, three months; from 4000 to 6000 dollars, four months; from 6000 to 8000 dollars, five months, and on amounts exceeding that sum, six months, the Intendencia or Board of Revenue reserving to themselves the right of enlarging the last-named period for payment when the value of the cargo is considerable.

Spanish goods imported in a Spanish ship have an advantage over other goods in the fixing for the value, by which the period for the payment of the duties is regulated, as they are taken 75 per cent lower than other goods. For instance, in the first class Spanish goods to the value of 50 dollars only, are required to pay the duty at once, whereas other goods to the value of 200 dollars must pay the duty directly; in the second class, Spanish goods to the value of 500 dollars only, have 'two months' credit, whilst other goods to the amount of 2000 dollars must pay their duties in two months; in the next class, Spanish goods to the amount of 1000 dollars have three months' credit, but other goods to the amount of 4000 dollars must pay their duties at the same period, and so on with the other classes.

The same credit is not allowed in the payment of the duties upon the exportation of the productions of the country as upon articles for importation, but they must be paid directly.

Spanish and foreign ships coming from abroad which may proceed from one approved port in the island to another, with the whole or part of their cargoes, shall be despatched with certificates referring to their manifests, and having on them the proper annotations of the goods landed at the first port (if any were landed), which must be produced at the port where they wish to discharge, going through the same formalities if they proceed to others as at the first port of entry, and paying at each the duties on that part of the cargo which may be landed there.

Foreign goods, which have paid the import duties, can be taken free by land or by water to all parts of the island with proper permits, without any necessity for the return of the permits.

The productions of the island can also be removed free from one port to another, but those who take them are obliged to deliver in returns of the permits.

Vessels coming from foreign ports to the island of Porto Rico ought to be careful in bringing a manifest with a clear specification of the contents of the cargo, with certificates of the shipment of the goods on board, signed by the Spanish consul at the port of shipment, if there should be one there, as they are very particular in requiring these documents in importing a cargo.

*Tonnage Dues.*—Spanish ships coming from the neighbouring islands pay five and a-half rials, or about two shillings and ninepence English, per ton; two rials, or about one shilling English, if from other foreign ports; and one rial, or about sixpence per ton if from a Spanish port.

Every ship under the American flag pays eight rials, or about four shillings English, per ton, and all other nations pay five and a-half rials, or about two shillings and ninepence English, per ton.

Every Spanish or foreign ship, although she may enter in ballast of the export a cargo, much or little, is subject to the whole duty of tonnage.

There is an addition also of one per cent upon all tonnage dues.

If Spanish or foreign ships proceed on their voyage from one port of the island to another, they pay the tonnage duty only at the first port.

Spanish or foreign ships which arrive in want of water or provisions, or to inquire the prices of goods, repair damages, or for other motives, shall not be charged any tonnage duty, but they must supply their wants as quickly as they can, and sail again from the port as soon as they are ready, taking care not to import any article, for if they do they become subject to the whole of the tonnage duty.

*Anchorage and Harbour Dues.*—Every ship coming to an anchor in the port is subject to a duty of two dollars for anchorage. The pilotage into San Juan is eighteen dollars, and there are besides the captains of the ports and interpreters' fees, the whole of the different charges amounting together to thirty-two dollars.

If a ship from abroad proceeds from one to other ports in the island, she must pay the anchorage and harbour dues at every port she enters.

*Warehousing.*—The port of San Juan is the only one in the island at present where foreign goods can be warehoused without payment of duty.

The goods are allowed to remain in bond twelve months, and when taken out two months more are allowed the merchants for the payment of the duties, provided, if Spanish goods, they are of the value of fifty dollars, or other goods of the value of 200 dollars, the duties must otherwise be paid when taken out of bond.

Goods warehoused without payment of duty, pay half per cent on the value on landing, which is paid by the importer, and half per cent on clearing, which is paid by the person who takes them out of bond, making together one per cent, which is the only charge, besides the expense of labour, landing, and shipping, and the goods are deposited in the government storehouses, which are fire-proof, and no charge is made for store-house rent.

*Regulations respecting the Coasting Trade of Porto Rico.*—The coasting trade, which was confined to particular ports, can now be carried on between all the ports in

the island. No coasting vessel, despatched from one port of the island to another, is allowed on her passage to touch at any foreign port unless driven there by bad weather, and then it must be carefully ascertained that the cargo she has on board is the same as that which she shipped, and in the event of its being different it shall be confiscated, together with the vessel.

The coasting trade can be carried on in Spanish vessels only.

If a coasting vessel happens to touch at another point distinct from that for which she was despatched, and wishes to discharge the whole or part of her cargo there, it may be allowed upon the captain exhibiting the permits or documents with which he may have been furnished at his shipping port, and after the goods are landed receiving through his agent the corresponding return of permits, and having the requisite annotations made on his despatch.

*Trade between Porto Rico and the Island of St. Thomas.*—The importation into the Island of Porto Rico of goods coming from the Danish Island of St. Thomas, and those near it, can only take place at San Juan, Mayaguez, Ponce, Guayama, Areibo, Fajardo, Naquabo, Aguadilla, Humacao, and Guayanilla, and in vessels which measure twenty tons.

Captains, when they leave St. Thomas, ought, before they take their departure, to have a manifest prepared giving the full contents of the cargo, with a full specification of the packages, boxes, &c., on board, and it should give the tonnage also of the vessel, and the person interested in the cargo should give the captain a sealed note for the head of the customs at the port to which she may be bound, expressing from whence the different articles, came and what each package contains, and certificates from the Spanish consul are required for the shipment of all the packages or there may be a difficulty in landing the goods, and at any rate no credit will be allowed upon the payment of the duties.

*Particulars of the different Rates of Duties on Goods imported into Porto Rico.*

A fixed duty of fifty-seven reals (Spanish money) on every quintal of foreign cordage imported in a foreign ship, thirty-four reals from foreign port in Spanish ship, twenty reals from Spanish port in Spanish ship.

*In a Foreign Ship.*

100	per cent ad valorem	on foreign salt.
40	" "	foreign flour.
36	" "	refined sugar from foreign ports.
26	" "	oil, liquors, woollen goods, hams, lard, butter, furniture, paper, pastes, as maccaroni, &c., furriery, salt fish, cheese, anchovies (foreign).
20	" "	cod fish, meats, and salt provisions, ironmongery, fruits, grain, cotton, thread, and silk goods (foreign).
4	" "	jewellery of gold and silver from foreign ports.
2	" "	ditto, ditto from Spanish ports.

*In a Spanish Ship.*

32	per cent ad valorem	on foreign flour.
18	" "	refined sugar from foreign ports.
24	" "	oil, liquors, woollen goods, hams, lard, butter, furniture, paper, pastes, as maccaroni, &c., furriery, salt fish, cheese, anchovies (foreign).
14	" "	cod fish, meats, and salt provisions, ironmongery, fruits, grain, cotton, thread, and silk goods (foreign).
11	" "	beeches from a Spanish port.
6	" "	fruits, and goods, and merchandise from a Spanish port.
3	" "	jewellery from foreign ports in Spanish ships.

*Free.*—Gold and silver in bullion and coined, steam-engines, and other machinery for the use of sugar-mills.

There is a duty of *one* per cent upon the *value* of the goods, also for making roads, and there is a duty called the balance of *one* per cent on the *amount of the duties*, and *one-quarter* per cent consular upon the *value of the goods*, in addition to the above duties.

The war duty, a temporary tax, was taken off on the 1st of October last. It was a tax amounting to 500,000 dollars, imposed upon the island by the government of Spain, the 30th of January, 1838, to pay the expenses of the war.

The articles prohibited from importation are gunpowder and fire-arms, which can be only admitted under special permission.

Three-fourths of the duties to be paid in the Macaquino money of the country, and one-fourth in gold or Spanish dollars, both on exports and imports.

*Particulars of the Duties on Exportation of Produce, &c., from Porto Rico.  
In Foreign Ships.*

20	per cent ad valorem	on valuable woods and building timber to foreign ports.
5	" "	spirits, cotton, hides, molasses, tobacco, and the other productions of the island, except cattle and wood.
2	" "	silver in bullion and coined, for foreign ports.

*In Spanish Ships.*

12	per cent ad valorem	on valuable woods and building timber to foreign ports.
4	" "	ditto, ditto to Spanish ports.
3	" "	spirits, cotton, sugar, coffee, hides, molasses, tobacco, and the other productions of the island except cattle and wood to foreign ports.
1	" "	spirits, cotton, hides, molasses, tobacco, and the other productions of the island, except cattle and wood to Spanish ports.
1	" "	gold in bullion and money to foreign ports.

*The Duties on the Exportation of Sugar and Coffee from this Island.*

Those duties will henceforth be as follows, viz. :—

Three rials (round money) upon every cuse of sugar of four hundred pounds weight, in a foreign ship.

Two rials (round money) on the same quantity exported in a Spanish ship.

Four per cent on the value of coffee exported in a foreign ship.

Two ditto, ditto, ditto Spanish ship.

*Free.*—Gold and silver in bullion and money to Spanish ports.

The duty on cattle was taken off by the government of Porto Rico on the 19th of November last.

TRADE BETWEEN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND CUBA AND PORTO RICO.

THE exports of British manufactures to Cuba was carried on to a very great extent before 1809, when they were absolutely prohibited by law. Since that period the trade had increased in proportion.

DECLARED Value of British and Irish Produce and Manufactures, Exported from the United Kingdom to Cuba and Porto Rico, in each Year from 1827 to 1846. A small part of these Goods were Exported to some of the other Foreign West Indies, Hayti excepted.

YEARS	Value	YEARS	Value
	£		£
1827	549,378	1831	911,000
1828	367,718	1832	782,943
1829	674,171	1833	967,114
1830	618,099	1834	891,711
1831	163,531	1835	1,025,394
1832	633,700	1836	891,876
1833	577,724	1837	963,520

VALUE of British Manufactures, Exported to Cuba and Porto Rico, through the British West Indies.

YEARS	Cotton Manufactures	Linen	Woollens	Hardware	Miscellaneous	TOTAL VALUE.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1827	15,263	18,732	28,415	6,584	6,583	75,582
1828	61,213	28,044	28,191	7,665	11,320	136,433
1829	75,094	34,637	28,835	9,166	12,871	180,603
1830	85,417	27,843	41,754	8,167	23,459	186,579
1831	45,833	24,671	44,115	7,746	18,166	136,531
1832	29,139	31,880	42,431	11,000	14,750	129,200
1833	47,714	33,827	29,637	8,594	11,478	129,250
1834	68,880	70,723	470	61,155	18,820	149,958
1835	47,609	47,864	400	187	14,704	106,764

See detailed tables of exports from United Kingdom to Cuba, &c., hereafter in Miscellaneous Statements.

## CHAPTER XII.

### FRENCH WEST INDIES.

FRANCE possesses in the West Indies exclusive of Cayenne, or French Guayana, the Islands of Guadaloupe and Martinique.

These possessions have for some time engaged most laudable attention, especially with reference to the slave population, on which subject great merit is due to the Duke of Broglie.

Guadaloupe consists of two islands, divided by Salt River, about five miles long, and twenty to forty fathoms wide, with sufficient depth for vessels of from forty to sixty tons. The eastern is called Grande-terre, western Basse-terre, or Guadaloupe; both about 534 square miles, or 341,760 statute acres; length of Grande-terre thirty-six miles, breadth of ditto twelve miles; length of Basse-terre thirty-five miles, breadth of ditto eighteen miles. Basse-terre is covered with mountains and hills of volcanic origin; the highest part, near the southern extremity, has a volcano, La Souffrière, rising to the elevation of about 5108 feet. It has no regular crater, but smoke issues out of three or four places. Not far from the

sea, south-west of the volcano, a spring rises out of the sea of boiling hot water. It is well watered by springs and rivers. Grande-terre is generally low, in few places above 1000 or 1500 feet high. It is not of volcanic formation, the elevated hills consist chiefly of coral rocks; it has neither streams nor springs of fresh water, and the soil is sandy, and much less fertile than Basse-terre. Point à Pitre is built near the southern entrance of the Salt River, on low ground; the harbour of Le Petit Cul de Sac is sheltered, and the anchorage is good. Population about 16,000. Basse-terre, Guadalupe, is built within an unsheltered roadstead, with indifferent anchorage. It is unsafe during the hurricane season. The town extends along the shore, but not far inland, owing to a mountain rising almost abruptly from the shore. It is well built, and is situated in the more productive part of the island. Population about 7500.

MARIE GALANTE is about twelve miles long, and five to nine miles wide; area sixty British square miles, 38,400 acres. The hills towards the southern extremity are of no great elevation, and are covered with trees; on their summits there is generally a verdant plateau. In the northern districts, the hills rise higher; and towards the eastern coast, they terminate near the sea in high and precipitous rocky cliffs. Parallel to the low northern shores there extends a narrow lagoon about eight miles long, separated from the sea by a narrow bank of sand. The capital is GRANDBOURG, a small, but neat place.

Within these mountainous rocks, nine miles south-east of Basse-terre, called *Saintes*, there is a safe harbour. The *Saintes* consist of lofty and steep peaks, some of which are united by flat ground, and ridges of inferior elevation; others are entirely separated by the sea. The products are coffee and cotton.

DESEADA, or DESIRADA, a small island two leagues east of Guadalupe rises with a steep ascent, and then spreads into a tableland of limestone rock, in which caverns occur. It is without water.

The population of these islands on the 21st of December, 1836, consisted of males, 60,794; females, 66,780, total, 127,574.

Of the above there were—

PROVINCES	Free.	Slaves.	Total.
	number.	number.	number.
In Guadalupe.....	26,168	41,642	107,810
Marie Galante.....	2,072	12,116	14,188
Saintes.....	370	309	1,139
Desirada.....	438	1,070	1,508
St Martin (French part).....	944	2,915	3,859
Total.....	31,992	58,052	127,574

Average proportion of births and deaths to the population—one birth for every fifty slaves, twenty-eight free; one death for every forty-four slaves, thirty-four free.

The average quantity of rain that falls in the year is calculated at about eighty-six inches. The difference in the quantity, between a dry and wet season, is about thirteen inches. In the course of the year, the greatest number of days

on which rain falls, during five years was, 223, and the smallest number 179. The greatest quantity of rain falls from the middle of July to the middle of October; the remaining nine months are comparatively dry.

The area of Guadeloupe and its dependencies is constituted as follows in English acres: Guadeloupe, 339,160 acres; Marie Galante, 37,900 acres; Saintes, 3102 acres; Desirada, 10,695 acres; St. Martin (French part), 13,266 acres; total, 404,123, or 631 square miles.

GUADALOUPE and its dependencies are divided into three *arrondissements*, six *cantons*, and twenty-four *communes* (part of the island of St. Martin which lies to the *northward* of St. Christopher, forming one of the latter).

AREA in hectares.

PROVINCES	Total surface	Cultivated.	Pasturage	Woods.	Uncultivated.
	hectares	hectares.	hectares	hectares	hectares
Guadeloupe	135,414	76,034	19,861	29,378	13,579
Marie Galante	15,114	4,079	2,211	1,626	8,406
Desirada	1,313	279	437	131	3,143
The Saintes	1,296	101	89	198	813
Part of St. Martin	5,372	1,841	241	624	2,815
Total	162,513	82,334	22,829	32,157	27,353

The two small rivers, the Goyave and the Lezarde, are navigable for boats, and facilitate the shipment of produce.

The productions of these islands are, sugar, molasses, rum, coffee, cotton, cocoa, and small quantities of cloves and tobacco. The quantities of these articles produced in 1835 were:—Sugar 79,937,350 lbs.; molasses, 1,431,384 gallons; rum, 474,763 gallons; coffee, 2,209,618 lbs.; cotton, 177,020 lbs.; cocoa, 61,649 lbs.; cloves, 759 lbs.; tobacco, 8310 lbs.

The government of Guadeloupe and its dependencies is vested in a governor, a privy council composed of six members, three of whom are appointed *ex-officio*, and a colonial council of thirty members, elected by the owners of landed property in the island. The metropolitan interests of the colony are intrusted to two delegates in Paris, who are elected by the colonial council, and form part of the colonial committee of seven members, who advise with the central governments. The internal affairs are managed by municipal councils.—(See *Martinique*.)

MARTINIQUE.—The French geologists class Martinique with those islands which are entirely of volcanic formation. Masses of volcanic rocks rise in the interior to a great elevation. Mount Pelée is nearly 4450 feet high, and the summits of Les Pitons-de-Carbet, are said to be higher. Six extinct volcanoes occur, the craters of one of which is of vast breadth and depth. The volcanic rocks extend in most parts from the mountain to the sea; which latter form numerous and deep indentations along the coast. Between the volcanic rocks irregular broad fertile valleys occur. About two-fifths of the surface of the island is under cultivation, and the remainder is covered with trees, or occupied by naked rock or disintegrated pumice-stone. When the latter is mixed with mould, both constitute a most fertile soil. The mountain slopes are in



most parts covered with primeval forest. In other parts the slopes are cultivated to the height of about 1400 feet perpendicular. Numerous streams flow down from the mountains. Near the southern end there is a small salt lake. This island produces sugar, coffee, cocoa, and cotton. The valleys on the west side, or Basse-terre, are more extensive, fertile, and level than those in the eastern called Caves-terre. Of the numerous harbours, Cul de Sac Royal is an admirable port, on the shores of which stands Fort Royal, the residence of the French governor. Population about 10,000. The CAPITAL is ST. PIERRE, the largest and best built town in the Lesser Antilles. The houses are four to five stories high, built in the style of European architecture. The streets are regular, and the shops are numerous and well supplied. Population about 20,000. Small streams run down the centre of the paved streets, which are lighted at night by lamps. It has some churches, a botanic garden, and is strongly fortified. Fort Trinite, on the eastern coast, stands in the bay of the same name. It has a considerable trade. Population about 6000. There are many other harbours, but they have, on the east side especially, intricate entrances.

The number of the population of Martinique in 1836 was as follows:—

Free males, 17,419; females, 20,536; total, 37,955. Slaves, males, 37,584; females, 40,492; total, 78,076. Total, free and slaves, males, 55,003; females, 61,028; total, 116,031.

The whites are not distinguished from the free black and coloured persons, but it is estimated that they amounted to about 9000, and that of the other 29,000 free persons, 17,579 had been manumitted in the five preceding years, and from 1836 to 1842, there were manumitted 3534 slaves.

The proportions of births, deaths, and marriages, among the different classes of the population are:—

Births, whites and free black and coloured, 1 in 29; deaths, 1 in 37; marriages, 1 in 137. Slaves, births, 1 in 32; deaths, 1 in 35; marriages, 221 in 5577.

The climate is humid. From observations during six years, the greatest number of rainy days in the year was 238, and the least number 223. The quantity of rain which falls during the year averages eighty-four inches; the difference between a dry and a wet year does not exceed thirteen inches. The greatest rains fall between the middle of July and the middle of October; during the other months showers are frequent. The heat is tempered by the sea breezes.

The area of Martinique is estimated at 98,782 hectares, or about 244,348 English acres: one-third computed as level, and two-thirds as mountainous. Some of the rivers or streams are navigated by boats for a short distance.

Great improvement in the culture of the sugar-cane has taken place in this island of late years, and in 1835 it was estimated that 38,320 hectares were under

culture, that savannah and pasture lands occupied 21,772 hectares, woods and forests 23,387 hectares, and unproductive lands 15,303 hectares.

In 1836 there were three earthenware and tile factories, and ten lime-kilns, employing 352 slaves; and a number of hands, both free and bond, are employed in fishing; and between 400 and 500 in navigation and the coasting trade.

OFFICIAL Account given of the Distribution of the Cultivated Lands, their Produce, &c., in 1836:—

ARTICLES.	Hectares cultivated hectares.	Produce.	Quantity
Sugar Cane . . . . .	13,772	Raw Sugar . . . . .	33,000,830 kil.
Coffee . . . . .	2,317	Do . . . . .	186,780 do.
Cotton . . . . .	249	Syrup and Molasses . . . . .	6,150,139 litres.
Cocoa . . . . .	64	Rum . . . . .	1,000,000 do.
Corn, &c. . . . .	1,778		307,807 kil.
Mulberry . . . . .	4		18,795 do.
Total . . . . .	16,117		178,610 do.
			Value 1,880,831 francs.

On which 55,421 slaves were employed whose value is estimated at 1500, and 1000 francs each.

On the 1st of January, 1836, the number of beasts of burden and other stock upon the island was 38,034, valued at 12,324,230 francs, or 513,509*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* sterling.

The number of mills employed in the manufacture of sugar was, in 1826, water-mills, 183; wind, 27; cattle, 211; total 421: in 1834, steam additional 13; total, 434.

Martinique is divided into the arrondissements of Fort Royal and St. Pierre, fourteen cantons and twenty-six communes. It has a military force of about 2000 men, besides a militia of about 4000. There are three schools of mutual instruction, two in the capital, and one at St. Pierre, and there are primary schools in every commune, orphan asylums, and other charitable institutions.

The public expenditure of the island, in 1837, was estimated at 4,387,866 francs, the receipts to meet which amounted to only 2,260,711 francs. The difference falls on the French treasury.

Justice is administered by a court royal, two assize courts, and two inferior tribunals. Besides the towns already named there are Marin, with 3000 inhabitants; Lamentin, with 8900 inhabitants; and Rivière Salée, 2300 inhabitants. There are also about twenty villages in the island.

Fort Royal is the seat of government, and St. Pierre the maritime capital.

*Government.*—The administration is under a governor and a privy council of seven members. A colonial council of thirty members is elected for five years, by whites paying 300 francs, or 12*l.* per annum direct taxes, or possessing property in the colony worth 1200*l.*; it authorises the levying of taxes for internal purposes; advises the governor and privy council in all matters which it considers useful to the colony. The colonial council elects two agents to represent the colony in Paris, and to form part of a committee of agents for all the French colonies.

## STATISTICS OF THE FRENCH WEST INDIES.

French Guyana, population, Canton of Cayenne, 3854 free; 14,941 slaves; total, 18,795 inhabitants. Canton of Senamary, 1202 free; 1651 slaves; total, 2853 inhabitants. Total population, 5506 free; 16,592 slaves; total, 22,098.

## AGRICULTURE and Produce of French Guayana in 1840.

PRODUCTS.	Hectares.	Rural Habitations.	Slaves Em- ployed in Agriculture	PRODUCTS.	Quantity	Gross Value	Estimated Exportation of Agriculture.
	number.	number	number.			fr.	fr.
Sugar cane .....	1,363	28	3,489	Sugar .....	1,383,100 kil		
Coffee .....	269	14	217	Syrup of molasses .....	738,707 lit	1,369,363	663,328
Cotton .....	2,391	71	1,621	Coffee .....	20,860		
Cacao .....	172	11	259	Cotton .....	37,000 kil	104,137	26,011
Pimento .....	1,000	39	1,177	Cacao .....	174,780 ..	303,234	75,817
Rocou .....	2,490	131	3,732	Cacao .....	6,125 ..	31,369	7,894
Pepper .....	31	3	97	Pimento .....	176,000 ..	349,977	87,494
Cinnamon .....	10	..	..	Rocou .....	378,283 ..	346,314	136,028
Nutmegs .....	8	..	..	Pepper .....	1,000 ..	1,539	634
Food .....	3,846	93	191	Cinnamon .....	320 ..	820	705
				Nutmegs .....	92 ..	193	123
				Food .....	..	3,509,415	877,103
Total .....	11,447	380	12,351	Total .....	..	6,157,323	1,675,159

Besides the agricultural habitations, there were 72 hattes, 7 wash for building-yards, and 3 brick-kilns, which employed 724 slaves, making a total of 12,975 slaves attached to agriculture, &c.

	francs.
Value of lands under cultivation .....	5,364,400
Value of buildings and machinery .....	7,086,500
Value of slaves .....	19,462,500
Value of live stock .....	1,073,440

Total value .....

Sterling £ 1,327,154

## LIVE Stock in 1839.

DESCRIPTION.	Head.	Approximate Value	
		Per Head.	TOTAL VALUE.
	number	fr.	fr.
Horses .....	120	500	60,000
Asses .....	76	100	7,600
Mules .....	80	500	40,000
Stallions .....	74	500	37,000
Cows .....	6,071	120	728,760
Bulls and oxen .....	1,734	120	208,100
Calves .....	656	50	32,800
Heifers .....	762	50	38,100
Pigs .....	1,798	30	53,940
Goats and sheep .....	823	30	24,690
Total .....	12,136	..	1,765,010

## SUGARS Imported into France from Guadeloupe, Martinique, Bourbon, and Cayenne.

YEARS.	Imported.	Entered for Con- sumption.	Duties Levied.
	kilog.	kilog.	fr.
1831 .....	47,872,000	41,280,000	38,407,000
1832 .....	77,308,000	81,248,000	32,400,000
1833 .....	75,597,000	69,919,000	33,038,000
1834 .....	83,949,000	66,473,000	31,523,000
1835 .....	84,150,000	69,310,000	32,932,000
1836 .....	79,379,000	66,149,000	31,494,000
1837 .....	66,336,000	68,190,000	31,334,000
1838 .....	46,993,000	68,147,000	31,798,000
1839 .....	87,663,000	71,613,000	29,090,000
1840 .....	78,544,000	74,443,000	28,863,000
Decennial average .....	80,114,000	72,515,000	32,837,000
1841 .....	65,819,000	74,515,000	31,720,000

## NAVIGATION between France and Guadeloupe.

Y E A R S.	ENTERED		CLEARED.		ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.
	number.	tons.	number.	tons.	number.	tons.
1831.....	194	47,772	185	47,033	389	95,393
1832.....	184	45,174	170	41,094	354	87,276
1833.....	159	39,165	141	31,650	299	70,811
1834.....	167	44,343	168	44,025	335	88,368
1835.....	183	41,576	174	44,613	357	86,191
1836.....	163	42,825	156	43,797	319	85,872
1837.....	113	27,029	130	33,350	243	60,379
1838.....	142	33,672	149	36,731	291	70,413
1839.....	175	38,814	141	33,319	316	72,133
1840.....	141	29,430	148	34,944	279	64,364
Decennial average.....	159	39,311	155	39,428	314	78,442
1841.....	140	31,107	179	43,233	319	74,342

## OFFICIAL Value of the Trade of France with Guadeloupe.

Y E A R S.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.		IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.	
	General Trade.	Special Trade.	General Trade.	Special Trade.	General Trade.	Special Trade.
	francs.	francs.	francs.	francs.	francs.	francs.
1831.....	26,184,000	21,910,000	12,143,000	12,817,000	38,327,000	36,727,000
1832.....	23,967,000	24,728,000	22,098,000	22,491,000	46,275,000	46,519,000
1833.....	21,161,000	19,171,000	12,280,000	12,236,000	33,437,000	31,407,000
1834.....	24,556,000	14,190,000	11,385,000	11,388,000	36,941,000	32,776,000
1835.....	23,718,000	18,806,000	16,598,000	16,362,000	40,316,000	35,168,000
1836.....	23,611,000	18,687,000	20,294,000	19,943,000	43,905,000	38,632,000
1837.....	17,436,000	18,251,000	17,615,000	17,578,000	35,051,000	35,829,000
1838.....	21,512,000	17,616,000	15,193,000	15,018,000	36,705,000	32,664,000
1839.....	25,276,000	18,797,000	14,726,000	14,849,000	40,002,000	33,667,000
1840.....	20,133,000	20,703,000	18,407,000	16,431,000	37,140,000	37,304,000
Decennial average.....	21,700,000	19,827,000	16,279,000	16,182,000	34,979,000	36,660,000
1841.....	26,143,000	15,792,000	17,377,000	17,337,000	37,472,000	33,119,000

## PRINCIPAL Articles composing the Trade between France and Guadeloupe, in the Years 1839, 1840, 1841.

## IMPORTS.

ARTICLES IMPORTED.	GENERAL TRADE			SPECIAL TRADE		
	1839	1840	1841	1839	1840	1841
	francs.	francs.	francs.	francs.	francs.	francs.
Sugar.....	21,165,000	18,716,000	18,866,000	17,104,000	19,460,000	14,292,000
Coffee.....	791,000	978,000	780,000	198,000	720,000	687,000
Dye and cabinet woods.....	263,000	172,000	229,000	164,000	144,000	274,000
Rum and tafia.....	306,000	120,000	182,000	247,000	136,000	177,000
Cotton wool.....	310,000	58,000	145,000	195,000	115,000	156,000
Hides, untanned.....	15,000	68,000	54,000	52,000	66,000	84,000
Copper, pure, of first fusion.....	30,000	30,000	37,000	30,000	30,000	37,000
Cocoa.....	21,000	15,000	15,000	18,000	15,000	14,000
Sweetmeats and preserve, &c.....	36,000	53,000	9,000	7,000	7,000	7,000
Cassia, unprepared.....	2,000	13,000	.....	1,000	2,000	.....
Anatto.....	417,000	.....	.....	69,000	.....	.....
Tobacco, leaf.....	23,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000
Iron cables.....	12,000	.....	4,000	9,000	.....	2,000
Tortoiseshell.....	8,000	15,000	2,000	8,000	12,000	2,000
Other articles.....	45,000	60,000	56,000	24,000	46,000	50,000
Total value of imports.....	25,276,000	20,333,000	20,445,000	18,707,000	20,760,000	15,792,000

## EXPORTS.

ARTICLES EXPORTED	GENERAL TRADE			SPECIAL TRADE		
	1839	1840	1841	1839	1840	1841
	francs	francs	francs	francs	francs	francs
Tissues of cotton.....	3,766,000	4,871,000	4,637,000	3,784,000	4,866,000	4,637,000
.. of flax or hemp.....	1,563,000	2,123,000	2,201,000	1,553,000	2,123,000	2,201,000
.. of silk.....	215,000	307,000	335,000	193,000	307,000	335,000
.. of wool.....	225,000	280,000	421,000	215,000	360,000	421,000
Hides, tanned.....	1,291,000	901,000	950,000	1,391,000	670,000	950,000
Wines.....	692,000	815,000	850,000	692,000	815,000	850,000
Brandy and liqueurs.....	59,000	105,000	153,000	59,000	101,000	153,000
Wheatmeal.....	620,000	685,000	811,000	620,000	685,000	811,000
Instruments and manufactures of metal.....	774,000	616,000	650,000	774,000	605,000	650,000
Butter, salt.....	435,000	384,000	400,000	435,000	388,000	400,000
Cod-fish.....	378,000	418,000	451,800	361,000	418,000	451,800
Mules.....	237,000	185,000	421,000	237,000	185,000	421,000
Olive oil.....	677,000	360,000	370,000	667,000	360,000	370,000
Wax, prepared, and candles.....	260,000	293,000	261,000	280,000	293,000	261,000
Pottery, glasswares, &c.....	151,000	211,000	261,000	152,000	211,000	261,000
Salt meat.....	245,000	477,000	247,000	261,000	477,000	247,000
Goods for use.....	376,000	306,000	236,000	376,000	306,000	236,000
Medicines.....	145,000	195,000	202,000	145,000	195,000	202,000
Haberdashery.....	42,000	166,000	180,000	42,000	164,000	180,000
Paper, and paper manufactures.....	90,000	123,000	164,000	90,000	123,000	164,000
Perfumery.....	83,000	216,000	161,000	83,000	214,000	161,000
Wood.....	140,000	121,000	141,000	140,000	121,000	141,000
Block of animals.....	55,000	104,000	30,000	57,000	104,000	30,000
Casks, empty.....	55,000	16,000	11,000	56,000	16,000	11,000
Jewellery.....	166,000	96,000	480,000	166,000	96,000	480,000
Colours.....	153,000	97,000	125,000	153,000	97,000	125,000
Materials.....	117,000	49,000	152,000	117,000	49,000	152,000
Other articles.....	1,585,000	1,759,000	1,782,000	1,585,000	1,759,000	1,782,000
Total value of exports.....	14,776,000	16,897,000	17,327,000	14,566,000	16,411,000	17,357,000

## COMMERCE OF MARTINIQUE.

*Staple Products*—Sugar, rum, coffee, and cotton.

AVERAGE of Four Years' Produce of Sugar, Molasses, and Rum, between 1832 and 1835, inclusive.

## SUGAR.

## Molasses and Syrup.

## Rum.

## Raw.

## Refined.

Kilogrammes.  
29,138,716

Kilogrammes  
121,190

litres.  
8,531,873

litres.  
1,250,254

## QUANTITIES and Value of the Principal Articles Exported in 1836.

ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Value.
		francs
Raw sugar.....kil.	number.	
Molasses.....litres	72,954,734	13,796,872
Raw cocoa.....kil.	2,183,503	500,967
Coffee.....do.	133,777	119,354
Dyewoods.....do.	319,507	631,338
Rum.....litres	1,290,814	333,679
Cassia.....kil.	144,917	86,766
Copper.....do.	53,006	79,324
Gold, silver, and copper.....do.	40,517	81,064
Other articles.....		415,180
Total.....		16,423,418
		or, £644,369 10s.

Value of imports in the same year 19,480,394 francs.

In that year 334 French Vessels, of the aggregate burden of 18,861 tons entered, and 353 left the ports of the island, in addition to 495 foreign vessels entered, and 497 cleared out.

## NAVIGATION between France and Martinique.

YEARS	ENTERED.		CLEARED.		ENTERED AND CLEARED.	
	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.
	number.	tons.	number.	tons.	number.	tons.
1831.....	136	35,037	134	40,969	270	76,003
1832.....	137	35,800	147	38,249	284	73,449
1833.....	114	28,523	98	23,734	212	54,257
1834.....	147	32,504	151	36,931	299	71,435
1835.....	133	33,164	150	37,715	283	70,879
1836.....	115	31,978	115	31,214	230	63,142
1837.....	106	27,573	122	33,124	228	60,703
1838.....	114	27,039	141	33,972	254	61,002
1839.....	114	27,886	126	31,487	260	59,043
1840.....	109	31,564	128	37,425	238	62,079
Decennial average.....	122	30,310	136	33,809	250	64,199
1841.....	123	28,581	139	33,554	261	62,075

## OFFICIAL Value of the Trade of France with Martinique.

YEARS.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.		IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.	
	General Trade.	Special Trade.	General Trade.	Special Trade.	General Trade.	Special Trade.
	francs.	francs.	francs.	francs.	francs.	francs.
1831.....	18,991,000	17,351,000	12,636,000	13,619,000	31,636,000	31,103,000
1832.....	16,103,000	16,986,000	21,330,000	19,781,000	37,662,000	36,317,000
1833.....	14,782,000	13,270,000	12,436,000	12,309,000	27,200,000	25,669,000
1834.....	17,130,000	13,001,000	14,461,000	14,489,000	31,623,000	27,491,000
1835.....	16,244,000	14,181,000	16,710,000	16,679,000	32,934,000	30,860,000
1836.....	13,429,000	13,175,000	13,636,000	13,069,000	27,065,000	26,241,000
1837.....	13,428,000	12,513,000	17,306,000	17,253,000	30,736,000	29,766,000
1838.....	17,112,000	12,080,000	13,594,000	15,496,000	32,706,000	27,516,000
1839.....	17,377,000	14,104,000	16,507,000	16,566,000	33,744,000	30,470,000
1840.....	15,270,000	14,501,000	20,252,000	20,362,000	35,345,000	33,770,000
Decennial average.....	16,200,000	14,156,000	16,353,000	16,133,000	32,540,000	30,311,000
1841.....	16,664,000	13,543,000	18,330,000	14,315,000	34,994,000	32,860,000

PRINCIPAL Articles composing the Trade between France and Martinique, in the Years 1839, 1840, and 1841.

## IMPORTS.

ARTICLES.	GENERAL TRADE.			SPECIAL TRADE.		
	1839	1840	1841	1839	1840	1841
	francs.	francs.	francs.	francs.	francs.	francs.
Sugar.....	13,181,000	11,445,000	11,670,000	12,840,000	13,416,000	13,000,000
Coffee.....	331,000	678,000	430,000	348,000	465,000	414,000
Diamonds.....	360,000	37,000	339,000	330,000	303,000	365,000
Rum and Tafia.....	271,000	116,000	284,000	190,000	131,000	214,000
Cashe, unprepared.....	234,000	162,000	227,000	5,000	13,000	4,000
Vanilla.....	1,000	76,000	194,000	1,000	.....	25,000
Hides untanned.....	34,000	124,000	156,000	56,000	99,000	147,000
Cocoa.....	134,000	118,000	128,000	131,000	124,000	83,000
Copper of first fusion.....	103,000	93,000	79,000	105,000	107,000	72,000
Old iron, &c.....	5,000	34,000	43,000	.....	34,000	43,000
Tortoiseshell.....	11,000	12,000	15,000	7,000	12,000	12,000
Sweetmeats, preserves, &c.....	12,000	12,000	13,000	12,000	11,000	12,000
Goldsmiths' sweepings.....	20,000	9,000	9,000	20,000	9,000	10,000
Cotton-wool, &c.....	107,000	103,000	.....	17,000	113,000	.....
Brass, raw.....	.....	8,000	.....	.....	1,000	.....
Tin.....	6,000	2,000	1,000	6,000	3,000	1,000
Lead.....	4,000	2,000	1,000	4,000	2,000	1,000
Other articles.....	89,000	60,000	84,000	33,000	37,000	123,000
Total value of imports.....	17,777,000	15,386,000	16,664,000	16,104,000	14,901,000	14,543,000

## EXPORTS.

ARTICLES.	GENERAL TRADE.			SPECIAL TRADE.		
	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884
	francs.	francs.	francs.	francs.	francs.	francs.
Tissues of cotton .....	4,104,000	6,170,000	1,302,000	4,162,000	6,112,000	4,802,000
— of flax or hemp .....	2,180,000	1,977,000	1,502,000	2,183,000	1,977,000	2,507,000
— of wool .....	164,000	181,000	448,000	182,000	381,000	448,000
— of silk .....	380,000	417,000	448,000	387,000	427,000	448,000
Wines .....	721,000	1,083,000	1,179,000	722,000	1,083,000	1,179,000
Hides, tanned .....	1,000,000	1,111,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,111,000	1,000,000
Olive oil .....	907,000	1,270,000	680,000	907,000	1,270,000	680,000
Salt meat .....	627,000	371,000	548,000	627,000	371,000	548,000
Potters, glassware, &c. ....	721,000	317,000	495,000	721,000	317,000	495,000
Jewellery, &c. ....	181,000	191,000	135,000	181,000	191,000	135,000
Works in metal .....	281,000	421,000	431,000	280,000	417,000	431,000
Wheat-meal .....	780,000	800,000	380,000	780,000	800,000	380,000
Candies .....	380,000	700,000	417,000	380,000	700,000	417,000
Butter, salt .....	100,000	377,000	387,000	100,000	377,000	387,000
Perfumery .....	211,000	316,000	326,000	211,000	316,000	326,000
Cod-fish .....	218,000	280,000	281,000	218,000	280,000	281,000
Halibut-fishery .....	394,000	193,000	288,000	394,000	193,000	288,000
Mules .....	375,000	418,000	228,000	375,000	418,000	228,000
Medicines .....	126,000	207,000	185,000	126,000	207,000	185,000
Goods for use .....	188,000	284,000	179,000	188,000	284,000	179,000
Paper and paper manufac- tures .....	158,000	181,000	151,000	158,000	181,000	151,000
Wood .....	101,000	98,000	70,000	101,000	98,000	70,000
Soap .....	173,000	284,000	63,000	173,000	284,000	63,000
Thread of hemp and flax ..	30,000	107,000	51,000	30,000	107,000	51,000
Materials .....	112,000	67,000	110,000	112,000	67,000	110,000
Other articles .....	1,937,000	2,104,000	2,648,000	1,814,000	2,017,000	2,608,000
Total Value of exports ..	10,907,000	20,938,000	18,130,000	10,907,000	20,900,000	18,115,000

## NAVIGATION between France and Cayenne.

YEARS	ENTERED.		CLEARED.		ENTERED AND CLEARED	
	Ships	Tons	Ships	Tons	Ships	Tons
	number	number	number	number	number	number
1871 .....	23	1056	27	1138	20	8,514
1872 .....	24	1104	21	1004	45	8,288
1873 .....	23	1185	17	3251	10	7,720
1874 .....	17	3223	10	1850	34	6,504
1875 .....	22	4336	23	4707	43	9,014
1876 .....	28	6441	29	6404	37	12,828
1877 .....	21	3168	26	5517	50	11,083
1878 .....	24	3009	27	5229	51	10,338
1879 .....	20	3786	24	4196	44	8,152
1880 .....	26	4148	27	4436	53	8,378
Decennial average .....	23	4481	24	4700	47	9,084
1881 .....	26	4315	27	4100	53	8,714

## OFFICIAL Value of the Trade of France with Cayenne.

YEARS	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS		IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.	
	General Trade	Special Trade.	General Trade	Special Trade	General Trade.	Special Trade.
	francs.	francs.	francs.	francs.	francs.	francs.
1871 .....	2,127,000	1,559,500	1,737,000	1,733,000	1,164,000	3,132,000
1872 .....	2,001,000	1,572,000	2,097,000	1,945,000	4,098,000	3,617,000
1873 .....	2,158,000	1,785,000	2,271,000	2,197,000	4,431,000	3,982,000
1874 .....	2,250,000	1,635,000	2,157,000	2,075,000	4,407,000	3,710,000
1875 .....	2,679,000	1,871,000	2,027,000	2,001,000	4,706,000	3,872,000
1876 .....	3,051,000	1,888,000	2,759,000	1,675,000	5,810,000	4,003,000
1877 .....	2,762,000	1,678,000	3,000,000	1,600,000	5,862,000	4,275,000
1878 .....	2,715,000	1,831,000	3,117,000	3,394,000	6,122,000	4,972,000
1879 .....	2,811,000	1,600,000	2,856,000	3,020,000	5,667,000	3,941,000
1880 .....	3,645,000	2,416,000	2,644,000	2,617,000	6,289,000	4,783,000
Decennial average .....	2,633,000	1,715,000	2,706,000	2,441,000	5,149,000	4,159,000
1881 .....	3,438,000	1,927,000	2,500,000	2,417,000	5,938,000	4,364,000





### NAVIGATION between France and the French Establishments of Saint-Pierre and Miquelon.

YEARS.	ENTERED.		CLEARED		ENTERED AND CLEARED	
	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.
	number.	tons.	number.	tons.	number.	tons.
1831	318	30,713	328	41,489	646	82,202
1832	305	49,472	371	49,884	711	99,356
1833	371	48,958	471	62,194	841	111,880
1834	445	37,125	440	53,613	885	110,938
1835	319	68,396	508	68,310	1,027	133,906
1836	281	62,133	491	80,952	872	143,085
1837	531	79,871	373	80,208	1,076	159,521
1838	531	65,183	604	86,314	1,137	190,797
1839	499	64,312	824	75,332	1,063	139,074
1840	487	68,486	509	62,884	996	129,367
Decennial average	413	60,002	487	64,219	996	124,221
1841	470	61,611	474	70,109	948	131,720

### OFFICIAL Value of the Trade of France with Saint-Pierre and Miquelon and the Fisheries.

YEARS.	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS		IMPORTS AND EXPORTS	
	General Trade.	Special Trade	General Trade.	Special Trade	General Trade.	Special Trade
	fr.	fr.	fr.	fr.	fr.	fr.
1831	6,704,000	1,608,000	479,000	141,000	7,183,000	1,749,000
1832	7,435,000	2,290,000	3,428,000	771,000	10,863,000	3,061,000
1833	7,692,000	2,644,000	1,804,000	4,840,000	9,496,000	7,484,000
1834	7,630,000	2,616,000	1,027,000	1,841,000	8,657,000	4,457,000
1835	7,116,000	2,116,000	4,933,000	1,701,000	12,049,000	3,817,000
1836	7,559,000	2,090,000	5,473,000	501,000	13,032,000	2,591,000
1837	11,611,000	11,457,000	4,797,000	4,165,000	23,865,000	15,622,000
1838	11,721,000	12,175,000	5,079,000	5,601,000	23,796,000	17,776,000
1839	13,040,000	13,667,000	5,776,000	5,778,000	23,812,000	19,445,000
1840	13,044,000	13,447,000	5,457,000	5,072,000	23,501,000	18,519,000
Decennial average	9,494,000	9,460,000	4,375,000	4,131,000	14,869,000	14,591,000
1841	11,923,000	11,381,000	4,980,000	4,453,000	18,903,000	15,834,000

PRINCIPAL Articles composing the Trade between Saint-Pierre, &c., in the Years 1839, 1840, and 1841.

#### IMPORTS.

ARTICLES	GENERAL TRADE			SPECIAL TRADE		
	1839	1840	1841	1839	1840	1841
	fr.	fr.	fr.	fr.	fr.	fr.
Cod-fish	7,113,000	6,734,000	6,929,000	7,113,000	6,735,000	6,654,000
Oil, whale	4,136,000	4,432,000	4,677,000	4,136,000	4,271,000	4,777,000
— cod	1,313,000	1,079,000	928,000	1,381,000	1,076,000	962,000
Whalebone	683,000	757,000	801,000	683,000	771,000	801,000
Fish, other than cod	265,000	205,000	192,000	297,000	209,000	191,000
Birds	—	50,000	12,000	—	217,000	100,000
Bees of wax and mackerel	60,000	31,000	58,000	60,000	31,000	58,000
Other articles	720,000	110,000	126,000	67,000	111,000	78,000
Total value of Imports	13,946,000	13,444,000	13,923,000	13,627,000	13,447,000	13,884,000

## EXPORTS.

ARTICLES	GENERAL TRADE.			SPECIAL TRADE.		
	1860	1861	1862	1860	1861	1862
Salt .....	fr 1,466,000	fr 1,341,000	fr 1,371,000	fr 1,158,000	fr 1,428,000	fr 1,290,000
Tissues of flax or hemp .....	313,000	383,000	366,000	513,000	551,000	566,000
Wool .....	101,000	118,000	125,000	108,000	118,000	121,000
Cordage .....	234,000	489,000	488,000	234,000	248,000	208,000
Bread and biscuit .....	314,000	267,000	304,000	314,000	267,000	304,000
Butter, salt .....	125,000	266,000	210,000	111,000	266,000	240,000
Salt meat .....	563,000	223,000	231,000	563,000	223,000	223,000
Haberdashery .....	304,000	346,000	293,000	304,000	346,000	293,000
Brandy .....	234,000	156,000	177,000	234,000	156,000	177,000
Wines .....	250,000	207,000	148,000	250,000	207,000	146,000
Cider and perry .....	186,000	150,000	14,000	186,000	150,000	12,000
Wood .....	92,000	132,000	14,000	92,000	132,000	115,000
Wheat meal .....	129,000	57,000	100,000	129,000	57,000	165,000
Hides, tanned .....	163,000	180,000	88,000	163,000	180,000	88,000
Instruments and manufactures of metal .....	33,000	115,000	7,000	33,000	115,000	15,000
Casks empty .....	164,000	32,000	61,000	164,000	32,000	31,000
Potatoes and vegetables .....	12,000	11,000	16,000	47,000	41,000	16,000
Candles .....	27,000	30,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	19,000
Goods for use .....	70,000	37,000	17,000	70,000	37,000	17,000
Parisian articles .....	21,000	21,000	17,000	21,000	21,000	12,000
Other articles .....	11,000	321,000	65,000	11,000	321,000	36,000
Total value of exports .....	fr 5,728,000	fr 5,157,000	fr 4,800,000	fr 5,678,000	fr 5,672,000	fr 4,968,000

## CHAPTER XIII.

## DUTCH WEST INDIES.

**SAINT EUSTATIA.**—This small island was first settled by the Dutch in 1635. It is nearly thirty miles in circumference, and its area is said to be nearly 190 square miles. It appears, at some distance from the sea, like a conical mountain; but it changes its appearance on approaching its shores, with a level surface for several miles, covered with some cane fields and provision grounds. Its town, during the war, carried on a contraband traffic to an extent which perhaps has never been surpassed; the plunder which fell into the hands of the English, when taken by Admiral Rodney in 1781, amounted to about 4,000,000*l.* sterling. The prosperity of this island has rapidly declined; little commerce is now carried on. The expenditure of the local government exceeds the revenue. The island has no water except that supplied by rain. It is reputed healthy.

There are very few sugar plantations, producing about 1000 barrels; yams, and a few other articles of food are raised.

The population, at one period, amounted to about 5000 whites, and about 15,000 slaves; the present number does not exceed 300 or 400 whites, and about 2000 slaves.

SABA lies about ten miles to the north-west of St. Eustatia. It is inaccessible excepting on the south side, where an artificial path admits the ascent of one person at a time. In a secluded valley, in the middle of the island, there are a few in-

habitants, who grow some cotton and vegetables. It is a dependency of St. Eustatia.

**St. MARRIN.**—The French and Dutch made a settlement on this island in 1638, from which they were expelled by the Spaniards: the latter abandoned it in 1650. The French and Dutch divided it between them. It is about fifteen miles in length, breadth, nine miles: area, thirty square miles.

This island is hilly, but has no mountains: it is watered by several rivulets, in the southern part are salt water lagoons, from which great quantities of salt are obtained by the Dutch. The coast affords several good roadsteads, of which Philipsburg and Marigot are the chief. The soil is light, stony, but fertile, especially in the northern district: excellent tobacco is grown. The climate is considered healthy.

The northern and largest portion of the island, belonging to the French, forms a *commune* of the colony of Guadaloupe. The population of this division is estimated at about 600 free, 3000 slaves.

The southern division, though less fertile, is more valuable for the salt it produces. It also yields annually about 25,000 cwt. of sugar, and 130,000 gallons of rum. Its expenditure, in common with all the Dutch colonies, exceeds its income.

The population of the Dutch has been estimated as equal to that of the French part.

**CURAÇOA.**—This island was settled by the Dutch in 1632. Its length is about forty-two miles, and about fourteen miles in breadth, with an area of nearly 800 square miles.

It is generally low, with several hills rather than mountains. It has in most parts a bold sea-coast, with some good harbours, the first of which is Santa Anna. The soil is sterile and rocky: the industry of the inhabitants has brought a considerable quantity of land under culture. Sugar is the chief staple, and salt is also made. From its vicinity to the South American coast, it was formerly a place of great contraband trade. Willemstadt, the capital and seat of government, is one of the cleanest and best built towns in the West Indies. The government is vested in a stadtholder and a civil and military council. According to official statements, the expenditure exceeds the revenue of the colony, the former amounting to 408,903 francs, and the latter only to 57,847 francs, 53 cents.

Population, about 3000 whites; 5500 free coloured; 5000 slaves.

## CHAPTER XIV.

## DANISH WEST INDIES.

**ST. THOMAS.**—This island, which was settled by the Danes in 1672, is in length about ten miles; in breadth, five miles; area, about thirty-seven square miles. A chain of hills traverses the island from east to west. The soil is generally poor; water is scarce, and the island is subject to severe droughts. Sugar and cotton are grown in moderate quantities. The town is well built, situated on the acclivities of three conical hills; near these it is defended by strong fortresses, commanding the harbour and shipping. The general aspect of the place is said to present a superiority over many of the towns in the lesser Antilles, and as resembling a populous commercial town in Europe. The houses are principally built of stone and brick, and tiled. St. Thomas has long been, and is now, a principal emporium in the West Indies. Its convenient situation, its spacious and safe harbour, and the moderation of the import duties, which vary from 1 to 1½ per cent, *ad valorem*, have, in consequence, rendered it a dépôt for the supply of the neighbouring islands; goods being sent to it as an entrepôt, until sold to other markets. Commerce and activity pervade its streets, and shipping of many nations are always in its harbour. The articles of importation are manufactured goods; principally from England, and partly from other countries of Europe; and provisions, lumber, &c., from the United States.

The import trade of this island in 1840 from Europe and North America was as follows:—

PLACES	Vessels entered	Tonnage	First Cost Value of Importation
	number	tons	dollars.
From Great Britain	42	9,078	2,185,000
France	38	6,074	1,400,000
Spain	7	1,200	270,000
Hamburg and Altona	9	1,288	300,000
Hamburg and Altona	52	5,490	900,000
Helsingborg	12	2,205	410,000
Bremer	9	1,442	170,000
Holland	2	200	100,000
United States & Brit. America	217	9,270	560,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>38,157</b>	<b>1,000,000</b>

In the same year the Spanish American and West Indian Islands' arrivals were as follow:—

PLACES	Vessels	Weight	PLACES	Vessels	Weight
	number	tons		number	tons
Venezuela and New Grenada	5	1,100	Brought forward	1186	12,000
British Islands	600	9,244	Danish Islands	321	2,000
French	10	2,310	Swedish	18	500
Spanish	10	11,800	Havre	10	1,000
Dutch	10	1,000			
<b>Carried forward</b>	<b>1186</b>	<b>12,000</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>1408</b>	<b>18,000</b>

Besides a great number of vessels which call, neither load nor unload goods, and, in that case, free from port charges.

Population about 7000; of whom there are about 500 whites; 1500 free coloured and negroes; and the remainder slaves.

**SANTA CRUZ, OR ST. CROIX.**—This island was first settled by the Dutch in 1643, who were expelled by the English in 1646. In 1650, the English were routed by the Spaniards, who had the island waste. In 1733, the French crown sold its claim to the Danes for 75,000*l*. In 1801 it was taken by the English; restored in the following year; captured in 1807, and remained under the dominion of Britain till 1815, when it was again ceded to the Danes.

Its length is about twenty miles; breadth, about nine miles; area, about eighty-one square miles.

Santa Cruz is of an oval form; inferior to St. Thomas in its maritime commerce, it is of far greater importance in area, fertility, products, and internal resources. With the exception of a few hills in the neighbourhood of the capital, the whole island is nearly a level. Its surface was originally divided into equal portions of 150 acres each, which, with different shades of culture, gives a varied aspect to its area: the roads are good, and average from twenty-four to thirty feet wide; they run in straight lines through the island at right angles.

The soil is not very rich, but tolerably fertile, yet owing to droughts the crops are uncertain. Christianstadt, the capital, is extremely well built; the houses are of stone, and commodious.

The government of the island is under a governor-general, whose jurisdiction extends to the other Danish colonies in these seas, and two councillors:—there is also the “Burgher Council,” consisting of seven members. The code of Christian V., together with the rescripts of the crown, constitute the law. A number of the largest estates in the island are the property of British subjects; about one-third of the slaves belong to the King of Denmark, as owner or mortgage of estates; but the slaves are in the course of annual and gradual emancipation, as is the case in the other Danish islands.

Population in 1841—3200 whites; 20,000 slaves.

In 1816, the island produced upwards of 10,000 hogsheads of sugar, but in seasons less favourable, not more than 10,000 or 12,000. The cultivation of coffee, indigo, and cotton, has been generally abandoned for many years.

Average value of Sugar, about	1,200,000	rix dollars.
"    Rum	500,000	"

**St. Joux.**—This island was settled by the Danes in 1721. Its length is about thirteen miles; its breadth, six miles. Sugar and cotton are produced in small quantities, and live stock is also reared. On the south-east side, a pro-

montory forms two coves, which are defended by a fort on the north point of the entrance, and another on Duck Island, close to the south point. This promontory has the town called "the Castle."

St. Bartholomew.—This island belongs to Sweden. It was settled by the French in 1648; ceded by them to Sweden in 1784. Its length is about fifteen miles; its breadth, about five miles; area, only twenty-five square miles. St. Bartholomew is of slight elevation, with irregular round hills. It is well wooded, but indifferently supplied with water. The inhabitants depend chiefly on rain-water. The soil is fertile, producing sugar, cotton, and some tobacco; the woods yield lignum-vite, iron-wood, and other trees. Reefs surround the coast, but there is a good harbour on the west side called the *Carenage*, near which the town of Gustavia is situated.

The population of the whole island is estimated at between 6000 and 7000, many are descendants of Irish Roman Catholics.

## SECTION XIX.

# EMPIRE OF BRAZIL.

### CHAPTER I.

#### DESCRIPTIVE SKETCHES AND STATISTICS OF BRAZIL.

This empire comprehends the great eastern section of South America; from the sources of the Rio Branco, in about 4 deg. north latitude, or rather from the boundary of French Guayana, to the boundary line of Uruguay in about 30 deg. south latitude.\* The length of the empire of Brazil is computed, from north to south, at about 2600 miles. The greatest breadth, from between 6 deg. and 8 deg. south latitude, on the Atlantic Ocean about 35 deg. west longitude, to the Rio Yavari (70 deg. west longitude) is estimated at near 2540 miles. The area is estimated at about 2,750,000 square miles, or nearly twenty-three times the area of the United Kingdom, and about seventy times as large as Portugal.

The boundaries will be best seen by reference to the last modern maps than by description; further than that its boundaries, which are not, except on the Atlantic, well defined, are, French Guayana on the north, the Atlantic on the east and north-east, Uruguay on the south, and the Spanish Republics along its great western frontiers.

The northern and western provinces of Brazil consist of vast alluvial plains of great fertility, with, in many parts, an unhealthy climate, arising from the rich vegetation of low, alluvial lands. The central, eastern, and southern provinces vary greatly, both in climate and in products; some regions are not inferior in fertility to the most favoured parts of the earth, others are either completely arid or nearly unproductive. The whole of the southern and eastern provinces may be considered as one great plateau, which rises somewhat abruptly from the Atlantic, and extends westward with undulations, and hills, and rivers, and streams, several hundred miles, with gradual declivities towards the north and south. The highest part of this great plateau rises into a chain of mountains, which run parallel to the coast and east of the River San Francisco. This region

\* A strip of the country east of Monte Video, along the Atlantic, is with its islands and lagoons claimed as far as 35 deg. south, by Rio Grande do Sul.

is called the Serra do Espinhaço, or the Backbone Chain. There is, however, very generally a belt of low land between the sierra and the ocean.

*Sea Coast.*—Approaching the coast from the Atlantic, the outline appears mountainous, but on nearing the shores it generally presents a picturesque character, varied by mountains, forests, and verdant valleys. The lands rise, however, rather abruptly (some few miles) from the coasts, and afterwards to the high ranges, from 5000 to 6000 feet high, called the Brazilian Andes. The approach to Rio Janeiro, with the Organ mountains in the distance, the coast or Brazil north of Rio Janeiro, or rather north of Cape Frio, which stretches out into the Atlantic, east from the Bay of Rio Janeiro, is remarkably picturesque but not remarkable for projecting headlands.

Cape Frio is the great landmark for ships arriving from the Atlantic for Rio Janeiro. This promontory is one of the termini of the long ridge of mountains, which follows the coast to the south and west. Mr. Kidder observes, that “a huge oval mass of granite here marks the spot where the line of coast turning to the north, forms nearly a right angle.”

Some years ago the English frigate *Thetis*, bound homeward at the expiration of a cruise in the Pacific, was wrecked upon Cape Frio. This vessel, on leaving the harbour of Rio where she had touched, had encountered foul weather. After struggling against it till it was presumed she had cleared the coast, she bore away, steering the proper course, if sufficiently east. In the darkness of the night, with the wind fair and strong, the ship was running eight or ten knots an hour, when, without the slightest apprehension of danger, she dashed upon this rocky headland. The officers and crew had barely time to clamber on to, or drag themselves up, the promontory, before the frigate sunk. The crew managed to hold on the rocky shelves of the cape, above the reach of the waves, throughout a most dismal night.

A good lighthouse has since been constructed upon Cape Frio, which at the present time renders the approach of the navigator nearly as safe by night as it is by day.

From Cape Frio the coast to the north is low and sandy. About ten miles from it is a village which, in 1615, received the name of the city of Cape Frio. It does not thrive nor increase, though it has a safe harbour and fertile land, with sea-marshes yielding salt.

The next place to the north is Macahé, at the mouth of a small river. The steamers which ply between Rio de Janeiro and Campos, touch at the village of Cape Frio and at Macahé. The fertile district surrounding Campos is called the Campos dos Goyatakazas, or plains of the Goyatakaz Indians. It has been compared to the Elysian fields. Campos, situated on the western bank of the river, has regular and well-paved streets, with some good houses. Its commerce employs a vast number of coasting smacks, which export its sugar, rum, coffee, and rice to Rio Janeiro. The sugars of Campos are deemed the best in Brazil.



The coast of Espiritu Santo, which embraces the old captaincy of the same name, and part of that of Porto Seguro, extending from the province of Rio de Janeiro on the south, to that of Bahia on the north, was discovered by Cabral, and settled by the first *Donataries*. It is but thinly inhabited and worse cultivated. Its soil is fertile, and well adapted to the growth of sugar-cane and other tropical productions. Precious woods and drugs abound in its forests, and the shores abound in excellent fish. A company has surveyed the Rio Doce, with the view to open a transport between the coast and the province of Minas Geraes.

The Abrolhos (in Portuguese, *open your eyes*) are four small, rocky, low, and dangerous islands, about ninety miles from the shore, in the eighteenth degree of south latitude. They are a projection from a bank of rocks, which exhibits itself, occasionally, between the seventeenth and twenty-fifth degrees of south latitude, at a distance of from two to ten leagues from the main land. Besides these shoals, there is a regular reef of rocks running near and generally parallel with the shore from Cape Frio to Maranhão. Espiritu Santo, Porto Seguro, Ilheos, and nearly all the ports along the coast are entered by openings through this reef. This long reef protects vessels sailing within it so effectually that it has been compared to one continued harbour. The sandhills along the shores of Brazil often rise in high white hummocks.

The distance from Rio de Janeiro to Bahia is about 800 miles. There is no large city or flourishing port on the coast, nor is there a single direct or beaten road through the interior. The only author who has ever travelled over this portion of Brazil, by land, is Prince Maximilian, of Neuwied. It is difficult to form an idea of the impediments, annoyances, and dangers which he had to surmount:—such as dense and thorny vegetation, insect plagues, among which were the most formidable wasps' and hornets' nests, wild beasts, venomous reptiles, and rivers without bridges. Yet he tells us that "although scratched and maimed by thorns, soaked by the rains, exhausted by incessant perspiration caused by the heat, yet nevertheless the traveller is transported in view of the magnificent vegetation." His travels in Brazil were accomplished between the years 1815 and 1818, and his interesting work furnishes up to the present day the best account we have of the scenery and of the people of this part of the empire. The character and condition of the inhabitants have not since then been susceptible of much either of progress or change. Under the present administration, there has been a gradual improvement; yet, up to 1839, the whole province of Espiritu Santo contained not a single printing-press. Many of its churches, built with great expense by the settlers, were going to decay. Nothing was doing towards civilising or instructing the Indians; and, amidst a population of more than 40,000, there were only six or seven primary schools with any pupils.

On approaching Bahia and the Island of Itaparica, the coast is low, and

little can be seen, save here and there a line of branching coqueiros (cocoa-nut trees). The latter are often seen along the coast as far south as Santa Catherina.

From Bahia to each of the provinces of Sergipe and Alagoas, the coast is generally low, but in parts undulated, with a thick jungle covering the country to the serra of Itaparica, about twenty miles inland. The serra divides the low country from the open plains of the interior. Brazil-wood abounds in the serra. Porto dos Pedros, Barra Grande, and Porto Calvo, occur on the coast of Alagoas. The shore continues low, with white sandhills to and at Pernambuco and Itamarca, and often covered with cocoa-nut trees. The coast of Rio Grande do Norte is also generally low, with a sandy beach, and the soil sandy, and only in parts fertile. The coast, after rounding Cape St. Roque, trends westward, with shores generally low, and with some peaks inland in the province of Ceara. The coast of Maranhão is more irregular but not mountainous. From Maranhão to the mouth of the Amazon, the shores, including the Delta, are, with little exception, flat and uninteresting. The whole coast of Brazil north of Rio Janeiro may be considered generally as low, and faced at some distance in the sea with reefs or banks, yet from a distance of some leagues at sea, its appearance, for a very great extent is mountainous. From Cape Frio to Rio Janeiro, the shores form an exception to this rule. South of Rio Janeiro, rivers, bays, and the large lagoons of Patos and Merim occur; and, with a high mountainous background, the coast, generally, with a few bluffs, is also low.

## CHAPTER II.

### LAKES AND RIVERS OF BRAZIL.

LAKES are numerous in the great basins, or plains, of the Amazon, and some are of considerable extent during the rainy season. The Lake of Xarayes exists only during the wet season, when it covers many thousands of square miles; in the dry season its waters entirely disappear. There are numerous lakes in the southern provinces of the empire in the low country bordering Uruguay; the largest is the Laguna dos Patos and Lake Merim. The greatest part of Lake Merim is included within Uruguay. No lake of any extent occurs on the great table-land, small lakes are not uncommon. But no deep or extensive lakes like the great inland seas of North America occur in Brazil.\*

\* While we are too well aware that the most careful writers do not escape making erroneous statements, and one writer after another has related some general errors respecting Brazil, the recent work of Mr. Kidder, being from the evidence of his personal knowledge down to 1844, has appended the following remarks:—

"It was not until the present work was in press, that the attention of the author was directed to the article on Brazil, in McCulloch's *Universal Gazetteer* in that work.

"1. Three Provinces are enumerated which have no existence in the empire, to wit, Rio Negro, Minas Nova, and Fernando.

"2. Two of the actual provinces, Santa Catharina and Rio Grande do Sul, are not in the list at all.

"3. 'All its principal cities are on the coast. Its HARBOURS are among the finest in the world,

All the tributaries of the Amazon, which flow into it, east of the Rio Madera, from the south, run their whole course within the territories of this empire. Of the tributaries which fall into the Amazon from the north, between the mouths of the Madera and Guyana and that of the Yavari, the lower part of their courses only flows through Brazil. The rivers which drain the southern portion of the table-land carry their waters down to the Parana and Paraguay. Most of the larger rivers which fall into the Amazon from the south-east, and those which flow into the Parana, have their course interrupted by rapids, and cataracts. These rivers are generally, however, navigated, *portages* occur where the impediments are too great to be overcome. Those rivers which do not join either the Amazon or the Parana, and navigated to some extent, are chiefly the Itapicurú, the Parahiba, and the Iguaribe, west of Cape San Roque; and south of it the Rio San Francisco, the Rio Grande do Belmonte, the Rio Doce, the Parahiba, and the Rio Grande do Sul with its branch, the Jacuhy. But, with the exception of the Amazon, the rivers of Brazil flowing to the coast are interrupted in their navigation.

The great range of mountains near the coast prevents any rivers from attaining the ocean immediately, except such as spring from the eastern side of serras; but several rivers of the interior fall circuitously into the Atlantic.

and are connected with the interior by numerous large RIVERS, most of which are *navigable for a considerable way inland.*

"The harbours of Rio de Janeiro and Bahia deserve the above compliment. But what great navigable rivers connect either of them with the interior, remain to be discovered. It is matter of notoriety, and of universal regret, that, notwithstanding the number and the vastness of the rivers flowing through the northern and western portions of the empire, and finally mingling their waters with the Amazon and the La Plata, there is not one, besides the Amazon, emptying into the Atlantic along the whole Brazilian coast, which is 'navigable' any 'considerable way' from its mouth inland. Hopes are entertained that the River Doce may be rendered navigable to steam-boats, but great expense must first be incurred. *No city or harbour of note exists at its mouth.*

"4. 'The soil near the coast displays evidences of the richest cultivation.' 'In the neighbourhood of Rio Janeiro, it consists in a *great measure of plains.*'

"No part of Brazil has been, as yet, subjected to 'the richest cultivation,' and probably three-fifths of the whole sea-coast are, as yet, in a state of nature. If it is meant that the coast generally has been more cultivated than the great interior, it is in the main true, although it may be questioned, whether any part of the coast has been better cultivated than some portions of Minas Geraes. To speak of the soil in the neighbourhood of Rio, consisting 'in a *great measure of plains,*' is still more obviously incorrect, as will appear from any authentic description or view of the place.

"5. Under the head of RELIGION, it is stated that one of the *chief* sects at Rio is that of the Sebastianists. It is but just to say that this was never true. Individuals there are in that city, as well as in other parts of the empire, belonging to that sect, but they are nowhere numerous, and have not been during the present century.

"6. Respecting POPULATION, it is stated on the authority of Balbi, that there are 300,000 converted Indians. Probably no intelligent Brazilian would estimate the number higher than 10,000, making the most charitable allowances. Again, on the same authority, it is stated that the 'independent Indians, European settlers,' &c. (singular conjunction), amount to 150,000; whereas, there is reason to believe that the province of Para alone contains that full number of savage Indians.

"Mr. McCulloch's view of literature, education, &c., would have been tolerably correct twelve or fifteen years ago, if we except the absurd and malicious statement, that 'the book called 'the art of stealing' is found in nearly every house in Brazil!'

"The radical defect of the whole article under observation consists in its having been compiled from books that are either obsolete, or else that were never entitled to credit."—*Kidder's Sketches of Brazil.* New York, 1845.

The Parahiba discharges itself in latitude 6 deg. 57 min. south ; longitude 42 deg. west.

There are three Rio Grandes : one rises in the province of Minas Geraes and, after a long course to the north-east, falls into the Atlantic a few miles north of Porto Seguro, in latitude 15 deg. 26 min. south ; another waters the province of Bahia, and falls into the Rio Francisco : a third gives a name to the province of Rio Grande do Sul, and flows in the Atlantic about the 32nd parallel of south latitude.

The immense estuary of La Plata is the great drain for all the central waters south of the tributary streams of the Amazon. The land which divides the waters of the Amazon from those of the Plata, rises to its greatest height between the 13th and 11th parallels of latitude.

#### THE RIVER AMAZON.

THE AMAZON, which, with its tributaries, is considered the largest river in the world, assumes its name at the junction of the Tunguragua, or Marañon, which issues from the Lake Lauricocha, in Peru, in latitude 10 deg. 29 min. south ; and the Ucayali, formed by streams which have been traced to the 16th and 18th degrees of south latitude. These two great and navigable rivers unite on the confines of Peru, and form the main and uninterrupted stream of the Amazon, which, running eastward more than 1000 miles, then takes a more northerly direction, and having received the waters of hitherto countless and navigable tributary streams, falls into the Atlantic by many channels. Following all its windings, it is computed to be between 4000 and 5000 miles in length. At its mouth, it is about 180 miles broad, and its depth is in most parts unknown. It has been navigated to its confluence with the Pachitea, between the 8th and 9th degrees of south latitude, where its current is gentle ; and, by the Rio Negro, one of its branches, it communicates with the Cassiquari, which falls into the Orinoco. Its shores are covered with dense woods, inhabited by tigers, leopards, bears, and an innumerable variety of apes or monkeys, while an immense variety of birds of the most beautiful plumage enliven these vast solitudes. The manati and tortoise abound along the banks of this river and its tributaries, which also swarm with alligators. That huge herb feeding animal, the manati, ascends or is found, as well as the turtle, high up the Ucayali.

The principal stream of the numerous magnificent rivers which fall into the Amazon, is the Rio Madera, or forest-river, formed by the union of several streams issuing from the eastern slope of the Andes on the borders of Peru, which flowing towards the east and north-east, unite before they reach the 10th degree of south latitude. Their confluent waters, after several magnificent falls, reach the level country ; whence the Madera rolls along its vast waters, forming, for a great

part of the distance, the north-western boundary of the Brazilian dominions, and joins the Amazon in latitude 3 deg. 24 min. 18 sec. south. Flowing in the same direction, but further eastward, are the Tapajos, the Xingu, and the Tocantines, all descending from the great central mountains: the two former flow out of the province of Matto Grosso: the latter from the region of Goyaz, in about latitude 19 deg. south. The Tapajos takes a northerly course for more than 600 miles between the Xingu and the Madera (its whole course being computed to be 900 miles in length), and falls into the Amazon in latitude 2 deg. 24 min. 50 sec. south; longitude 55 deg. west. The Xingu has a course of about 1200 miles, the navigation of which is frequently interrupted by cataracts. The Tocantines, the largest of the three, is joined by the Araguaya in latitude 6 deg.: and the united stream, after a course of about 300 miles, flows into the southern estuary of the Amazon in latitude 1 deg. 40 min. south, about twenty leagues west of the city of Para. Its whole length is upwards of 900 miles. The Rio Negro, which falls in from the north, is a large, clear, navigable river, communicating also with the Oronoco by a branch, the Cassiquiari. A little above its mouth is the fishing and boat-building town of Manaoas, or Barro de Rio Negros.

This mighty river was discovered by the intrepid traveller Orillana, who, in a frail craft, descended the Amazon from the mountains of Peru to its mouth; and whose descriptions gave rise in Europe to the kingdom of El Dorado, and the unfortunate expedition of Raleigh.

Gonzalo Pizarro, the brother of the conqueror of Peru, marched, in 1541, from Quito, with an army of 300 soldiers, and 4000 Indians to serve as bearers of burdens, to seek the imagined kingdom of gold, believed, from some accounts of the persecuted aborigines, to exist east of the Andes.

The monarch of this fabulous kingdom, was said, in order to wear a more magnificent attire than any other king in the world, to be adorned in a daily coating of gold. His body was anointed every morning with a rare and fragrant gum, and gold dust was blown over him through a tube. Thus attired, the Spaniards named him "El Dorado" (the Gilded King). He was said to reside generally in the superb city of Manoa: in one street of which there were said to have been no less than 3000 silversmiths or silver-workers. The columns of his palace were affirmed to be porphyry and alabaster; his throne ivory, and its steps gold; the body of the palace was of white stone, ornamented with golden suns and silver moons; living lions, fastened by chains of gold, guarded its entrance.

To conquer such a monarch, city, and kingdom, might well allure Gonzalo and his army onward against all physical obstructions. Never was an expedition more fatal, and the discovery of the Amazon as a great navigable river, uninterrupted by falls or rapids, to the ocean, and the non-existence of the El Dorado

have been the only fortunate result. Considering it imprudent to return back to Peru over the Andes, from the wretched state to which his followers had been reduced by more than a thousand deaths from fatigue and famine, he reached the banks of the Napo, a tributary of the Amazon. From that point he resolved to proceed down the stream, and constructed such a vessel as the circumstances of his condition enabled him to build. He sent this craft, under charge of Orellana and fifty men, down the Napo, to stop at such a place as water deep enough was found to take all on board. Orellana descended rapidly, and instead of waiting for Pizarro, he continued the voyage downwards, fought with the natives, called them Amazons, as women were seen to command them; built a larger vessel, and reached the sea in five months. He then proceeded to Spain, was pardoned for deserting Pizarro, and received a charter to conquer the regions he had discovered. He succeeded in raising funds and enlisting adventurers for an expedition; and with a fleet he arrived on the coast in 1544, but amid the numerous channels at the mouth of the river, he failed to find the main branch. After a month or two spent without being able to ascend the river, Orellana, with many of his followers, sunk under disease, and died.

Southey considers that "as a discoverer, he surpassed any of his countrymen; and if, as a conqueror, he was unfortunate, it is now the happier for him, having never had the opportunity of committing those atrocities which blackened the characters of many of his contemporaries." Southey has even gone so far as to attempt to give the name of Orellana to the whole mighty river, and to reject that of Marañon, as having the same origin as Maranhão; and denounces Amazon, from its fiction. In his map, and generally, in all his references, he denominates the great river Orellana. *O Amazonas* is, however, the general name among all those who traverse its waters, or who live upon its banks.

Para, which was the aboriginal name, signifies the Father of Waters, and still imparts its name to the province through which the Amazon flows down, as well as to its capital. The Para is also the name of the southern branch.

About seventy years after the expedition of Orellana the Portuguese began to settle in Para. In 1616, Francisco Caldeira, the first chief captain, founded the city of Para. In 1637, two Franciscan friars and six soldiers, who formed a mission to the aborigines, near the frontiers of Peru, descended the Amazon from Quito. Some of the missionaries grew weary and returned; others travelled onward, until the natives attacked and killed the officer in charge of the soldiers. Dismayed at the dangers and obstacles of a journey back to Quito, the survivors committed themselves to the floods, in a weak craft, as Orellana had done nearly a century before. They reached Para in safety, but were unable to give

\* Both words have the same origin, being derived from the Portuguese *mar*, the sea, and *não*, not, *not the sea*, as the great river near its mouth appears to be.

any satisfactory account of the countries through which they had passed. The dread of cannibals seems to have deprived them of the powers of observation.

During the same year, the first expedition to ascend the Amazon was equipped under the command of Pedro Teixeira, who, with seventy soldiers, 1200 natives, as rowers and bowmen, and numerous females and slaves, in all about 2000, embarked in forty-five canoes. The strength of the current and the difficulty of finding their course amid the intricacies of numerous channels, opposed great difficulties and fatigue. Many of the Indians deserted, but unceasing perseverance and able conduct, enabled Teixeira, after a voyage of eight months, to ascend to the head waters of that navigation. Leaving most of his men with his canoes at this place, he journeyed overland to Quito, where he was received with distinguished honours. He was, on his return, accompanied by several friars to record an account of the voyage. This record was the first authentic information collected and published to the world. The party reached Para, then called Belem, in December, 1739. Afterwards voyages up and down the Amazon became more common.

In 1745, M. de La Condamine descended from Quito, and constructed a map of the river, based upon a series of astronomical observations. His memoir, read before the Royal Academy on his return, is at this day a very interesting and instructive work. In modern times, the most celebrated written voyages down the Amazon are those of Spix, Martius, Mawe, and Lieutenant Smyth.\*

\* Most, but not all, the voyages on the Amazon have been unattended with calamity, but the sufferings of Madame Godin have been of the greatest hard-ship. Her husband was an astronomer, associated with M. de la Condamine. He had taken his family with him to reside in Quito, but being ordered to Cayenne, was obliged to leave them behind. Circumstances transpired to prevent his return for a period of sixteen years, and when finally he made the attempt to ascend the Amazon, he was taken sick and could not proceed. All letters or messages that he attempted to send his wife, failed to reach her. A rumour reached her, that an expedition had been despatched to meet her at some of the missions on the upper Amazon. She immediately set out on this perilous journey, accompanied by her family, including three females, two children, her brother, and two or three men. They passed over the Andes and down the tributary streams of the Amazon. As they descended they found the missions in desolation, from the ravages of the small-pox. The village where they expected to find Indians to conduct them down the river, had but two inhabitants surviving: who could not aid them, without guides or canoe-men, and ignorant of the navigation, their misery was now beyond description; their canoe drifted down the current, and filled with water; they escaped with some provisions. They formed a raft, which was soon after broken upon a *mag*, a partly sunken tree. They escaped to the river-bank, and attempted to proceed on foot, without map or compass. They were soon bewildered in the forest. Wild fruits and succulent plants now became their only food; reduced by hunger, they soon fell victims to disease.

In a few days Madame Godin alone survived, amidst eight dead bodies; she attempted to bury them, but was unable. After two days spent in mourning over the dead, she determined to make a last effort; but she was nearly 3000 miles from the ocean, without food, and with her feet torn by walking amid the woods. Taking the shoes of one of the dead men she started upon her dreary way, during the day. At night she lay exhausted amid the most desolate wretchedness and horror. She was taken up on the ninth day at the river-side, by a party of Indians in a canoe. They carried her to one of the missions, from which she was finally conveyed down the Amazon and restored to her husband, after nineteen years' separation. They returned to France together and lived in retirement; but she never fully recovered from the effects of her sufferings.

Mr. Kidder saw a fellow countryman at Para, who had visited Brazil for his health, and having to a great degree recovered, he was induced to make a voyage up the great river. The best vessel

The voyager on the waters of the Amazon, above Para, will scarcely see fifty houses in 100 leagues. There are but few settlements directly on the river. Most of the small settlements are on the tributary streams, and on the *iguarapés* or bayous. The houses have all mud floors and thatched roofs.

It is astonishing how feeble have been the attempts to navigate the magnificent inland navigation of Brazil, and especially the waters of the Amazon and its tributaries. During the year 1827, a steamboat company was formed at New York, with the express purpose of carrying on that navigation. It originated at the suggestion of the Brazilian government through its chargé-d'affaires, Mr. Rebello, then in the United States, who stipulated for them great encouragement, and a grant of special privileges on the part of Dom Pedro I. A steamboat was fitted out and sent to Para, and other heavy expenses were incurred by the company; but from want of co-operation on the part of Brazil, the enterprize failed.

During the last three years, small government steamers have three or four times plied as far up the Amazon as the River Negro. Such voyages will, no doubt, be repeated, but we fear that little more will be effected in extending steam navigation on the Amazon for many years to come. The main stream of the Amazon is navigable for more than 2000 miles; the Tocantins, the Xingú, the Tapajos, the Madera, the Negro, the Purus, the Beni, and other rivers, are navigable for several thousand more. They altogether flow through regions with rich soil, and the most luxurious vegetation, but their waters are now only disturbed by alligators and reptiles, and now and then by the uncouth though large canoe. A different population than the Portuguese must inhabit its banks and open its navigation before it can be profitable. It is even probable that the intercourse between the Atlantic and Peru, in the productions of the latter, east of the Andes, may be the first established line of steam navigation.

Exclusive of the want of population on the banks of the Amazon, and other political and moral obstacles to opening the trade and navigation of those magnificent regions of the world, the Brazilian government has, with respect to the navigation of the rivers and harbours of the sea coast, limited the foreign commerce to a few ports. In the fertile province of Pernambuco, for example, the harbour of that name is the only port open to commerce. In fact, the fear and jealousy of the government of Rio de Janeiro of the power and prosperity of the northern provinces, has led to the most pernicious restrictions on trade and intercourse. Penedo, at the mouth of the Francisco, is well adapted for foreign trade, though the bar of the river's entrance has not more than sixteen feet depth of water over it. Yet this port is closed to foreign trade, from the jealousy of Rio Janeiro,

in which he could procure a passage was a miserable trading smack. The inconveniences he suffered on board, together with the lack of fresh provisions and suitable accommodations when he went on shore, brought upon him a renewed and aggravated attack of disease. He was fortunate enough to obtain a passage down in a Brazilian war-schooner; but he only survived a few months.



that the produce of the province of Minas Geraes might escape to sea by the former instead of the latter port.

The Rio FRANCISCO, which has its rise in Minas Geraes, and after flowing northward for a considerable distance along the great longitudinal valley at the foot of the Brazilian Andes, dividing Bahia from Minas Geraes, turns at length to the east, and, separating Bahia and Alagoas from Sergipe, enters the ocean in about the 11th parallel of south latitude, completing a course of upwards of 1000 miles. This is the largest river of Brazil, independent of the Amazon or the Plata.

From the mouth of the Rio das Velhas to the falls of Paulo Affonso, the distance of 1000 miles, the waters of the San Francisco are suitable for navigation; but from the few inhabitants on its banks, and the want of enterprize, it is but little used as the means of transport. The falls of Paulo Affonso are described, by those who have seen them, as a sublime cataract, down which the river thunders in magnificent grandeur. Above the falls the waters of this river sometimes overflow its banks for some leagues on either side, and the inhabitants are compelled to resort to the hills for safety. They are at such times forced to communicate with each other by boats or canoes. The low adjoining country is fertilised by these inundations.

Mr. Cowper, in order to make an expedition through the interior country up to the falls of San Affonso, on the San Francisco, and to report on the navigation of that river, left Pernambuco in January, 1846, for Maceio, in the little province of Alagoas; from Maceio he proceeded inland, and his report to the Foreign Office, from which we derive the following information respecting San Francisco, is both interesting and instructive. We shall in this chapter confine ourselves to that part of the report which is descriptive of this river. Mr. Cowper, on reaching its banks, by a tedious route over streams, barrens, forests, and mountains, observes, that the river after rising in 20 deg. south, in the province of Minas Geraes, flows direct north-east for 700 miles, during the last 300 of which, dividing the provinces of Bahia and Pernambuco, it turns abruptly to the east, finally to the south-east, and after running in that direction for 300 additional miles, falls into the Atlantic between the insignificant provinces of Sergipe and Alagoas, in 10 deg. 35 sec. south.

The Rio St. Francisco thus not only flows over upwards of 300 leagues of territory, but it passes through some of the richest provinces of the empire, containing more than half its whole population.

The government of Rio de Janeiro, to cut off the provinces of Bahia and Pernambuco from the mouth of the San Francisco, created two new provinces: taking one from each of the above, merely from a spirit of jealousy; and although Penedo, near the mouth of the San Francisco, a prosperous town, seven leagues only from the sea, offers every facility for navigation, nothing has as yet

induced the government to make it a port for foreign trade. The cotton, sugar, and timber produced in its neighbourhood, are now shipped in large canoes, and are, by this wretched tortuous manner, carried to Maceio, Pernambuco, and Bahia.

No plausible objection can even be imagined to making Penedo a port, as at present the navigation of the Francisco is physically barred for fifty leagues, by the falls of Paulo Afonso, and therefore could not interfere with the commerce carried on between Minas and Rio de Janeiro. The throwing open of the lower portion of the River San Francisco, would at the same time be highly advantageous to Brazil, and to every nation with which she has commercial intercourse; especially if the navigation of the whole river were opened by a canal to surmount the falls.

The falls and their obstructive effects upon navigation may be said to extend for twenty-two leagues. The Barra de Moxotó, which Mr. Cowper reached on the 5th of February, 1846, he considers the centre of the cataracts or rapids above the great cascade, that is to say, three leagues above it, and three below the first falls of Itaparica. The river at Moxotó, is about a mile wide, and was on the 5th of February, about half-full as it is termed, which may be explained by stating that from Christmas to Easter, the rains of the interior flood the river, at which period it is full, and it gradually subsides until Michaelmas, when it is termed empty. From the Falls of the Itaparica to those of Paulo Afonso, the river is one roaring, hissing, boiling, foaming rapid, interspersed with rocky yellow limestone islands, the largest of which, the Ilha Tapuyá, is covered with verdure; upon the banks there exists, at long intervals, a miserable house; the soil is dry and arid, producing scarcely any vegetation; it is the worst part of the *Catinga*, and near the great falls bears the fearful name of "*Os Morllos de Cuxocina*," few Europeans, indeed very few natives had visited this spot before Mr. Cowper, and it was with feelings nearly approaching to awe that he descended the banks of the river towards the falls. "At every step the rapids increased in force, noise, and fury, and shortly before disappearing from view amidst the spray, they literally appeared to shriek in the confusion of sounds at their inevitable fate; a hundred yards above the falls it is necessary to pass a small arm of the river, but so rapid is the current of the main body, that the water articulates like an artery; at one moment it is quite dry, at another full, for this reason it is called the "*Vai e Vem*," or "Go and come." From the Cascade of Itaparica to those of Paulo Afonso, the river runs nearly north and south, immediately below it turns at right angles to the east, it is consequently viewed from exactly opposite: the effect is stupendous. You stand upon a rock inaccessible from the water, it being quite perpendicular, it is almost upon a level with the top of the falls, which are about a quarter of a mile distant, these are composed of five distinct cascade-, four of which present themselves at once to

the view, and cannot be less than 900 feet high, and half a mile broad, they are embosomed in an amphitheatre of rock, composed of the same yellow limestone, and have a huge solitary island of the same formation immediately before them, and in the centre of the amphitheatre, within the interstices of the rocks, vegetation springs forth, and upon their summits small trees, brushwood, and *cactacea*; from the continued spray, the tints of all these are most vivid, the rocks of the brightest sepia, and the vegetation of the richest green. Upon the Pernambuco side the first fall is an *escada*, or ladder fall, and passes to the left of the island, in a direct line from its summit, one vast sheet of foam, to the main land, from whence it is viewed, dashing itself with inexpressible fury against its base; the second and third falls are behind the island, and are the main falls, they dash against it with such force, that a solid body of water again rises in the air, and falling once more into the basin, throws up a spray which is seen for leagues, it then rushes round the right side of the island, is joined in its descent by the waters of the fourth fall, and they precipitate themselves to its base, there they unite with those of the first fall, dash against the mainland opposite, and then, apparently exhausted with their efforts, run rapidly, but smoothly, betwixt perpendicular rocks, not 100 yards apart, to the east; a quarter of a mile lower down, the fifth fall joins the rapids, which continue without intermission for sixteen leagues to Peraubas, on the Pernambuco side, and Canindi on the Bahia; at the angle formed by the river at the falls, there are two huge caves, the descent is effected with considerable risk by the bed of a small rivulet which runs into the lower basin of the falls, with bare feet and a steady eye, it is necessary to pass from rock to rock, one false step would be certain destruction. Upon reaching the caves, they consist of two immense hollows, 200 feet deep and 100 high; in the centre is a rock like a rostrum; the caves are infested by immense bats, who have deposited guano sufficient to load several vessels; at the mouth of the caves are quantities of timber, bones, &c., of trees and animals which have descended the falls." M. de Goussencourt, who accompanied Mr. Cowper, observed upon the spot, "that if all the falls of Italy and Germany which he had seen, were united, they would not equal those of Paulo Affonso."

For twenty-two leagues Mr. Cowper considers the river one vast cataract, at present insurmountable for the navigation to the upper river from the sea; but above San Affonso it is deep, broad, and said to be navigable for 200 leagues. Of various plans which have been proposed, Mr. Cowper considers that there are two which appear to be feasible, namely ~~a~~ a canal or a railroad; the former might be brought from Itaparica on the Bahia side, and running along parallel with the river through a marsh as far as the Great Cascade, or very nearly, might find its way along the base of the Muribeca Mountains to Canindi; the Bahia side he considered the most desirable, as owing to the angle formed in the course of the river at Paulo Affonso, it would be the shorter, forming the base

of a triangle. He had neither time nor means of examining the ground. He has no doubt that a canal of twenty or thirty leagues in length would open the navigation of the Francisco. The other plan would be to construct a railway from the Pernambuco side, above Itaparica, to the city of Pernambuco, but he apprehends this would be vastly more expensive than the former; and he also apprehends that no proposal, having for its object the opening of the navigation of the Rio San Francisco, particularly above the falls, would be favourably received at Rio de Janeiro. On leaving the falls, he re-crossed the "Catinga," passing the Fazendas de Gado of Cruzes, Salgado, Lagumes, Xinga, Falhado, and Olha d'Agoa, and the streamlet of Luca, and once more reached the San Francisco, on the 8th of February, at Peranhas, sixteen leagues below the falls; it is a place of some little commerce, being the spot to which *farinha*, and other necessities of life, are brought from the coast to the *sertao*: it contains about 300 inhabitants, and was at the time of his visit filled with refugees.

*Peranhas*, is so called from the quantities of fish of that name abounding in this part of the river. They render bathing extremely dangerous, are very small, of a red colour, and are so voracious and numerous, that they have been known to kill an ox before he could pass the stream. Another fish, called the *cherubim*, is peculiar to the Francisco, it grows to an enormous size, resembling a huge trout, excepting that the spots are black, is extremely rich and delicious eating, and would yield vast quantities of oil.

In his descent from Peranhas to Penedo, he passed several small towns and settlements, which exhibit a larger than ordinary population on its banks than in many other parts of Brazil.\*

The distance from Peranhas to Penedo is about thirty-five leagues. He embarked with his horses at the former place in a huge canoe, and floated down with the rapid current to Penedo in two days and nights; on no one occasion did the boatmen use their oars. The scenery of the river is extremely grand, and resembles that of the Italian lakes. During the dry season large rocks appear above the water, leaving, however, a clear and deep channel for the navigation; it is everywhere interspersed with islands.

*Penedo* is about seven leagues from the sea, and is a flourishing place, containing 5000 inhabitants. *Villa Nova*, its rival, on the opposite bank, is greatly

\* The following are the names of these places:—

*Upon the Bahia and Sergipe side*:—Cunende, Ferada, Coleti, Angica, Caxoeira, Tacari, Capoeira, Carolina Nova, Carolina Villia, Budeigo, Ilha de Ferra, O-patos, Tacco Grande, Caxoeiro, Lagoa das Pedras, San Pedro, Aratica, Francisco e Julia, Os Porteiros, Ilha d'Ouro, Ilhadas Entaes, Terpete, Patuba, Lagoa Azeda, Coral das Pedras, Serra da Pabunsa, Boraco de, Maria Ferreira, Villa Nova.

*Upon the Pernambuco and Alagoas side*:—Piranhas, Barra de Cabaca, Bonita, Ilha de Ferra, Prairas, Pao Ferro, Pas d'Assucar, Espinas, Limoeira, Lagoa Furda, Barra de Panema, Tacolum, Mundo Novo, Saco, Queimado, Traipa, Serra de Pas d'Assucar, Serra de Pemeca, San Braz, San Colegio, Ilha Munbu, Ilha Maunha, Alagoas, Bubenaré, Ilha de Corcia, Barra de Imbusica, Penedo.—See a catalogue and description of these woods hereafter in the Statistics of Brazil.

its inferior. The bar of the San Francisco has fifteen feet of water over it but the channel changes its place owing to shifting sands.

Mr. Cowper procured specimens, at Penedo, of all the Brazilian woods which he considered adapted to ship-building, &c.

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### CHAPTER III.

#### CLIMATE, SOIL, AND PRODUCTIONS.

*Climate.*—Although the greater part of Brazil lies within the tropics, a considerable portion of territory is in the southern temperate zone, and the climate varies greatly in its different regions. Extensive table-lands are elevated from 2000 to 2500 feet above the sea. The plains on the Rio Amazon, and those east of the mouth of that river, are characterised by excessive heat, and by rain falling during every month of the year. This climate appears to prevail as far south as 10 deg. latitude, with the exception of the country east of about 41 deg. west longitude, which suffers rather from drought. The second region comprehends the countries south of 10 deg. latitude, to the Serra dos Vertentes. The low country along the sea resembles in its climate that of tropical countries which are little elevated above the ocean, and with mountainous backgrounds. The heat is often oppressive in summer, and the rains are abundant. In other parts of the year little or no rain falls. The terraces, or elevated *steppes*, by which the country rises to the highest table-lands, partake in some degree of the peculiarities of this climate, where the ascent is rather steep, as between 18 deg. and 24 deg. south latitude; but where the country rises slowly, and the terraces are wide, as between 10 deg. and 18 deg. south latitude, rain is by no means abundant, and years often pass without a drop falling. On the table-lands the mean annual temperature seems to differ from that of the coast by eight or ten degrees. The rains are more regular than on the declivities, but they are far from being abundant, and the vegetation of this region is much less vigorous than along the loose soils of the sea coast. According to meteorological observations, it would seem that the rains diminish on proceeding westward, and that some of the western *Campos* are little better than arid deserts. In the most elevated table-lands night frosts are experienced, when the sun is near the northern tropic. The countries south of the Serra dos Vertentes are chiefly situated in the temperate zone, at least those east of 55 deg. west longitude, which are drained by the Paraná. The rains fall most abundantly in summer, but in other seasons rains are also frequent. The heat is moderate, and the vegetation, though vigorous, less so than towards the coast further north. The countries which are drained by the Paraguay, and lie west of 54 deg., have a much hotter

climate, and abundant tropical rains, but there is a long dry season in which no rain falls. In these parts frost does not occur. During the winter months south of 30 deg. latitude the table-land of Curitiba and the more elevated tracts towards the boundary of Uruguay seem to have a regular winter season of a few weeks, with occasional frost.\*

In the northern parts, situated in the centre of the torrid zone, the air of the lower tracts is sultry and oppressive; but vegetation is vigorously nourished by the night dews. In these regions there is little distinction of seasons: the flowers are in perpetual bloom, the foliage is evergreen; and with the grandeur of the forests, and the delicious coolness of the nights, impart to the country and climate a perpetual spring. Near the coast, the trade-wind, which blows over the whole breadth of the Atlantic, imparts refreshing coolness to the atmosphere of these naturally sultry regions. The northern provinces, however, occasionally suffer from the want of rain. In ascending towards the sources of the great rivers, the temperature is modified by the elevation of the country, and as the distance increases from the equator. On the *Campos Pareis* and other similar *plateaux*, with arid soil, the solar heat is intolerable; but within many of the elevated districts of the interior, fertile valleys are found with a temperate and salubrious climate, where the vegetables and fruits of Europe will ripen. Such is the climate of parts of Minas Geraes and San Paulo. Towards the southern extremity of Brazil, and in the higher mountainous districts, the air is colder, and the soil yields European grain in great perfection. The west wind passing over vast marshy forests, is frequently found unhealthy in the interior. The northern provinces are at times subject to heavy rains, variable winds, torna-

\* Mr. Kidder says, "The climate of Brazil is remarkably mild and regular. At Rio de Janeiro there cannot be said to be any regular rainy season. It would be difficult to fix on the months in which most rain may be expected. During the rains there is generally but little wind, and the temperature changes but slightly throughout the day. In dry weather the mornings and evenings are always cool, and the heat of the day is almost invariably mitigated by a strong sea-breeze."

"The south-east trade winds sweep the whole coast. From March to September, during the southerly monsoon, the prevailing winds are from east-by-north to east-south-east. During the northerly monsoon, from September to March, the winds are from north-by-east to north-east-by-east."

METEOROLOGICAL Table kept at Rio de Janeiro, 1838-1839.

MONTHS.	FAHRENHEIT'S THERMOMETER.					WEATHER.		
	MEAN TEMPERATURE.					NUMBER OF DAYS.		
	Sunrise.	Midday.	Sunset.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Clear.	Cloudy.	Rain.
July.....	64	74	71	81	54	14	7	19
August.....	61	74	67	80	54	17	2	5
September.....	65	81	68	92	54	23	4	3
October.....	71	87	76	102	62	13	11	5
November.....	71	86	76	96	62	11	11	6
December.....	75	89	80	102	70	29	7	4
January.....	75	95	81	111	72	12	15	4
February.....	74	95	76	108	71	16	6	6
March.....	74	88	76	91	65	13	12	6
April.....	71	87	75	95	63	16	5	9
May.....	64	80	71	88	60	18	6	7
June.....	63	77	71	84	54	25	2	3
Five Year.....	69	80	74.5	104	54	200	97	64

does, and thunder-storms ; while the southern regions have a more settled, temperate, and salubrious climate.

*Soil.*—An empire of such great extent as Brazil comprises every variety of soil, from the sandy lands of the sea coast to the ruggedness of the mountains ;—from the alluvions of the great and lesser rivers, to the undulated and wooded midlands, up to the pastures and bare plains of the table lands, and back to the arid *Campos*.

Fertility may be considered the general character of the soil ; but with some broad exceptions, as the arid plains of the interior, and the sandy and rocky districts.

*Products and Agriculture.*—Nearly all the trees and natural products which were found in the West Indies abound in the north parts of Brazil. In the forests and plains there are also many other natural products. In the southern or temperate provinces, the grains, vegetables, and fruits of Europe succeed, and wheat, barley, rice, maize, and tobacco are also grown. Within the tropics the chief products of agriculture are mandioca, rice, yams, bannanas, plantains, beans, and sweet potatoes, with coffee, sugar, cotton, and cacao ; the four last-mentioned articles are chiefly cultivated for exportation. The forests supply excellent timber for ship-building and for the construction of houses ; several kinds of wood for cabinet work, and others for dyeing ; among the dye-woods, Brazil-wood and Campeche-wood are important articles of trade. Other products are vanilla, sarsaparilla, ipecacuanha, gingers, peppers, canella do clavo (from the *Persea caryophyllata*, Mart.) anatto, caoutchouc, copal, and copaivi balsam, pitch, Brazil nuts, tamarinds, tonca, and pechurim beans. Cinchona bark also exists, and many others abound.\* The yerba-maté is found in the southern provinces and is exported, chiefly to Peru. Pine-apples, oranges, figs, and other fruits, ripen in perfection.

It is estimated that not more than one acre in 150 of the whole cultivable area of Brazil is under any kind of culture. Probably not one acre in 200.

*Forests.*—The interior consists, in many parts, of one continuous forest : at a little distance from the coast, the country, in some parts, is covered with numerous varieties of the palm-tree, among which is a remarkable species with long, serrated, lancet-formed leaves, composed of innumerable fibres, which rival silk both in fineness and in strength. The sandy soils of the coast are turned to account by plantations of the cocoa-tree, which grows here thicker and taller than in the East Indies. The Brazilians say, that this tree affords them both food and shelter. Of the trunk and the leaves their huts are built ; of its fibrous roots baskets are made, and cordage of the outward husk ; cups are made of the shell ; its fruit supplies meat and drink ; and an excellent oil is obtained by skimming the juice which may be pressed from the pulp. The cocoa kernel is in general use in

\* See lists of trees and barks hereafter, under the head of Statistics of Brazil.

cooking : and it forms an important article of internal trade. The carrapato, or castor-tree, is also an indigenous production, much cultivated for the sake of the oil extracted from the seed, which is in general use for lamps and other purposes : it also grows spontaneously. The ibiripitanga, or Brazil-wood tree, called in Pernambuco, the *pau da rainha* (queen's wood), on account of its being a government monopoly, is now rarely to be seen within many leagues of the coast owing to the improvident manner in which it has been cut down by the government agents, without any regard being paid to the size of the tree or to its cultivation. It is not a lofty tree : at a short distance from the ground, innumerable branches grow forth and extend in every direction in a straggling, irregular manner. The leaves are small and not luxuriant ; the wood is very hard and heavy, takes a high polish, and sinks in water : the only valuable portion of it is the heart, as the outward coat of wood has not any peculiarity.\* Besides these, we may enumerate among the vegetable productions of Brazil, the cedar, the wild cinnamon-tree, and the jacaranda, or rosewood, valuable for cabinet work ; the tatajuba, or fustic, yielding a yellow dye ; the Brazilian myrtle, a beautiful shrub ; the siccupira, resembling the teak of India ; the peroba, orauba, and bihero, resembling a species of oak and larch ; logwood, mahogany, and a variety of forest-trees, invaluable for the purposes of ship-building.

The original forests are called in Brazil, *mato virgem*, virgin forests. Dr. Von Spix gives us the most graphic account that we have read of these forest regions. He says,

" Almost every one of these sovereigns of the forest is distinguished, in the total effect of the picture, from its neighbour. While the silk-cotton-tree (*bombax pentandrum*), partly armed with strong thorns, begins at a considerable height from the ground to spread out its thick arms, and its digitated leaves are grouped in light and airy masses, the luxuriant lecythas and the Brazilian andia shoot out at a less height many branches profusely covered with leaves, which unite to form a verdant arcade. The jacaranda (rose-wood tree) attracts the eye by the lightness of its double-feathered leaves ; the large gold-coloured flowers of this tree and the *ipe* (*bignonia chrysantha*), dazzle by their splendour, contrasted with the dark green of the foliage. The spondias (*s. myrobalanus*), arches its pinnated leaves into light oblong forms. A very peculiar and most striking effect in the picture is produced by the trumpet-tree (*cecropia peltata*), among the other lumpy forms of the forest : the smooth ash-grey stems rise slightly bending to a considerable height, and spread out at the top into verticillate branches, which have at the extremities large tufts of deeply lobated white leaves. The flowering casalpinia ;

\* The name of this wood is derived from *brasa* (or *brazas*), a glowing fire or coal. Its botanical name is *Casalpinia Prasileto* : it belongs to the genus *Lomentaceæ*, in Linnaeus's nat. order, and is a leguminous plant, of the class *Decandria Monogynia*. The leaves are pinnated : the flowers are white, papilionaceous, growing in a pyramidal spike. One species has flowers variegated with red. The branches are slender and full of small prickles. There are nine species. The colour produced from this wood is greatly improved by a solution of tin in aqua regia, which, when mixed with the aqueous tincture, affords a beautiful precipitate of a purplish crimson, substituted sometimes for lake. It is used for dyeing silk what is called *falso* crimson, to distinguish it from that produced by cochineal. It is indigenous to both the East and the West Indies, and is the same as Squin wood.



the airy laurel; the lofty geoffrœa; the soap-trees with their shining leaves;\* the slender Barbadoes cedar; the ormosia with its pinnated leaves; the tapia or garlic pear-tree, so called from the strong smell of its bark; the maina; and a thousand not yet described trees, are mingled confusedly together, forming groups agreeably contrasted by the diversity of their forms and tints. Here and there, the dark crown of a Cuban fir (*caru-caria imbricata*), among the lighter green, appears like a stranger amid the natives of the tropics; while the towering stems of the palms with their waving crowns, are an incomparable ornament of the forests,† the beauty and majesty of which no language can describe."

In Brazil, man has much less to fear from wild beasts than from reptiles, the species of which are almost innumerable, and the greater part are said to be venomous. This, together with the plague of mosquitoes and other winged enemies, must be admitted to form some drawback on the beauty and luxurious temperature of the climate. As the ground, however, becomes cleared, and the marshy lands are drained, most of the reptiles and insects are gradually expelled or diminished. The primeval forests are giving way, but not by any means so rapidly and effectually as in Anglo-America, before the axe and the flames; and their various tenants retreat to regions more remote from the invasion of man.

The luxuriant power of vegetation in the fertile soil of Brazil produces the greatest variety of plants. When the trunk of a tree has a decayed hole or a crevice in it, arum, caladium, dracontium, and other productions of that kind, throw out large tufts of juicy, heart-shaped or arrow-shaped, dark-green leaves, which add to and embellish the forests.

In some places, where the forests have been burnt down to clear the ground for cultivation, the immense scorched trunks appear like the ruins of colonnades, still in parts joined together by the withered stalks of their parasites. Sometimes, the climbing plants so interlace and surround the larger trees, that it is impossible for the eye to penetrate the "verdant wall." Many of them are decked with the most brilliant flowers; one kind of bromelia, with a deep coral-

\* *Sapindus saponaria*. The fruit is brought to the city in large quantities: the poorer class use them instead of soap. "In many years, one of these trees, which are generally about the size of our nat trees, produces several bushes of this fruit, which contains a great quantity of saponaceous matter."—*F. Spiz*, p. 280.

† The cocoa-palm is frequently seen above thirty feet high. Mr. Mawe measured a fallen tree (he does not mention the species), which was full seventy-six inches in diameter at the thick end, and above twenty-five yards in length. Prince Maximilian says, "The colossal trees are so lofty, that our fowling-pieces could not carry to the top of them, so that we often fired in vain at the finest birds."—*Travel*, p. 43.

Mr. Luccock describes a very singular tree, "one of those vegetable productions," he says, "whose size astonishes the English traveller. It is here called a *gucel-bira* (from *gucel*, a great wooden bowl or trough) because from its trunk are turned those large bowls which are used as baths. The smallest part of its stem was eight feet above the ground, and there the circumference measured fourteen feet. Immediately below this line the roots begin to project in the manner of buttresses, and produce that kind of timber which is particularly esteemed in forming the knees of large ships. These terminate in the roots, which run along the surface of the ground, and appear above it in a circle of seventy-six pieces, each of which was intended to measure a yard. One of these roots, at the distance of sixteen feet from the body of the tree, rose wholly above the soil: its girth measured four feet. The branches, which begin to expand immediately above the line where the trunk was measured, extend on each side thirty-five feet, so that the whole head forms a well-clothed hemisphere of more than 200 feet in circumference."—*Notes &c.*, p. 396.

red flower, has its leaves tipped with violet: the heliconia, a kind of banana, has a dark-red calyx and white flowers. The bauhinia with its strong woody branches growing in alternate arcs of circles, and the concavity of each hollowed, with a short blunt thorn on the convex side, climbs to the tops of the highest trees. Many of these creeping plants shoot downwards their long branches, which, taking root, impede the progress of the traveller. "In general," says the Prince Maximilian, "vegetation is so luxuriant in these climates, that every old tree we saw, presented a botanical garden of plants, often difficult to come at, and certainly for the most part unknown." "Even the rocks," remarks the same traveller, "are here covered with lichens and cryptogamous plants of a thousand various kinds; particularly the finest ferns, which in part hang like feathered ribbons in the most picturesque manner from the trees. A deep red horizontal fungus adorns the dry trunks; while a fine carmine-coloured lichen (on the properties of which, as a dyeing matter, some experiments have been made in England), covers the bark of the stronger trees with its round knobs."

Mr. Luccock describes the various tints of a Brazilian forest as extending from a light-yellow green, to one bordering on blue, and these are mingled again with red, brown, and a gradation of deeper shades almost to black. The "silver tree" is of a brilliant white; the head of the mango is brown. The Brazil-wood puts forth large flowers of a purple hue; "and I have seen," he says, "the vast mountain of Tengua clothed in yellow, from the multitude of its laburnums." The effect of the flowering parasitical plants he compares to "gay parterres in the air."

The luxuriance and richness of the vegetable world in South America is ascribed by Humboldt to the great moisture which everywhere prevails, and which gives it an advantage over all other hot countries, forming a more happy and fertile contrast to those parts of Africa which lie within the same parallels of latitude. In many respects the climate, the soil, the varied surface, and the rich vegetation, seem to resemble more some parts of Asia Minor. But in that exuberance of evergreen foliage which forms the peculiar characteristic of the New Continent—in the number of its richly-wooded mountains, the sources of countless springs—in the abundance of large streams, in the character even of its sandless deserts and indomitable forests—the tropical regions of Brazil are almost pre-eminent to those of any other region.

The Amazonian forests, or those which stretch inland from the banks and tributaries of the Amazon, are especially remarkable for luxuriance of growth and the majestic grandeur of the trees. Many of the trees often grow to a great height, and remarkably straight upwards. Some of them are decked from the roots upwards with splendid flowers and parasites, and the trunks and boughs are frequently interlaced with innumerable runners or creeping vines.

On the borders of the Amazon the sylvan vegetation grows up and spreads forth in the greatest luxuriance. The vines, creepers, and parasites, twist around the trees up to their tops, then grow down to the ground, and then, taking root, run up again, spirally along the boughs, extending from the branches of one tree to those of another, interlace the whole forest. This interweaving of vines and parasites, is often impenetrable to birds or beasts. The stems of the vines are as thick as a man's arm; they are round, square, sometimes triangular, or even pentangular. The vines or parasites often grow in various forms of knots, screws, angles, or circles, and as tough as the most elastic fibrous substance. They constitute at times, as it were, a vegetable boa-constrictor, and twine, and press round, until they finally smother, and kill, the tree which so long supported them; and they occasionally remain erect, like a spiral column, after the trunk has mouldered away. This vegetable kingdom may be considered the peculiar country of monkeys.

Prince Maximilian, speaking of his crossing over the Sierra of Una, where thick gigantic forests grow on the acclivity, observes, that they are full of monkeys, parrots, and other Brazilian animals and birds. In particular, a small red and-gold-coloured monkey (*simia rosalia*) was seen here, called the red *sahui*, or *marikina*, which is not found further north.

The interior of Brazil has been traversed by many scientific travellers. Among whom, Prince Maximilian's land journey from Rio de Janeiro to Bahia, through the interior and central parts; Von Spix, Martius, Von Langsdorff, Eschwege, Rodrigues, Martius, St. Hilaire, and Natterer are among the most distinguished.\*

\* St. Hilaire, the author of the "*Plantes Usuelles*," became fully acquainted with the Brazilian character, and for a long time identified himself with the inhabitants of the *sertões*. Mr. Natterer, a German naturalist, spent seven years in traversing the interior. The scientific mission to Brazil, sent out by the King of Bavaria, was directed and executed by Doctors von Spix and Martius. They travelled from Rio de Janeiro through San Paulo, Minas Geraes, and Goyaz, to Maranhã; thence by sea to Para, they ascended the Amazon as far as Tabatinga, which is near Tavarí, the western limit of the Brazilian territory. They made numerous lateral excursions on the rivers Negro, Japury, and other streams, and descended the Amazon to Para, whence they returned to Europe. They have presented to the world valuable works, the result of their observations.

The scientific commissioners appointed by the Emperor of Russia to explore Brazil, was on a larger scale; but far less fortunate. The Baron von Langsdorff, who had long resided at Rio Janeiro in a diplomatic capacity, was placed at its head, and directed its plans with great energy. This Russian expedition proceeded from Rio de Janeiro through San Paulo and Matto Grosso. It arrived at the sources of the Madera, when the party divided, and pursued different routes, in order to explore as wide an extent of country as possible before reaching their fixed destination, the city of Para. The toils and hardships of the journey brought on sickness, and several died.

One very unwise regulation of the expedition, prohibited any member of the expedition to publish his journal or notes until after those of the director, if living, had been edited. The Baron von Langsdorff returned to Europe in a state of insanity, caused by sickness and exposure in the wild regions over which he had travelled. In that state, we are informed, he survives, and we have, whether from this or from any political cause, no account of the Russian travels and observations in Brazil. M. Ruedel, one of his coadjutors, who returned to Rio de Janeiro, and remained there, is considered better acquainted with the botany of Brazil than any other person.

Of the natural edible products, there are various and delicious fruits, as oranges, mangoes, grapes, &c.

The *cocoa tree* is one of the most generally useful trees in Brazil. Mr. Kidder says, "The cocoa is truly the staple vegetable, and although many of the uses to which it may be applied are unknown or unpractized here, yet it literally furnishes the people with meat, drink, fuel, houses, and commerce. Besides the sale of the raw nut, the pulp is converted into oil, the shell into dippers, and the fibrous husk into cordage; while all know the value of its water as a beverage. At the same time the leaf furnishes materials for the construction of an entire habitation. It is wrought into baskets, it makes fences, and when dried may be used for writing, while its ashes yield potash. The terminal bud is a delicate article of food; the juice of the flower and stem contains sugar, and may be fermented into wine, or distilled into spirits; and, finally, the case of the trunk or stem is converted into drums, or used in the construction of buildings, while the lower extremity is so hard as to take a beautiful polish, after which it resembles agate."

The *cashew tree*, or *cajueiro*, is abundant on several parts of the coast and islands.

On some of the fazendas are cultivated, promiscuously, sugar-cane, mandioca, cotton, rice, and coffee. Around the farm-house, which is the centre, are usually situated out-houses for negroes, store-houses for the staple vegetables, and fixtures for reducing them to a marketable form.

The *engenho de cachassa* is an establishment where the juices of the sugar-cane is expressed for distillation. On most of the sugar estates there are distilleries, which make the molasses that is separated from the sugar into the rum, called by the Portuguese *cachassa*. The apparatus for grinding the cane is generally rude and clumsy.

The *Jatropha manihot L.*, or *mandioca*, being the principal farinaceous production of Brazil, is deserving of particular notice. Its subsistence combines deadly poison with highly nutritious food. It is indigenous to Brazil, and was known to the Indians long before the discovery of the country. Southey remarks, "If Ceres deserved a place in the mythology of Greece, far more might the deification of that person have been expected who instructed his fellows in the use of mandioc."

The *farinha de mandioca*, or mandioc flour, was prepared by the slaves, scraping it into a fine pulp with oyster shells, or with an instrument made of small sharp stones set in a piece of bark, so as to form a kind of rasp. The pulp was then rubbed or ground with a stone, the juice carefully expressed, or finally evaporated by heat. The work of thus preparing it was considered pernicious to health, and the slaves employed mixed, as a corrective, the flowers of the *nhambi* and the root of the *annato* in their food. The natives prepare it as above, and in various other ways.

The Portuguese invented mills for preparing the mandioc flour. They generally pressed it in cellars, and places where it was least likely to occasion accidental injury. It has been asserted that a white insect was generated by the juice; so venomous, that the native women sometimes poisoned their husbands, and slaves their masters, by mixing it in their food. A poultice of mandioc, with its own juice, was considered a cure for *imposthumes*. Mr. Kidder says it was administered for worms, and was applied to old wounds to eat away the diseased flesh. For some poisons, also, and for the bite of certain snakes, it was esteemed a sovereign antidote. The simple juice was used for cleaning iron. The poisonous quality is confined to the root; for the leaves of the plant are eaten, and even the juice might be made innocent by boiling, and be fermented into vinegar, or inspissated till it became sweet enough to serve for syrup.

The root, after being removed from the soil, cannot be preserved from corruption for three days; the slightest moisture ruins the flour.

The native mode of cultivating mandioca was by cutting down the trees, letting them lie till they were dry enough to burn, and after the burning of the wood, then planting the mandioca between the stumps.

They ate it as flour, and the mandioc supplied them also with a spirituous drink. They prepared the liquid by slicing the roots, which were then boiled until well softened. The young women then chewed and threw them into a vessel, which was filled with water; the liquid and pulp were then boiled, and afterwards poured into large earthen jars, half buried in the floor of the dwelling. The jars were closely stopped, and in two or three days fermentation commenced. When the banquetting day arrived, the women kindled fires around the jars, the liquid when heated, was served round in gourds: the men dancing and singing as they received and emptied, at one draught, the contents of a gourd. They ate nothing at these orgies, but continued drinking until all the liquor in one house was exhausted, and then resorted to the next, till they had drank all the liquid in the village. These orgies were held about once a month. De Lery says he witnessed one which lasted three days and three nights.

*Mandioca* is difficult of cultivation, and requires from twelve to eighteen months to ripen. As its roots have a great tendency to spread, it is planted in large hills, to counteract its spreading, and to render the soil more dry and congenial to its growth. The roots, when dug up, are of a fibrous texture. The best process of preparation is first to boil them, then to separate the rind, and then to rasp the roots on a circular grater turned by water-power or other power. The raspings should then be put into sacks, and then placed, several together, under a screw-press to squeeze out the poisonous liquid. The dry mass is then pounded fine in mortars, and transferred to ovens, or concave plates, heated underneath. The flour is then rapidly stirred about until quite dry. The farinha,

when well made, is white and granular. It is eaten at all Brazilian tables, and formed into a great variety of nutritious dishes. The residuum deposited by the juice of mandioca, after standing a short time, is dried, and then constitutes tapioca.

The well-known colouring matter, *annato*, is a product of the tree known to botanists as the *bixa orellana*. This tree is of moderate size, with red and white flowers. Its colouring matter was used by the aborigines to paint their persons.

Annato is the only pulp of the seed, rubbed off and then left to ferment. It is afterwards rolled into cakes, weighing from two to three pounds, to be exported. *Cacao* is a common production of Para and other parts. It is made from the seeds of the *theobroma cacao*.

The fruit called the Brazil-nut is only produced in the northern parts of the empire. It grows in great abundance spontaneously in the forests of the Amazon. The Portuguese call it "*Castanha do Maranhão*." It grows upon the lofty branches of a majestic tree, the *bertholletia excelsa*.

The first attempts to cultivate Chinese tea, was about 1819, when the Count of Linhares, prime minister of Portugal, brought from the interior of China, several hundred immigrants who were acquainted with the whole process of growing and preparing the tea-plant.

These colonists became discontented, and have nearly disappeared. From whatever cause, whether from the soil or climate of Brazil, or to imperfect preparation of the tea-leaf, when grown, the Chinese plant did not yield good tea.

The tea-plant is now grown chiefly as a pretty shrub; and seeds or cuttings are gratuitously given at the *imperial* botanical garden to those who apply for them.

The Paulistas and others have since attempted the cultivation of the tea-plant, and have succeeded to some extent. We have had several samples of their growth, but none equalled good Chinese tea. The cost of production is said to be greater than the price at which better tea can be imported from Canton. The growers are, however, sanguine in the belief that, ultimately, they can produce the tea, in price and in quality, so as to compete with China in foreign markets.

Coritiba, on the route to Rio Grande do Sul, is an aboriginal name, signifying many pines, and indicating the prevalence of the pine tree throughout the whole region. The fruit trees of Europe also flourish there in great perfection.

*Coritiba* is the principal town within the extensive district to which it gives name, and which is said to abound in mines of gold and diamonds. The district has also many estates appropriated to the rearing of cattle, horses and mules, and the cultivation of the products of the earth. It is, however, more renowned for another product, the tea-herb of *Paraguay*, or *Matte*, the *cassine gongouka* (Martius), or the herb of Paraguay. This, when pulverised, is called *matte*, and is much used in the Spanish republics of South America. Raw hide cases of it are exposed for sale in nearly every town of Brazil. The infusion is prepared in

a bowl. A small quantity of the leaf, mixed with sugar, is suffered to stand a short time in cold water; boiling water being added, it is immediately ready for use. As the particles of leaf swim in the tea, it is sipped through a tube, with a fine globular strainer at the end, immersed in the decoction. The natives, who labour all day, are said to be immediately refreshed by this tea. In Chili, Peru, &c., it is a constant beverage. It grows spontaneously in the districts of Coritiba and Parangua.

The natural growth of the soil of Brazil, it will be observed, is exceedingly varied. The agricultural products will be found further noticed in the brief descriptive sketches of the respective provinces of the empire, and those which are most important in commerce will appear stated in the Tables of Exports.

*Wild Animals—Live Stock.*—European animals have succeeded. There are great herds of cattle and horses in the countries south of 25 deg. latitude, where they wander about nearly in a wild state. In other parts they are reared, but are less abundant; on the plains mules and asses are preferred to horses. Pigs are abundant only in some parts of the plains. Sheep are not numerous, and their wool is of inferior quality. The wild animals common to South America are found in Brazil, with the exception of llamas and guanacoës, and of the puma and spectacled bear. Among the rapacious animals are the hyena, tiger-cat, the ferocious *saratu*, the jaguar, a very fierce beast, ounces, and wild hogs. The tapir is large, timid, and feeds like a horse, but is amphibious, and will remain a long time at the bottom of rivers. The flesh is said to resemble that of the ox. The wild animals killed for food are the tapir, three species of porcupine, five species of deer, several species of monkeys, the Brazilian hare, five species of armadillo, alpacas, the agoutis, and the wild boar. There are several kinds of wild bees.

*Birds.*—The feathered tribes of Brazil are of the most richly varied colours. Emus, or Brazilian ostriches are numerous on the table-land, as well as nearly all the other birds of South America, especially toucans, vultures, tanagras, parrots, the Balearic crane, humming-birds, and several species of pigeons.

*Fish.*—Whales appear along the coast as far north as 12 deg. south latitude, and the *Physeter macrocephalus* (Linn.) is found south of 30 deg. south latitude. The whale fishery is carried on at different points of the shore, by the inhabitants, and on the Brazil bank by the Americans. The *garopa* is met with north of 15 deg. south latitude, and great quantities are annually caught and exported. Several kinds of fish are caught in the Amazon, and dried for exportation. The huge manati is still common in that river, and in some of its tributaries: several species of turtle are also found in the Amazon, and the mantega or fat substance extracted from the eggs of the turtle, is an important article of commerce. The boa constrictor, or great *cobras*, said to be sometimes thirty feet long and as thick as a man's body, will gorge a deer, and, it is even said, an ox. The corrao

snake, the janacara, &c., are among the other reptiles, which are numerous. Mosquitoes, and various insects, are, in the low districts, very annoying.

The *vacca marina*, (*Peixe boi*), or fish ox or *manati*, never leaves the water, and it feeds principally upon a water plant (*cana brava*) that grows or floats on the borders of the rivers. It raises its head above the water to respire, as well as to feed upon this plant. It has two small fins situated near its head. The udders of the female are under the fins. The *manati* is considered the largest fish or animal inhabiting fresh-water, being sometimes seventeen feet long and two or three feet thick above the middle; its eyes are very small, and the opening of its ears are scarcely perceptible. Its skin is thick, and so hard as to be nearly proof against a musket-ball. The Indians made shields of it in war. Its fat and flesh were always considered delicious by the natives. They smoked or dried it in place of beef.

The *turtle egg butter* of the Amazon (*manteiga da tartaruga*) is a substance peculiar to Central and South America. At certain seasons of the year the turtles appear by thousands on the banks of the rivers, in order to deposit their eggs upon the sand. The noise of their shells striking against each other while rushing inwards, is said to be sometimes heard at a great distance. Their next march begins at dusk, and ends with the break of morn, when they return to the water. They continue nestling in this manner until each turtle has deposited from sixty to one hundred and thirty or forty eggs.

During the day-time the inhabitants collect these eggs, and lay them up in heaps. These piles are often twenty feet in diameter, and of a corresponding height. While fresh they are thrown into wooden canoes, or other large vessels, and broken with sticks, and pressed by treading with the feet. Water is then poured on, and the vessels are exposed open to the sun. The heat brings the oily matter to the surface, when it is skimmed off with cuñas and shells. The oil is then exposed to a moderate heat until ready for use. When purified it has the appearance of melted butter. It retains a fishy taste, but the natives are accustomed to its use, and like it as well as Europeans do butter. It is carried to market in earthen jars. In former times it was estimated that nearly 250,000,000 of turtles' eggs were annually used in making mantega.

*Cattle Grounds.*—North of the Gonzales, there extends towards the north, between the Passo dos Negros and the *Lagoa dos Patos*, a broad patch of swampy land, "the accumulated sediment of ages." In these fens are several large farming establishments; that of Pellotas, which stands about six or seven miles above the mouth of the river of that name, is said to occupy ten square leagues, a moderate extent for a grazing farm in Rio Grande. Towards the west the country assumes a different aspect. An extensive tract, famous for its fine cattle, is comprehended under the name *Charqueados*, derived from the "*charqued*" beef which is prepared in this district for exportation.

Mr. Luccock says, "that in one year an individual, Joze Antonio dos Anjos, slaughtered 54,000 head of cattle, and charqued the flesh.



In the beginning of the present century, there were in Rio Grande, 539 proprietors of land, consisting of *fazendeiros*, farmers, and *lavradores*, husbandmen. The latter, who bred only what was necessary for their own consumption, possessed generally about two square leagues of land: the former farmed from eight to ten leagues; and some of these fazendas states were reported to extend to a hundred square leagues, or nearly 600,000 acres.

To each three square leagues are allotted 4000 or 5000 head of cattle, six men and a hundred horses.\* This proportion of horses is large; but they cost nothing in keeping, and are turned out on the plains; on these estates no one, not even a slave, travels any distance on foot. About a hundred cows were allowed for the supply of milk, butter, cheese, and veal, to a fazenda of average size. Hogs are usually little taken care of; they root up the earth, devour reptiles, and subsist, also, on the waste parts of slaughtered cattle. The sheep are few and ill-made, with short, ordinary wool. The wool is used partly on the skins, as saddle covers, &c., or stuffing mattresses, &c.

"The breed of sheep," Mr. Henderson considered, "would, if attended to, much exceed that of cattle, in consequence of their generally producing two at a birth; they, however, are not numerous, few farmers possessing 1000 head, and the major part not any." The *fazendeiros* breed also droves of horses and mules.

From the Rio Ypanema, grassy campos extend southward with little interruption to Coritiba, and into the capitania of Rio Grande, in the whole of which extensive tract the same system of farming is still followed, that is described by Dr. Von Spix as follows:—

"Every landholder possesses, according to the extent of his farm, from several hundred to 2000, nay, even 40,000 head of cattle. They generally reckon from 3000 to 4000 head on an estate which has two square miles of good pasture. All these roam at liberty in a wild state; but, every farmer keeps besides, as many tame draught oxen and cows as he requires for the purposes of agriculture, and for milk, which is partly made into cheese. The attendance on the wild cattle gives but very little trouble; all that is required is, to brand them with the mark of the owner, and to catch the animals intended to be slaughtered. From four to six servants, under the direction of a chief cowherd, perform all these services; they prevent the herds from straying beyond the boundaries, and defend them from the attacks of the ounces, wolves, and wild dogs. These people are almost always on horseback, as their office compels them to ride twenty miles or more in a day. Every year, the whole herd is collected at different times in a place in a high situation, and sometimes fenced in. On this occasion, the mark of the owner is branded on the hind quarter of the beasts one year old.

\* In a fazenda of three leagues, it is computed, Mr. Henderson says, that 1000 young cattle, male and female, are branded, or marked, annually; the number sent off or killed, may be judged of from this calculation.

of which they reckon 1000 annually for a herd of 5000 or 6000. Those of four years old and more are selected for slaughter. The catching of these, frequently a troublesome and dangerous employment, is executed here, as in the *pampas* of Buenos Ayres, by means of long leathern nooses, lassoes, which the farmers' servants manage with considerable dexterity.\* The tame cattle are kept in the vicinity of the *fazenda*, run free in the meadows during the day, and are only shut up in the enclosures during the night. The flesh of the tame cattle is preferred to that of the wild, because, from their undisturbed and more quiet way of life, they grow fat sooner, and with less fodder. The pasture being so good, their milk is excellent : but a cow gives only a third part of the quantity that good milch cows give in Europe. The hide is always the most valuable part of the cattle : it is stripped off, stretched upon the ground by means of short pegs, a little salted, and dried in the sun. The flesh, cut into thin strips, rubbed with salt, and dried in the air, is an important article of exportation from the harbours of San Paulo and Rio Grande do Sul, to the cities in the north : particularly to Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, Pernambuco, and Maranhão, where, under the names of *Carne seca do Sertão*, *Passoca*, or *Carne charquada*, it constitutes an essential part of the subsistence of all the Brazilians, but especially of the negro slaves.

“ Besides the breeding of oxen, that of horses and mules likewise occupies several farmers in the capitania of San Paulo, but is carried on upon a far more extensive scale in Rio Grande do Sul. The horses of San Paulo are of a middling size, of slender make, and, if they are attended with care, acquire an elegant carriage, and become excellent racers. In general, twenty or thirty of those wild animals herd together, and hardly ever separate. The animals, when taken (by means of the long nooses), sometimes trembling with fear, sometimes full of impetuous fury, endeavour, by the strongest contortions and the most desperate leaps, to defend themselves against the riders. When the latter have succeeded in holding an animal fast by the ears and lips with a pair of tongs, in putting a halter over his head, and a sheep-skin by way of saddle on his back, one of the servants mounts him, and endeavours to overcome the obstinacy of the horse by means of the whip. After many violent motions and leaps, it is at length so far subdued, that it runs furiously away with its rider, and after a long course, it in some degree yields to the bridle. After being thus humbled, it stands still with its head hanging down, on which all the others separate from it. The next day, the same exercise is repeated ; and in a few days more, the horse is broken and fit for riding. The common Paulistas, and particularly the *piãos* (the herdsman's servants) make use of a very small flat, wooden saddle, which is often not even covered with leather. Their stirrups are so small that they will only admit the

\* Mr. Mawe, describing this process as practised by the peons of Monte Video, says, “ The dexterous mode in which the peons catch their cattle, by throwing a noose over them, has been frequently detailed, but certainly no description can do full justice to their agility. They throw with equal precision and effect, whether at full gallop or at rest. Their method of catching horses, by means of balls attached to leather thongs, is similar, but more quivering.”—*Travels in Brazil*, p. 29.

great toe: the spurs are fastened to the naked heel. The dress of the *pião* consists of a short jacket, narrow trousers, and a flat round hat, fastened with a strap, altogether of brown leather, made of deer or capivara hides, and is very well adapted to protect him against the thorny hedges through which he must force his way, when pursuing wild animals.

"The wild horses are most frequently of a brown-colour, very rarely white or piebald, and by their disproportionably short, thick heads and small stature, generally betray their extra-European breed. The mules are here more handsomely made animals than the horses: they are commonly equal in size to the European horse: their colours are black, brown, fallow, or striped like a zebra. They are preferable to the horses, especially on long journeys, because they can better endure hunger and thirst, and carry with greater security heavier burdens."

The *Guachos* of Buenos Ayres are not more expert on horseback, and in the use of the lasso, than are these men, whose occupation, from childhood, is the care and culture of the herds of cattle, which roam their vast campinas or prairies. It has been estimated that, in the province of Rio Grande do Sul, not mentioning parts of Santa Catharina and San Paulo, which are devoted to the same purposes, about 400,000 cattle have been slaughtered annually, for their hides and flesh, while as many more are driven northward for home consumption. Most of the *carne secca*, or jerked beef, in common use throughout Brazil, is prepared here. Stacks of this meat, like cords of wood, are piled up in the provision houses of Rio de Janeiro.

The Brazilians in preparing pork, skin off all the fat taking the lean meat for immediate use, and throwing the bones away. The fat part is rolled up and pressed into a basket, with a little salt sprinkled over and around it, it is then called *toucinho*, and carried great distances to market.

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## CHAPTER IV.

### MINERALS OF BRAZIL.

THE mineralogy of Brazil, can only as yet have been very imperfectly explored. Gold and precious stones have long been the temptations, seized upon with the most rapacious avidity, though not always with success. The gold mines of Jarugua, in San Paulo, were the first discovered in Brazil. They are distant a few leagues from the city of San Paulo, which owes its origin to the mineral districts. They were so productive in the beginning of the seventeenth century, as to impart to the district the name of the Brazilian Peru. They were afterwards abandoned, but worked in about the year 1807, and Mr. Kidder says, they now (1844) cease to be regularly wrought, and have given place to the gold of Minas Geraes.

Gold occurs on both sides of the Sierra dos Vertentes, and is found in almost all the rivers which extend from that range. There are also gold mines in the vicinity of Villa Rica, and at Congo Soco, near the Villa de Sabara, in Minas Geraes. Little silver has been found, but there are traces of copper, tin, and quicksilver. Iron is abundant, and it has lately been smelted. Diamonds occur in the deposits of several rivers, but it is not lawful to collect them, except on account of the government in the authorised diamond districts, especially that which lies east of the Rio San Francisco, under 8 deg. south latitude, those of the Rio Pardo Mandonga, and that of the river Jequitinhonha, an affluent of the Rio del Belmonte, which traverses the district. The great diamond found in the River Abaeté, is considered the largest known, and weighed 138½ carats. Topazes are found in several places. Salt is abundant, and the grounds much resorted to by the cattle and wild animals. There is a salt region on both sides of the Rio de San Francisco, which has an average width of from eighty to 100 miles; and another at the western extremity of the Sierra dos Vertentes, in the Serra de Aguapehy. In both salt is prepared in large quantities.

In 1718, the gold mines of Matto Grosso were discovered, and in 1836, a route was opened into those of Goyas. In 1746, a route was opened between Cuyaba, in Matto Grosso and Para by the tributaries of the Amazon, which rendered it less necessary to ascend by the broken, rocky navigation of the Tiete.

The earth washed for gold, Dr. Von Spix describes as "a ferruginous sandstone conglomerate;" which agrees with Mr. Mawe's account. "The soil," he says, "is red and remarkably ferruginous. The gold lies, for the most part in a stratum of rounded pebbles and gravel, called *cascalhão*, incumbent on the solid rock. In the valleys, where there is water, occur frequent excavations, made by the gold-washers, some of them fifty or 100 feet wide, and eighteen or twenty feet deep. On many of the hills where water can be collected for washing, particles of gold are found in the soil, scarcely deeper than the roots of the grass."

The mode of obtaining the gold, Mr. Mawe thus describes. "Where water of sufficiently high level can be commanded, the ground is cut in steps, each twenty or thirty feet wide, two or three broad, and about one deep. Near the bottom, a trench is cut to the depth of two or three feet. On each step stand six or eight negroes, who, as the water flows gently from above, keep the earth continually in motion with shovels, until the whole is reduced to a liquid mud, and washed below. The particles of gold contained in this earth descend to the trench, where, by reason of their specific gravity, they quickly precipitate. Workmen are continually employed at the trench to remove the stones, and clear away the surface, which operation is much assisted by the current of water which falls into it. After five days' washing, the precipitation in the trench is carried to some convenient stream to undergo a second clearance. For this purpose wooden bowls are provided, of a funnel shape, about two feet at the mouth, and five or six inches deep, called *gamellas*. Each workman, standing in the stream, takes

into his bowl five or six pounds of the sediment, which generally consists of heavy matter, such as granular oxide of iron, pyrites, ferruginous quartz, and often more precious stones. They admit certain quantities of water into the bowls, which they move about so dexterously, that the precious metal, separating from the inferior and lighter substances, settles to the bottom and sides of the vessel. They then rinse their bowls in a larger vessel of clean water, leaving the gold in that, and begin again.

"The washing of each bowlful occupies from five to eight or nine minutes. The gold produced is extremely variable in quality, and in the size of its particles. The operation is superintended by overseers, the result being important. When the whole is finished, the gold is placed upon a brass pan, over a slow fire, to be dried, and at a convenient time is taken to the permutation office, where it is weighed, and a fifth reserved for the government. The remainder is smelted with muriate of mercury, then cast into ingots, assayed, and stamped according to its intrinsic value."

Bars of uncoined gold were formerly common in the circulating medium of Brazil. But at present specie of all kinds, except copper, is scarce, and seldom met with, except at exchange offices.

The gold mines of Villa Rica, in Minas Geraes, are in a sort of schistous clay, resting on granite, gneiss, or sandstone, laminated or solid—the gold being scattered in small particles amid the superjacent schist and clay. The town of Villa Rica is situated at the junction of several streams, whose waters have only one outlet, by a narrow chasm cut by their force through the surface down to the more firm component parts.\* The extent of a small plain above the town, supposed to have been once a lake, is from thirty to forty acres, and it is connected, by narrow passes, with others of a like size. The mountains surrounding this supposed ancient lake, rise from 700 to 1000 feet above its level; and on the declivity of the most northerly of them the town is built. In the sides of all of them much gold is supposed still to exist, notwithstanding the quantity which has been washed down or gathered from them.

Mr. Mawe says, "Wherever a natural stream trickles down, its bottom is frequently and carefully searched; particularly where the current has met with any

\* M. de Humboldt, in his "Geognostical Essay on the Superposition of Rocks," has the following remarks on the quartz-rock formation:—"On the table-land of Minas Geraes, near to Villa Rica (according to the excellent observations of M. d'Eschwege), a mica slate, containing beds of granular limestone, is covered by primitive clay-slate. On this latter rock reposes, in conformable stratification, the chloritous quartz which constitutes the mass of the Peak of Itacolomi, 1000 toises above the level of the sea. This formation of quartz contains alternating beds; 1. of auriferous quartz, white, greenish, or striped, mixed with talc-chlorite; 2. chlorite slate; 3. auriferous quartz mixed with tourmaline; 4. specular iron mixed with auriferous quartz. The beds of chloritous quartz are sometimes 1000 feet thick. The whole of this formation is covered with a ferruginous breccia, extremely auriferous. M. d'Eschwege thinks, that it is to the destruction of the beds we have just named, and which are geognostically connected, that the soil which is worked by means of washing should be attributed, containing gold, platina, palladium, and diamonds (Corrego das Lagens), gold and diamonds (Tejuco), and platina and diamonds (Rio Abaeté). The decomposed chlorite-slate, from which the topaz is procured, belongs to this formation."—See "Humboldt on the Superposition of Rocks," London, 1823. pp. 117—18.

check, for there the precious metal is commonly detained. In parts where nature has provided no water, pits are dug and flanked with strong walls, or stockades through which a stream is turned from a distance. The surplus, running over the edge of the embankment, is generally received into a second pit below; sometimes into a third. At proper seasons, the pits are cleared of the water, the sediment is taken out, and treated as before mentioned. Numerous drifts also have been run horizontally into the softer parts of the mountain, until they entirely perforate the coating of schist or clay, and reach its solid core, while the water, oozing through the mass above, is received into basins, together with the metal which it may convey."

Dr. Von Spix was conducted by M. Von Eschwege, the director-general of the mines of Brazil, to the eastern declivity of the Morro of Villa Rica, which has yielded the greatest abundance of gold. "From the southern hill of the mountain," he says, "we passed through several gardens ornamented with fuchsia, near to the Hospicio de Jerusalem, and by the side of a deep trench to a naked ravine irregularly rent, and full of masses of rock which had fallen down, presenting a picture of wild desolation. How great was our astonishment, when our friend signified to us that this was the rich gold mine of Villa Rica! Sieves and raw ox-hides were placed at certain distances, in trenches full of water, conducted from the summit: the first sieve to stop the coarser sand, and the latter to catch the gold dust in the hair, which stands erect.\* Here and there we also saw detached trenches, in which the auriferous mud or sand collects. As soon as the rainy season commences, these simple preparations are put in motion. The former possessors always had their mine worked by several hundred slaves, and derived immense profit from it. At present, however, it seems to be much impoverished, so that but few gold-washers are employed in it, and the work is mostly left to free negroes for a daily payment of a patacca. This manner of obtaining gold from a public mine is called, *minerar a talha aberta*."—*Von Spix*.

The colour of the gold found here, varies from the most beautiful gold-yellow, to a reddish copper-colour, a bright yellow, and even a grey yellow. There is a kind called *ouro branco* (white gold), which Mr. Luccock, however, supposes to be platina; *ouro preto* (black gold), which appears in the form of a dark-coloured dust; and what is called *ouro inficionado* (poisoned gold), which, though pure, is often pale or copper-coloured.

The iron foundry of Ypanema is situated in a beautiful valley at the foot of the wooded mountain of Guarassajava, which contains vast masses of magnetic iron ore. The foundry belongs to government. There are six or eight buildings for smelting and casting iron, besides a large house in which the director resides, and several smaller dwellings occupied by the workmen and their families, among whom are several Germans.

\* Sometimes woollen cloths are used; and the first English blankets sold by Mr. Luccock at Rio, were employed in this way.

The works stand near a small stream of water at a considerable distance from the locality of the mineral. At a great labour the ore is transported in its rough state from the mountain upon the backs of mules. The mineral is said to yield ninety per cent of pure metal, which, although of a fine quality, is asserted to be too brittle for economical use. Greenstone, which is found near, is thrown into the furnace in fragments, and renders the iron more ductile. The principal castings are wheels, cylinders, &c., for the *sugar engenhos* of the vicinity.

This is the only iron foundry in the empire. In 1810, the Portuguese government, then directed by the Count de Linhares, prime minister of Portugal, directed the working the iron of Ypanema, and where he sent for a company of Swedish miners to conduct the business. Little was accomplished until the Conde da Palma, who succeeded him, authorised more extensive works to be constructed. Subsequently, during the war of the revolution, little further was done. Dom Pedro I. did not restore the business; but under the regency of Feijó the old works were rescued from ruin, and they were enlarged with the design of entirely supplying Brazil with native iron. Major Bloem, at present the director, was sent to Europe to examine the manufacturing of iron in England. Where, and on the continent, he visited sixty of the principal establishments, and returned with drawings and plans for the execution of his designs. He also engaged a large number of German artizans and labourers to carry on the works. On his return, before he had fairly commenced putting his plans into operation, the government funds were not forthcoming. The administration was changed, and the new ministers seemed jealous of the success of a measure originated under their predecessors. The German labourers, like Swiss soldiers, became discontented, from being badly paid, and one after another absconded. Major Bloem however, at last succeeded so far, that in about two months about 8000 dollars' worth of iron was produced.

This iron foundry may, however, be considered a failure, and in a ministerial report for 1843, it was suggested, "*whether*, after thirty-four years of experiment, this whole establishment had not better be abandoned, at least until it could cease to prove a bill of expense to the imperial treasury."

*Lead Mines.*—These have been discovered at Cuyabara, west of Capão, and near Prula, a red lead ore, and a green chromate, has been here partially mined and said to resemble those of Siberia.

*Topaz Mines.*—These are chiefly at *Capão*, or *Chapoam*. They are found in a quarry, where micaceous earth, ferruginous porcelain earth, and quartz seem to prevail, and out of which they are dug in a most obscure way by slaves, tracking for them. The greater portion of those dug up are said to be full of flaws.\*

\* Von Spix says, "The size of the stones is very various: the workmen affirmed that pieces have been found as large as a fist. The natural colour is manifold, sometimes greyish-sometimes bright yellow, and sometimes a mean between the two, and carnation of different shades, very

A gold mine has been worked near the same place, the ore or dust being chiefly found in quartz. Gold dust is found in many other parts of Minas Geraes, Matto Grosso, &c.

*Diamond District.*—The chief places for digging for diamonds are at the river Mandonga, the Rio Pardo, &c. The working for diamonds was seized upon as a monopoly by government, under the *Junta Real par a Administracao das Diamantes*.

When visited by Mr. Mawe, he says.—

“ Yet, notwithstanding the idleness of the inhabitants, Tejuco may be called flourishing, on account of the circulation of property created by the diamond works. The annual sum paid by government for the hire of negroes, salaries of officers, and various necessities, such as nitre and iron, does not amount to less than 35,000*l.*; and this, added to the demands of the inhabitants of the town and its vicinity, occasions a considerable trade. The shops are stocked with English cottons, baizes, and cloths, and other manufactured goods; also hams, cheese, butter, porter, and other articles of consumption. Mules from Bahia and Rio de Janeiro come loaded with them.”

No idea was at first entertained, that the rivulets contained diamonds; they were considered curious bright stones, until a few of them found their way to Lisbon, and were given as pebbles to the Dutch minister, to send to Holland; where the lapidaries pronounced those pebbles to be fine diamonds. This was made known to the Dutch consul at Lisbon, who managed to contract for the precious stones. Government afterwards endeavoured to monopolise the diamonds, and made the district of Sierro do Frio its centre of operations.

The number of diamonds sent to Portugal, during the first twenty years, was said to exceed 1000 ounces in weight.

Government was afterwards prevailed on to let the mines to a company, who were under certain stipulations to work with a limited number of negroes, or to pay a certain sum per day for every negro employed. This opened a door to fraud; yet the company continued in possession of the diamond mines until about the year 1772, when government retook possession of them.

From this time, the establishment was always in debt to foreigners, who had advanced money on the security of having all the diamonds which the mines produced. During a period of five years, from 1801 to 1806 inclusive, the expenses were 204,000*l.*; and the diamonds sent to the treasury at Rio de Janeiro, weighed 115,675 carats. The produce of the gold mines in the same period realised 17,300*l.* These years were esteemed singularly productive: for

rarely dark red. The stones which are found in the *mala-cacheta* are said to be the lightest. The inhabitants understand how to give to the topazes an artificial colour, particularly rose colour, by means of heat. The number of topazes annually found here is very considerable, but not always pure and fit for polishing; a great part of them are of so imperfect a colour and so full of flaws that they are thrown away as useless. The greater part of these topazes is exported from this place to Rio de Janeiro, a smaller portion to Bahia; and in both places so great a quantity has been accumulated within a few years, that the prices there are lower than at the mine itself. Together with the topaz, the *cuklase* is also found here, and has attracted the attention of the Mineiros, since mineralogists have inquired after it. This stone in general is scarce, and is more frequent in the mine of Capá than that of Lana.”



the mines have not in general yielded more than 20,000 carats annually. Extensive smuggling is, however, carried on in diamonds.\*

Brazil comprises probably one of, if not, the richest regions of precious metals and gems in the world; but we are not prepared to conclude, that the emperor or the people will be rendered either powerful or prosperous from these mineral resources; no more than Peru or Mexico have been from their resources of gold and silver. The province of Minas Geraes† has, no doubt, become settled and opened in consequence.

In 1825, the Anglo-Brazilian Mining Company purchased the mines of Congo Soco for 70,000*l*. That company has certainly carried great enterprise to, and enriched, the district by an enormous expenditure. Mr. Kidder says, in 1844, its speculations were conducted with profit; but this we have heard denied. The operations of the company extend towards other districts, and the head-quarters were fixed in the town of San Jose, on the bank of the Rio das Montes; a place going to decay, until the establishment of the English company. One-fifth of the minerals exported by this company is exacted as a royalty by the government.

## CHAPTER V.

### POPULATION OF BRAZIL—SOCIAL CONDITION—EDUCATION—RELIGION—GOVERNMENT.

THE population of Brazil is divided into free and slave inhabitants.

*First.*—The free inhabitants consist of, 1. Europeans; 2. White persons born in Brazil, who call themselves Brazilians; 3. Mulattoes, or the mixed caste between whites and blacks; 4. Mamalucoes, the mixed caste between whites and aborigines; 5. Aborigines in a domesticated state, generally called Cabocloes; 6. Indians in a savage state; 7. Free negroes born in Brazil; 8. Manumitted Africans; 9. Mestizoes, or zamboes, or the mixed caste, between aborigines and negroes.

*Second.*—The unfortunate slave population consists of Africans, creole negroes, mulattoes, and mestizoes. In Brazil there is little political division of castes; this has induced intermarriage with the natives. According to the old code, people of colour were not eligible to some offices of government, nor could they become members of the priesthood; but the mixed castes have gra-

\* As the greatest horror is expressed, in all polite companies in Tejuco, at the very mention of the word *grimpino* or smuggler, Mr. Mawe expected at first, that he should not see a diamond there except in the treasury. "But a little acquaintance with the town," he says, "soon convinced me that I was a novice; for, on visiting a few friends to whom I had introductions, I found that diamonds were bartered for every thing, and were actually much more current than specie. Even pious indulgences were bought with them; and surely, no one could have suspected that the seller of his holiness's bulls would condescend to taste the forbidden fruits of Tejuco."

† See brief description of Minas Geraes, Mina Novas, Goyaz, and Matto Grosso.

dually advanced, and the regulations against them have become almost obsolete.\* Marriages between white men and women of colour are not rare, and scarcely observed, unless the woman is of very dark colour.† The mamalucos reside mostly in the interior, they have more independence of character than the mulatto. They are much handsomer than the mulattoes, and the mamaluco women are considered superior in beauty to all others.

The creole negroes, in the northern districts, are brave and hardy, and willing to please the whites; but easily affronted, and the slightest allusion to their colour enrages them. They will sometimes reply: "A negro I am, but always upright." They have their own regiments, as well as the mulattoes, of which every officer and soldier of the former is perfectly black. The uniform is white cloth, turned up with scarlet. On gala days, the superior black officers, in their white uniforms, pay their respects to the government exactly in the same manner as officers of any other caste. Negroes have been excluded from the priesthood, and from the civil offices to which the mulatto is eligible.

*Slaves.*—The laws respecting slaves are considered by most travellers humane, and their treatment not severe. Aboriginal slavery has been legally abolished; mulattoes and all those of colour are slaves whose mothers are slaves of African origin; for no shade of the colour or blood of the *whites* entitles the child, whose mother is a slave, to freedom. Mr. Koster saw several persons, to all appearance of white origin, held in slavery. The Brazilian slave is taught the religion of his master. The numerous holidays of the Catholic calendar afford the slave thirty-five free days in the year, besides Sundays, to work for himself; and few masters venture to deprive their slaves of these periods. The slave can by law compel his master to manumit him on tendering the sum for which he was purchased, or for which he might be sold. Slaves are also often manumitted at the death of their masters, and persons of large property frequently set a few of them at liberty. A great number of infant slaves are also often declared free at their baptism, either by the sponsors, or in cases where the

\* "A mulatto enters into holy orders," says Mr. Koster, "or is appointed a magistrate, his papers stating him to be a white man, but his appearance plainly denoting the contrary. In conversing on one occasion with a man of colour, who was in my service, I asked him if a certain capitam-mor was not a mulatto?" He answered, "He was, but is not now." I begged him to explain, when he added, "Can a capitam-mor be a mulatto?"

† Of the *ciganos*, or the gypsies of Brazil, Mr. Koster says, "I frequently heard of these people, but never had an opportunity of seeing any of them. Parties of *ciganos* were in the habit of appearing formerly once every year at the village of Pasmado and other places in that part of the country; but the late governor of the province was inimical to them, and attempts having been made to apprehend some of them, their visits were discontinued. They are represented as being a people of a brownish cast, with features which resemble those of white persons, and as being tall and handsome. They wander from place to place in parties of men, women, and children, exchanging, buying, and selling horses and gold and silver trinkets. The women travel on horseback, sitting between the panniers of the loaded horses, and the young ones are placed within the panniers among the baggage. The men are excellent horsemen, and although the packhorses may be overburdened, these fellows will only accommodate matters by riding slowly upon their own horses, and never think of dividing the loads more equally; but they preserve themselves and the animals upon which they ride, quite unincumbered. They are said to be unimposed of all religious observances, and never to hear mass or confess their sins. It is likewise said, that they never marry out of their own nation."

father is free: the master is obliged to manumit the infant at the baptismal font, on the price of a new-born child, about 5*l.*, being presented to him. Still slavery, with all its mitigation, is liable to horrible cruelty, and it is a bitter condition in any country. The slaves whose condition is the most degraded and miserable, are those employed in the mines, especially the diamond mines.

*The Aboriginal Inhabitants* consist of numerous tribes, many of whom are still asserted to be cannibals. We consider, however, that the latter charge is very much, if not altogether, an exaggeration. The Tapuyas, or Taperivas, were the most noted of the Brazilian tribes in the northern districts, and had extended themselves for a considerable way along the coast. The Topinambas had their chief settlements in Bahia. The Molopagues and Motayes had established themselves on the river Paraiha. The Botocudoes, or Aymares, were found in Minas Geraes and Porto Seguro: the Tamoyos, in Rio Janeiro; the Coroardoes, in Minas Geraes; the Guaycurues, in Matto Grosso; and the Puries, in Espiritu Santo.—(For further remarks on the aborigines, see Sketch of the Provinces.)

In many parts the old Portuguese costume, often very gaudy, continues to be worn; but modern European fashions have been adopted in most of the towns. According to the last and best accounts which we possess, and as arranged by Mr. Kidder in his recent work on Brazil, and from the return of the consul at Pernambuco, in 1844, the population of the several provinces was divided as follows: viz.,

ESTIMATED Population of the Empire of Brazil in 1844.

PROVINCES.	Free In- habitants.	Slave Po- pulation	Whole Po- pulation	PROVINCES.	Free In- habitants.	Slave Po- pulation	Whole Po- pulation.
	number.	number	number		number.	number	number
Rio Grande do Sul.....	..	..	190,000	Brought forward..	..	..	1,761,205
Santa Catharina*.....	52,707	12,511	65,218	Serizipe.....	..	..	1,700,000
Sao Paulo.....	..	..	1,000,000	Alagoas.....	..	..	1,000,000
Rio de Janeiro*.....	196,926	235,537	432,463	Pernambuco*.....	..	..	1,000,000
City of Rio de Janeiro..	..	..	190,000	Parahiba.....	..	..	1,000,000
Minas Geraes.....	..	..	700,000	Rio Grande do Norte..	..	..	400,000
Goyaz.....	..	..	57,502	Ceara.....	..	..	1,000,000
Matto Grosso.....	..	..	40,000	Piahy.....	..	..	600,000
Espiritu Santo.....	..	..	16,000	Maranhany.....	155,119	111,505	266,624
Bahia.....	..	..	600,000	Para*.....	..	..	2,000,000
Carried forward ..	..	..	2,752,205	Total ..	..	..	4,150,245

\* Official statements. It is not considered by the consul that the slave population is included in the estimate for Pernambuco, and probably not fully in the other estimates which are left blank.

*Nobility.*—There are in Brazil eighty-eight titles of nobility, to wit: twenty marquises; twenty-nine viscounts; seven counts; and thirty-two barons. Titles of nobility are not hereditary. Sometimes the emperor concedes to a son the title of his father, when his services rendered to the country are considered of sufficient importance to merit such a favour.

Mr. Kidder dwells upon the want of an adequate population in Brazil, which is apparent, from the above statement.

*Education.*—The instruction of youth has been lamentably neglected in Brazil. Lately the French system has been introduced, in all its grades, from the primary schools to the law universities.

The cause of education in Brazil is not however altogether hopeless; there are schools, and the press is at work.

Brazilians are, in general, a temperate people. Although the use of wine is common among them, wherever it can be procured—and although cachassa, one of the worst species of alcoholic drinks, is almost as common as water—yet public drunkenness is rarely witnessed, unless it be among foreign sailors who visit the ports.

*Religion.*—On few subjects do Brazilian writers, of all classes, express themselves with greater unanimity of opinion than respecting the state of religion in the country. People and ecclesiastics, officers of state, men of business, and politicians, all agree in representing the condition and prospects of religion as unsatisfactory.

Monasticism is on the decline—the number of secular priests is diminishing—the churches are falling into ruin, and the spirit and principles of infidelity are already disseminated far and wide! All this in a country peopled by the descendants of the inquisitors, and in which, from the period of its discovery, Roman Catholicism has held an undisputed predominance.—*Kidder*.

By a royal decree of 1752, all the tithes of the Portuguese ultra-marine possessions were secularised, being made payable to the state, while the state became responsible for the support of the clergy.

The arrangement proved profitable and convenient to the crown. The government put the priests on short allowance, and fixed their salaries at fifty, eighty, and one hundred milreis—sums which have been lessening ever since, by a depreciation of the currency. Efforts have been made in Brazil, since the era of independence, to raise the stipend of the clergy, and they have been nominally successful, although the present salary of two hundred milreis (about five pounds sterling) is scarcely more valuable than the sum of one hundred formerly was.

## CHAPTER VI.

### CONSTITUTION, GOVERNMENT, ARMY, AND NAVY.

In the year 1825, and on the 11th of December, Dom Pedro swore to a constitutional form of government, by this compact it was provided, that the empire of Brazil is “a political association of all Brazilian citizens: which makes a free and independent nation, which admits of no link of union or federation which would oppose its independence:” further that,—

Its territory is divided into provinces, which can be subdivided according as the good of the state shall require it.

Its government is monarchical, hereditary, constitutional, and representative.

The reigning dynasty is declared to be that of Dom Pedro I., emperor and perpetual defender of Brazil.

The Catholic, apostolic, and Roman religion is to continue to be the religion of the empire. Every other religion will be permitted, with the exercise of its domestic or particular faith, in houses for this purpose, but without any exterior form of the temple.

The second section determines who are to be considered Brazilian citizens. It declares that foreigners may be naturalised as citizens of Brazil, without reference to their religion.

Section third determines the powers of the national representatives, and divides the judicial powers into four sections, legislative, controlling, executive, and federal. The emperor and the general assembly are declared the representatives of the nation.

The legislative power is delegated to a general assembly with the sanction of the emperor. The general assembly is composed of two houses, a chamber of deputies, and chamber of senators, or senate.

The attributes of the general assembly are—1. To administer the oath to the emperor, the imperial prince, to the regent or regency.

2. To elect the regency or regent, and to put the limits of its authority thereon.

3. To recognise the imperial prince as successor to the throne in the first session which follows his birth.

4. To name the tutor of the minor emperor in case his father should not have named him in his testament.

5. To clear the doubts which may be entertained relative to the succession to the crown.

6. To institute at the time of the emperor's death, or at the vacancy of the throne, an inquiry into the administration finished, to reform the abuses which may have intruded.

7. To choose a new dynasty in case of the extinction of the regent dynasty.

8. To make laws, to interpret them, to suspend the same, or revoke them.

9. To watch over the maintenance of the constitution, and over the general good of the nation.

10. To fix annually the public expenses, and to make the assessment of the direct taxes.

11. To fix annually, according to the government, the sea and land forces, ordinary and extraordinary.

12. To accord or oppose the entrance of foreign forces, by land or by sea, into the interior of the empire, or into its ports.

13. To authorise the government to contract loans.

14. To establish convenient measures for the payment of the public debt.

15. To rule the administration of the national domains, and to decree the alienation of them.

16. To create or suppress the public offices, and to fix their rules.

17. To determine the weight, the name, the value, the inscription, the type, and the denomination of the moneys, as well as the standard of the weights and measures.

Each chamber to bear the appellation of august and noble representatives of the nations.

Each legislature will last four years, and each annual session four months.

The opening of the imperial sitting will take place every year on the 3rd of May. The closing of the assembly, will also be an imperial assembly, and these two assemblies will take place at a general assembly, with the meeting of both chambers.

The naming of presidents, vice-presidents, and secretaries of both chambers, the verification of the powers of its members, the oath to be taken, and the police of the interior, to be settled under the form of an internal rule.

All questions on a division shall be decided by the majority of the members present.

The members of each chamber shall be held inviolate for their opinions, given in the exercise of their functions.

No senator or deputy can be arrested during his deputation, by any authority except by order of his chamber, or unless being taken in the fact of committing a capital crime.

The senators and deputies may be elected ministers and councillors of state, with the difference that the senators may continue to sit at the senate, and that the deputies will on taking office leave their seat vacant, and must proceed to a new election, in which he may be re-elected, and then assume his functions.

The chamber of deputies is elective and temporary.

To the chamber of deputies belongs the initiation,—1. Of the taxes; 2. Of the recruiting service; 3. Of the choice of a new dynasty in case of the extinction of the old one.

In the chamber of deputies shall be initiated,—1. The examination of the former administration, and the reformation of its defects; 2. The discussion of the propositions made by the executive power.

The chamber of deputies alone is to decide whether there be any cause to accuse the ministers and councillors of state.

The deputies shall receive, during the session, a remuneration to be fixed at the end of the last session of the preceding assembly.

The senate is composed of members for life, and organised by provincial elections.

Each province shall furnish as many senators as deputies, and when the number of deputies is uneven, the number of its senators shall be the half of

the inferior even number, so that the province which has eleven deputies shall have five senators.

The province which has but one deputy shall always elect a senator, notwithstanding the above mentioned rule.

The elections shall be made in the same manner as those of the deputies, but with *treble lists*, from which the emperor shall choose one-third.

The qualifications for a senator must be,—1. Born a Brazilian citizen, and to enjoy one's political rights; 2. Aged forty, at least; 3. Learned, able, and virtuous: those would be preferred who have rendered some service to their country; 4. In the possession of a revenue of 800 milreis yearly, either in property, or through industry, commerce, or employments.

The princes of the imperial house are of right senators, and will take their place in the senate at the age of twenty-five.

The exclusive attributes of the senate are,—

1. To take notice of the individual faults committed by the members of the imperial family, the ministers of state, the councillors of state, the senators, and by the deputies during the period of their legislation.

2. To watch over the responsibility of the ministers and councillors of state.

3. To expedite letters of convocation of the assembly, in case the emperor should not have done it two months after the time fixed by the constitution, the senate shall reunite extraordinarily to this effect.

4. To call together the assembly at the time of the emperor's death for the election of a regent, in case it should so happen that the provisional regent has not accomplished it.

The proposition, opposition, and approbation of projects of law belong to both chambers.

The executive power exercises, through each of the ministers of state, the power of proposal which belongs to him in the formation of the laws. It is only after having been examined by a commission of the Chamber of Deputies, from whence it must have its origin, that it can be converted into a law project.

If the emperor refuse his consent to a law passed by the assembly, he will answer as follows :—"The emperor will meditate on the project, and resolve at the convenient time." To which the chamber shall reply, that it praises his majesty for the interest he takes in the nation; but if two successive legislatures approve of the project, and present it successively in the same terms, it is understood that the emperor will give his sanction.

The fifth chapter of the constitution appointing general councils of the provinces, has been revoked in 1834, and annual representative assemblies elected every two years for each province.

The constitution then at great length defines the powers of the emperor. His person is sacred,—he convokes, prorogues, and dissolves the general assembly,—

sanctions or disallows its decrees,—appoints and displaces his ministers,—remits or mitigates punishments,—appoints and suspends magistrates,—proclaims amnesties, appoints bishops, and provides for ecclesiastical benefices,—names and provides for civil employments,—appoints the military and naval commanders and officers,—sends his ambassadors and ministers to foreign courts, and intrusts them with the direction of negotiations,—forms treaties of alliance, offence, defence, subsidy, and commerce,—but submits them afterwards to the general assembly for approval,—declares war and makes peace,—grants letters of naturalisation,—confers titles and honours, civil and military,—publishes the decrees for executing the laws, &c. &c.

The constitution also provides an imperial council of state for life, but not to exceed ten in number. The organisation of the army and navy is then provided for, judges and courts of law are also organised. The independence of the judges is declared as follows:—"The legal power is independent, and will be composed of judges and juries, who will be employed for civil as well as criminal law.

The juries will pronounce on the case, and the judges will apply the law. Judges by right will be perpetual, but this does not mean that they cannot be removed from one place to another, during the time and manner explained by the law. The emperor can suspend them for complaints made against them, after always having heard the judges themselves, and taken the necessary informations, and heard the council of state. The judges cannot lose their places but by a judgment.

All judges of a district, and the officers of justice, are responsible for abuses of power, and for prevarications which they may commit in the exercise of their offices, and may be prosecuted for bribery, corruption, extortion, and embezzlement of public money. The action may be followed up by the plaintiff himself for one year and a day, or any other individual of the municipality, according to the legal order of prosecution.

In the provinces of the empire, tribunals of the second and highest order, or the convenience of the citizens, shall be instituted.

In criminal cases the interrogatives of the witnesses will be published, and all the other acts of the prosecution will be published after judgment.

In civil and penal cases, carried over to the civil tribunal, the parties may name arbitrators.

One cannot commence a prosecution without proving one has used means of reconciliation.

For this purpose there will be judges of peace, who will be elected in the same manner and for the same time as the officers of the chambers.

In the capital of the empire, besides the tribunals which ought to exist as in the other provinces, there will be another tribunal under the denomination of



*tribunal of justice*, the members of which will be chosen from the other tribunals, with the title of councillors. This tribunal shall accord or refuse the review of cases, recognise the faults committed by its officers, by those of the other tribunals, by those employed by the diplomatic body, and by the presidents of the provinces, and take cognisance and decide in all contentions of jurisdiction, and the competition of the tribunals of the provinces.

There will be a president named by the emperor in each province, who may change him according to the good of the service.

*The National Treasury.*—The receipts and expenses of the national finances will be confided to a tribunal under the name of the national treasury, which, in its different divisions established by the law, will have the administration and responsibility in reciprocal correspondence with the treasuries and authorities of the provinces of the empire.

All direct contributions, with the exception of those which are applied to the sinking of the public debt, will be annually voted by the national assembly, but they will continue to be gathered until their abolition has been pronounced, or until they have been replaced by others.

The minister of finances, after having received from the other ministers the lists relative to the expenditures of their ministry, will present annually to the chamber of deputies, as soon as it assembles, a general balance of the receipts and of the expenditure of the national treasury of the preceding year, as well as the general list of all the public expenses of the future year, and the value of all the contributions and all the public revenues.

#### CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS OF CITIZENS.

1. No citizen under any compulsion, except in accordance with the law.
2. No law shall be established without its having some public use.
3. No law will have a *retroactive effect*.

4. Every man may communicate his thoughts by words, writing, and publish them by means of the press, without fearing reproach; every one will be responsible for the abuses they may commit in the exercise of this right, in the cases and under the form determined on by the law.

5. No person may be persecuted for any matter of religion, if he respect the religion of the state, and offend not the public morals.

6. It is permitted to every one to remain or depart from the empire as he thinks proper, taking with him his goods, in conforming to the rules of the police, and without bearing any malice to anybody.

7. The house of every citizen is an inviolable dwelling; nobody may enter it at night, whoever he may be, without his consent, except in order to save it from fire or inundation.

8. Nobody can be arrested, save in case of a beginning of an accusation except in the cases foreseen by the law; twenty-four hours after his imprisonment (if in a city, town, or village, in the neighbourhood of the residence of the judge, and in an interval in proportion to the extent of the territory, and determined by the law for the distant places), the judge will make known to the accused by letter, signed by his own hand, the reason of his imprisonment, the names of the accusers, and those of the witnesses, if there are any.

9. Even in the case of accusation, nobody can be conducted to prison, or be retained therein, if he gives a caution determined by the law; generally for every crime that is not punished, with more than six months' imprisonment, or expulsion from the district in which the accused lives. The accused will remain at liberty.

10. Except when taken in the fact, the imprisonment cannot be executed without a written order from the acting authority; if this order is arbitrary, the judge who issued it, and he that received it, will be punished as determined by the law; in this measure regarding the imprisonment, are not comprehended military commands, necessary for solid bases of justice and equity.

From the present day whipping is abolished, as well as the torture, marking with red-hot iron, and every other barbarous punishment.

Penalties will alone be supported by the criminal; therefore, there cannot exist any confiscation of property, and never will the infancy of the criminal be transmitted to his relations, in whatever degree that may be.

The prisons will be secure, clean, and well attended; there will be different prisons to separate the criminals according to their situation and the nature of their crimes.

22. The right of property is guaranteed in all its fullness; if, after thorough examination, the public good requires that one should make use of the property of a citizen, he will be indemnified for the time to the amount of its value; the law will fix the cases in which this single exception will take place, and it will give the rules for the determination of the indemnity.

23. The public debt is equally guaranteed.

24. No manner of labour, of culture, of industry, or commerce, can be hindered any time that it does not oppose itself to the public morals or security and health of the citizens.

25. The corporations, with their deans, masterships, and secretaryships, are abolished.

26. Inventors will have the property of their discoveries, and of their productions; the law will give them an exclusive temporary privilege, or will recompense them, and will have regard for the loss they may sustain in the publication of the discovery.

27. The secrecy of letters is inviolable. The administration of the posts is rigorously responsible for the infraction of this article.

28. All recompenses conferred for services rendered to the state, either civil or military, are guaranteed, as well as the right acquired from these recompenses, conforming to the laws.

29. Persons in public employment are strictly responsible for abuses and omissions which they may commit in the exercise of their functions, and their negligence in surveying the responsibility of their subalterns.

30. Every citizen can present to the legislative and executive powers his reclamations, complaints, or petitions, and even expose all infractions to the constitution, in reclaiming from the acting authority, the effective responsibility of the criminals.

31. The constitution guarantees public aid to the indigent.

32. Primary instruction is voluntary for all citizens.

33. The establishment of colleges and universities, in which will be instructed in the elements of the sciences, arts, and literature, is hereby ordained.

34. The constitutional powers cannot suspend the constitution, in that which concerns individual rights, except in the cases and circumstances specified in the following article.

In speaking of the tribunals of Brazil, Captain Wilkes accuses the judges magistrates, and other officers, of great partiality and injustice.\*

## CHAPTER VII.

### POLITICAL DIVISIONS, OR PROVINCES OF THE EMPIRE.

UNDER the head of Population, we have given the names and population of the several provinces. To these are added the wilderness regions of GUIANA,

\* Captain Wilkes says, "The administration of justice is confided to two high tribunals, which are open to the public, and where causes are decided on appeal by a majority of the judges.

"These tribunals are, first, the *relação*, of which there are two branches, one at Rio and the other at Bahia, each composed of eight judges. Second, the supreme tribunal of justice of twelve judges. The inferior courts are those for the trial of civil and criminal cases, an orphans' court, and a court and judge of findings and losses, the last of which is not yet abolished, however obsolete it may have become. Great corruption exists in them all, and no class of people are so unpopular as the judges. It is generally believed, and the belief is acted upon, that to obtain justice, all classes, including priests and laymen, lawyer and client, legislators and people, regents and ministers, must submit to great imposition; that it is next to impossible to recover a debt by law except through bribery. If a debtor has money or patronage, and refuses to pay, it is difficult to obtain the payment even of an acknowledged note of hand through the process of the law, and it generally takes years to accomplish.

"It is, however, greatly to the praise of the Brazilians, that it is not often necessary to have recourse to law for this purpose. The greatest injustice occurs in the orphans' court; but the court of findings and losses is one of the most singular in this respect. It takes charge of all things lost and found, making it the duty of a person finding any thing to deposit it with the judge. The loser, to prove property, must have three witnesses to swear that they saw him lose it, and three others that they saw the finder pick it up, otherwise it remains as a deposit.

"The justices of the peace for each district are elected by the people, four at a time, to serve as many years by turns, substituting one for the other, when sickness or other circumstances prevent either from serving. They have final judgments in amounts not exceeding sixteen milreis. In cases of civil process, they act as mediators to effect a compromise and reconcile difficulties. Their political attributes are to preserve the peace in case of riot or disorder among the people; and they have a right to call on the national guard or military police to aid them, who must act under their direction. There is no civil police, and no imprisonment for debt."

north of the Amazon, and of SOLIEMOENS, a vast territory, ill explored, west of the Rio Madera, and south of the Amazon, extending to the limits of Brazil, or to the Rio Yavari. SOLIEMOENS is intersected by large rivers, and this extensive, naturally fertile, but wilderness region is inhabited by numerous aboriginal tribes, speaking different tongues or idioms. Soliemoens contains several *povoacoes* (settlements), but in reality little more than a few rudely constructed buildings for the missions founded by the Carmelites along the banks of the Amazon. The *prezidio* de San Francisco Xavier de Tabatinga,\* situated at the mouth of the Yavari, is estimated to be, by the voyageurs or canoemen, distant from the city of Para 2100 miles. The voyage upwards occupies from eighty to ninety days. A nation of aborigines, called *Soriman*, corrupted into *Solimão* and *Solimoens*, imparts a name to this province which is more thinly inhabited than any portion of Brazil. Its natural advantages of soil, climate, and river navigation, are, from all accounts, at least equal to those of any of the Mississippi regions. But a race of equal enterprize and industry with those which have peopled and cultivated and built cities in the latter, have not yet appeared on the waters, or amid the forests and plains of the former.

The REGION OF SPANISH GUIANA includes the whole of the Portuguese possessions north of the Amazon, west of the River Yamunda. This region extends about 900 miles from east to west, and from about 4 deg. north to 4 deg. south latitude. The western part forms the ouvidoria of the Rio Negro. This great river has its source in the Andes, and communicates by one of its branches, the Cassiquiari, with the Orinoco, and after flowing down upwards of 1100 miles, falls into the Amazon in latitude 3 deg. 16 min. south. A few leagues below the mouth of the Cassiquiari (from Para a voyage of eighty-six days going up-ris, or was some time ago, the *fort* of San Joze dos Marabytanas, then the remotest military station in this captaincy, situated on the left bank of the Rio Negro. Some other small posts were stationed between this and the Orinoco. Below San Joze there are straggling settlements of baptised Indians on each side of the river; and a few Portuguese adventurers, mixed races, and priests, appear here and there on the banks, and waters of the river down to its confluence with the Amazon. The Rio Branco is the largest tributary that enters the Rio Negro. It rises in the Sierra Baracayna from the northern slopes of which the Paragua, one of the great confluent of the Orinoco, flows.

Three leagues above the mouth of the Rio Negro is the town of Rio Negro (formerly the *fortaleza da Barra*), the entrepot for all the exports of the river, and the seat of government. According to the last accounts, it still contains a church, also a pottery, a rude cotton manufactory, and a rope-walk of the *passaba palma*; all government works. At its mouth, the Rio Negro is

\* Tabatinga is a fine white clay, much used in many parts of Brazil for buildings.

about a mile wide, higher up it expands in some places to the width of seven and eight leagues. "Near the shore, the water appears the colour of amber; everywhere else, it is described as literally seeming black as ink; it is, however, perfectly clear, pure, and wholesome. The confluence is said to be a most impressive spectacle; but the turbid stream of the Amazon predominates, and the Black River loses its purity as well as its name. It is with the greatest delight that boatmen ascending from Para, or descending from the province of the Solimões, come in sight of the high lands at the bar; for this river is free from all the physical plagues with which the Orellana is afflicted; no torment of insects is felt there, no evils of local and endemic disease. When the Indians, therefore, escaping from both, first dip their ears into the clear dark waters, they set up a shout of joy, and enter with the sound of their rude music upon its happier navigation."

The YAPURA (or the Grande Caqueta), is one of the greatest rivers that flow into the Amazon. Its current is so rapid and mighty, that no boat could make way against it, were it not broken by innumerable islands. The scenery on its banks is described as magnificently romantic and beautiful, but the country is unhealthy. It communicates by lakes and streams with the Rio Negro.

The northern limits of Portuguese Guiana have been the subject of much dispute. By the treaty of Utrecht the river Oyapock, Wiapoc, or Vincent Pinzon, was named as the common limit between Portuguese and French Guiana; and the fort of St. Louis, situated on its northern margin, was the most southern establishment of what was called Equinoctial France. By the treaty of Amiens, the Aguary (or Arawary) was made the limit; the line of demarcation being drawn from its source westward to the Branco, and the navigation was to be common to both nations. But by the treaty of 1817, Cayenne, which had been taken possession of by the Portuguese in 1809, was restored to France, and the Wiapoc was again made the boundary. Southey observes—

"To prevent all further cavil, its mouth was stated to be between the fourth and fifth degrees of north latitude, and in longitude 52° 22' east of the Island of Ferro. From thence, the line of demarcation was to be in conformity to the treaty of Utrecht."

Where French Guiana terminates towards the west, the Brazilian territory borders on Columbia. The equinoctial line was their original boundary; but the settlements on the Rio Negro, or rather, Portuguese encampments, have extended as high as the fourth parallel of north latitude.

The resources, such as great rivers, harbours, fertile soils, and valuable woods and fisheries, of Portuguese Guiana, are more than ample for the population and power of a great empire. Yet, at the present day, this vast region may be considered absolutely a wilderness, and, as far as the maintenance of the human race is concerned, scarcely superior to one great waste.

PROVINCE OF PARA.—Cazal divides the province of Para into four large districts : *Para Proper* is a flat and wooded country, extending west of Maranhã 200 miles to the River Tocantines; *Xinguantania*, lying between the Tocantines and the Xingu; *Tapajnoia*, extending from the latter river to the Tapajos; and *Mundrucania*, so denominated from the Mundruca Indians who inhabit it, extending from the Tapajos to the Madera. Of these divisions, the last three are, with the exception of a few settlements or encampments, on the margins of the rivers, almost wholly in the possession of the aboriginal tribes.

The more proper boundaries of this immense country, is limited by the River Ayapoek, French, Dutch, and British Guiana, on the north of the Amazon, and by the Rivers Yamunda and Madera on the west, following the Madera south of the Amazon to the Falls of St. Antony, in latitude 8 deg. 50 min. south. A recent writer, a citizen of Para,\* includes in the province of Para the whole region west to the Yavari, in 70 deg. west, or the country called the Province of Solimões, with the exception that the latter region, and the greater part of Para is still uninhabited, except by nomade tribes. The authority of Para, it is true, is as much extended over these wild lands as any other under the Brazilian government. Our recent information respecting Para is based on the work of Monteiro Baena, Mr. Kidder's work, the most recent, and the British and French consular reports.

"This immense extent of land," says Baena, "is agreeable to live in, fertile, covered by a luxuriant vegetation, which is gifted with many rare varieties, and by majestic forests composed of splendid trees, and proper for domestic or naval uses. It contains extensive lakes, towering mountains, and vast valleys; the number of large rivers it encloses is astonishing."

The land is almost, without exception, of the most fertile description, and particularly so in the neighbourhood of the rivers and on their numerous islands, where the soil consists of successive alluvial deposits from four to eight feet deep.

*Population.*—The earliest tables of the population of the province are those of 1749, which then gave to the city of Para 900 hearths and 6579 inhabitants. After these we have only tables for the following years, viz.:—1788, 1083 hearths (families) and 10,600 souls; 1801, 1820 hearths and 11,500 souls; 1825, 1930 hearths and 14,240 souls; 1830, 1740 hearths and 12,467 souls.

The population of the province is composed of seven castes, viz.:—The whites, blacks, aborigines, mulattoes, Mamalucoes, *Curibocas*, and *Cafuzes*.

With regard to the aborigines established in villages, he says, "their number has rapidly declined; in 1720 there existed 54,216, living in seventy-three

\* "Geographical Essay" on the Province of Para, by Antonio Ladislau Monteiro Baena, a native of Para, Engineer and Professor of the Military School in Belem of Para, and Member of the Historical and Geographical Institution of Rio de Janeiro. Published at Para in November, 1839.

missions, nineteen of which were established by the Jesuits, nine by the monks of St. Anthony, ten by the Capuchins, fifteen by the Carmelites, and ten by the mendicant friars. In 1839 their number was reduced to 32,751 living in villages, and none of the above orders of fathers or friars exist among them.

*Climate.*—Barna says,—"There is no particularly sensible difference in the climate of this province all the year round, yet there is a particular time for the production of fruits. The more lasting rains begin regularly in December or January, and last till June or July. On the upper part of the River Sohemuens they begin only in May. At that time some intermittent fevers (Tertian and Quartan) make their appearance, by which the forest Indians suffer much, because they have no means of curing or nursing themselves, and, like all savages when falling ill, become immediately pusillanimous. At that time the rivers also swell and rise above their ordinary banks, and in some, particularly the Amazon and Madera, the voyages upward become very troublesome, because of the great currents which the barges and canoes must overcome by being drawn by ropes from the banks; towards the evening very severe storms are frequent, and almost of daily occurrence on those rivers, and often as dangerous to small craft as the above-named.

"The verdure of the trees is uninterrupted all the year round, and about October or November only the pasturage gets sometimes dried up on the more elevated points, because August, September, October, and November, are the least rainy months.

"The morning air is particularly delicious. As the afternoon approaches a pleasing coolness comes on, and the nights are generally sufficiently cool, and the climate does decidedly not possess that high degree of temperature which the tropical situation of the country would authorise us to expect.

"The innumerable rivers, bays, and lakes, the prevailing north-west and east trade winds, and the extensive forests refresh the air in a wonderful manner. In 1839, among twenty-seven parishes there were existing thirty-six men and thirty women above ninety years old, amongst which were eleven white men and seven white women, and there is credible proof of an Indian woman having reached the age of 209 years."

*Natural Productions of the Province of Para.*—Our author, in his account of the indigenous productions of Para, says,—

"The abundance of interesting productions and articles of commerce which *pristine* nature offers spontaneously in Para to medicine and to the arts is extraordinary, though it must be said that its inhabitants, as yet, by no means endeavour to profit fully of this uncommon liberality of the Creator. There are known twenty-three different palm-trees, each yielding fruit, fibres, cordage, oil, and even *spirits*; twelve kinds of trees having a milky substance, yielding india-rubber or other gums; twenty-two kinds of superior timber for ship-building; thirty-four varieties of wood for housebuilding or for canoes, because of its peculiar lightness; thirteen kinds of wood for joiner's work; and five which are particularly good for making charcoal, besides many other unknown qualities not yet examined, and an immense variety of bushes, plants, roots, &c. In October, 1839, a collection of 340 species of woods was completed in the province of Rio de Janeiro on a surface not exceeding a few leagues. Amongst these there are more than forty known as drugs, and above twenty different containing colouring matter, besides many varieties of *tannins*, &c. Amongst the drugs there exist in abundance two kinds of vanilla, one of the same kind as is exported from Mexico, and resins and balsms of various kinds; many odoriferous resins, such as storax, &c.; many kinds of oil-nuts, cocoa, tobacco, cotton, and other fibres, coffee, rice, castor-beans, &c., cloves, cinnamon, and the *matte-plant*; ten known kinds of Chili-peppers, twelve known varieties of indigenous, farinaceous roots and potatoes in use; twenty-one kinds of fruit-trees in use, amongst which the mango and the bread-fruit; six kinds of bananas and plantains, various kinds of grapes; almost all European vegetables and flowers are grown in the

town of Para, and many indigenous, aromatic herbs. Melons and pine-apples grow in abundance."

*Live Animals*.—Of quadrupeds Signor Baena enumerates thirty-six as animals of the chase or to be hunted, amongst which the largest is the tapir (*amphibious*) the tiger, fox, various kinds of wild boars, five kinds of deer, &c.

*Ornithology*.—He enumerates 111 kinds of birds; amongst which are many of the pheasant, peacock, and turkey species, and numerous game birds, particularly the black and snow-white *caraçãos*.

*Fishes*.—He names seventy-six kinds of fish caught in fresh water; amongst them, large quantities of *sardinhas*, and abundance of the *gurijuba*, a fish with a yellow skin without scales, which is largely consumed, fresh, dried, or salted; between the head and under the belly, it has a white substance, equal to the Russian *ianglass*, and also used in Para to clarify coffee, wine, &c. The *paraourucu*, is dried like cod-fish, and also exported. The *carca marinha*, or *manati*, which we have already described, he describes as having a head similar to that of a calf; "it never comes on shore, but lifts its head above the water, and feeds on the plants growing on the banks or in the lakes; the female has breasts, and suckles the young ones; its flesh is like beef. It is the most general animal food, roasted or fried, and is dried and salted, or preserved in its own fat in large vessels. It is also exported. Sausages are also made from its flesh. Some of the lakes are full of them, and many are so large as to yield a pipe of oil." He then describes the several modes of taking them by the Para Indians, and which insure them always a subsistence. Crabs, lobsters, shrimps, oysters, and muscles, he says, are abundant.

*Of Reptiles*, he enumerates twenty-five kinds; amongst which are twenty-one serpents, including the enormous *boa-constrictor*.

*Crustaceous Animals*.—Eleven kinds of these are enumerated; amongst them, two kinds of crocodiles, and two of tortoise or turtle; of the first, some are twenty feet long, and afford great quantities of blubber for oil; turtle abound in indescribable multitudes in the rivers Solimões, Branco, Madera, Tocantines, and others. Their meat is said to be very good before they lay their eggs, but not for some time after. From the eggs and from the fat of the animal, the Mantega butter, already described, is prepared in great abundance for general use in the province. It is used for light, and for the food of the poorer classes.

The speckled tortoise also abound on the banks of the Caité, near the River Gurupi (salt water), and between this river and the Bay of San Joas, into which flows the Turicassu.

*Live Stock*.—Herds of cattle formerly swarmed on the Island of Joanna Marajo; but they are not, according to Baena, so numerous as they have at one time been. In some cattle-farms on that island they manufacture cheese similar to



the *Minas Geraes* cheese, but it is not so good. Nothing has as yet been done for the improvement of the breed of horses. Neither the sheep nor goats are of good breed, and no use is made of their skin and wool. Pigs, though much neglected, are generally of a much larger description than those of Portugal.

#### CITY OF PARA, AND ENTRANCE TO THE AMAZON.

Mr. Kidder, in 1844, appears to confirm the accuracy of the native geographer, Baena. The former sailed from Maranhão to Para. The voyage was formerly performed by canoes coasting round not less than thirty-two bays, some of them so broad, that the opposite land is frequently invisible.\* At present the voyage is performed in a steamboat.

The distance from Maranhão to Para by sea is about 400 miles, and the voyage is performed by the steam-packets in from two to three days. The coast is uniformly low, and much intersected with bays and lagoons. The southern mouth of the Amazon is usually called the Para river. The entrance is intricate, and by no means safe, as there are no prominent landmarks. In the night, or in thick weather, it is almost impossible to discover the only pilot station on the coast, called Selinas, and the pilots are never met at any considerable distance out at sea. The Para entrance lies between the two dangerous shoals of Togoça and Braganza. Vessels have been frequently wrecked on these, and the crews have sometimes all perished. In descending the river, there is little danger. If the weather is clear, the breakers on the Togoça and Braganza banks are seen as the tide flows upwards; after entering this mouth of the Amazon the conflict of the ascending and descending waters is called, by its aboriginal name, *pororoca*, and characterises the navigation for some hundreds of miles. No sailing vessel can descend the river while the tide is rushing up from the ocean; and both in ascending and descending, distances are measured and regulated by tides. Para is said to be three tides from the ocean, and a vessel entering with the flood must anchor during two ebb tides before reaching the city. Canoes and small vessels, to avoid any danger from the *pororoca*, generally lay-to in certain places called *esperas*, or resting-places, where the water is little agitated. Most of the vessels used in the Amazon are constructed with reference to its tidal navigation; that is, for floating with the stream rather than for sailing before the wind, although sails may often be serviceable.

The regular ebb and flow of the tides in the Amazon are observed as far as the confluence of the Madera, 600 miles above the mouth. The *pororoca* is much more turbulent on the northern side of the island of Marajo, where the

\* The bays and lagoons along the coast, are often connected by intricate streams and channels. The former circuitous voyage in canoes traversed more than double the present direct voyage. The canoes were driven ashore each evening, and the party rested for the night. They were navigated by Indians, who then received only about twopence per diem.

mouth is broader, and the current more shallow. M. de la Condamine, a hundred years ago, wrote:—

“ During three days before the new and full moons, the period of the highest tides, the sea, instead of occupying six hours to reach its flood, swells to its highest limits in one or two minutes. It might be inferred that such a phenomenon could not take place in a very tranquil manner. The noise of this terrible flood is heard five or six miles, and increases as it approaches. Presently you see a liquid promontory twelve or fifteen feet high, followed by another, and another, and sometimes by a fourth. These watery mountains spread across the whole channel, and advance with a prodigious rapidity, rending and crushing every thing in their way. Immense trees are instantly uprooted by it, and sometimes whole tracts of land are swept away.”

On ascending the Amazon, the colour of the water changes from the dark blue of the sea to a lightish green, and then gradually to a dirty yellow. The mouth even of the lesser entrance is so broad, that when above forty miles within it, the coast and the island of Marajo are scarcely visible at the same time. The shores are low, and densely covered with mangroves, with scarcely a settlement, except the village of Collares. The Fort da Barra, where vessels are boarded by revenue officers, is two miles below from the city of Para.

PARA, or the city of Belem, is situated in 1 deg. 21 min. south latitude, and 48 deg. 28 min. west longitude, on an elevated point of land, on the south-eastern bank of the Para river, and eighty miles from the ocean. From the sea it has a very striking and pleasing appearance. The anchorage is good and safe, within an abrupt curve in the channel, which admits vessels of a large draft. The island of Marajo is twenty miles distant, but invisible from smaller islands intervening.

Para, like most Brazilian towns, exhibits whitened walls and red-tiled roofs; it is regularly laid out; and has public squares, called the Palace-place, the Quartel, and the Largo da Polvora, and several smaller squares in front of the cathedral, and of several of the convents. The streets are neither well paved nor wide. There are many large well-built houses, but the back streets consist chiefly of wretched small dwellings.

The best houses are well adapted to the climate, with a wide veranda often extending around the outside of the building; and another, along at least three sides of a large interior area. A part of the inner veranda, or a room connected with it, serves as an airy and pleasant eating-room. The front rooms only are ceiled, except in the best houses. Latticed windows are more common than glass; but occasionally some houses have both; preference is always given to lattices in the dry season. Instead of alcoves and beds for sleeping, hammocks swing across the corners of all the large rooms, and along the verandas. Some houses have hooks for swinging hammocks for fifty or sixty persons every night.

The insurrection of 1835 was greatly injurious to Para. In almost every street there are houses still, battered more or less with bullets or cannon shot. Some have been repaired, others abandoned.

Para fronts the river, and in its rear there is a beautiful shaded walk. The Estrada das Mangabeiras extends from near the marine arsenal on the river side, to the Largo da Polvora on the eastern extremity of the city. It is intersected by avenues leading from the Palace Square and the Largo do Quartel. Its name is derived from the mangabeira-trees, with which it is densely shaded on either side. The bark of these trees is of a light grayish colour, regularly striped with green,—their product is a coarse cotton that may be used for several purposes,—their appearance is at once neat and majestic. In the immediate vicinity of this road is the old convent, now hospital, of San Joze, and near by it the *recolhimento* of orphan girls. In the grounds of the former establishment a botanical garden was commenced in 1797, for the cultivation of indigenous and foreign plants and trees. The spices and fruits of the East Indies would have flourished here, and, mingled with the botanical plants of the American torrid zone, would have formed a collection unrivalled for richness and variety. But what was only commenced, has been long since abandoned. There are a few private gardens in the vicinity, but neglect of improvement has followed disorders that have for many years prevailed in this town; many streets are overgrown with thick bushes. In the suburbs are forsaken tenements, and the walls of large houses. Beyond the actual precincts of the city, a dense forest commences.

Mr. Kidder says, "The traveller, on entering Para, is struck with the peculiar appearance of the people. The regularly descended Portuguese and Africans do not, indeed, differ from their brethren in other parts, but they are comparatively few here, while the Indian race predominates. The aboriginals of Brazil may here be seen both in pure blood, and in every possible degree of intermixture with both blacks and whites. They occupy every station in society, and may be seen as the merchant, the tradesman, the sailor, the soldier, the priest, and the slave. In the last-named condition they excited most my attention and sympathy. The thought of slavery is always revolting to an ingenuous mind; whether it be considered as forced upon the black, the white, or the red man. But there has been a fatality connected with the enslavement of the Indians, extending both to their captors and to themselves, which invests their servitude with peculiar horrors.

"Nearly all the revolutions that have occurred at Para are directly or indirectly traceable to the spirit of revenge with which the bloody expeditions of the early slave-hunters are associated in the minds of the natives and mixed bloods throughout the country."

As the aborigines are no longer directly enslaved, they are *daily pressed* for the service of the army and navy.

The large river *canoes* are rudely constructed crafts, with stem and stern square,

the after-part rises out of the water like that of a Chinese junk; over their poop there is a round-house, generally made of thatch, for protection against the sun and the dew, and under which hammocks for sleeping are swung; sometimes, there is a similar round-house over the bows; there is also a sort of elevated spar-deck. The steersman generally sits upon the roof of the after round-house. These rude vessels are well enough adapted to their purpose of floating with the tide.

In one part of the city, when beasts are slaughtered for markets, vast numbers of vultures are observed perched upon the trees, or flying indolently in the air. Along the margin of the river, both morning and evening, great numbers of people may be seen bathing. Men, women, and children, belonging to the lower classes, may be seen at the same moment diving, plunging, and swimming, in different directions.

Ponta das Pedras is the principal landing-place, where there are usually numerous canoes, and aborigines conversing in the various dialects of the Amazon, and keeping or delivering parrots, macaws, and some other birds of gorgeous plumage, and occasionally monkeys and serpents. They also bring for sale, Brazil nuts, cacao, vanilla, annatto, sarsaparilla, cinnamon, tapioca, balsam of copaiba in pots, coarse dried fish in packages, and baskets of fruits, in infinite variety, both green and dry, with immense quantities of gum-elastic shoes; suspended on long poles.

Close beside the palace there are the walls of a half-erected theatre, commenced 1775. The prison, in the same neighbourhood, bears the date of 1775.

The *juiz de direito* is the chief officer of the police, who examines all passports, and gives a licence of residence.

No monks of any orders are left. The money expended in the erection of the five monasteries in Para, appropriated to secular use, must have been immense.

The cathedral of Para, said by Mr. Kidder to be the largest religious edifice in the empire, was commenced in 1720, and completed and consecrated in 1775 by a bishop, attended by the monks, magnates, and people. Like most of the other churches it is built in the form of a cross.

The *population*\* of the Comarca of Para, or Belem, in thirty-two villas, seventeen hamlets, and five missionary stations, is stated by Baena, in 1839, as follows:—Free people, 90,767; slaves, 26,961=117,728. Comarca of the great island of Joanes Marajos, in five villas and six hamlets: free people, 10,689; slaves, 2040=12,739. In the Comarca of the Rio Negro, in nine villas and thirty-eight hamlets: free people, 17,881; slaves, 962=18,843.—Total of settled inhabitants in 1839, 149,851.

\* The Marquis of San Joas da Palma, former governor of Matto Grosso, estimated the number of the aborigines of Brazil at above 1,000,000; of which the by far greater part are in the province of Para and Matto Grosso.

## COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION OF PARA.

PARA enjoys one great advantage over every other sea-port town in Brazil, from its unparalleled intercourse by water with the interior. The commercial resources of this country, and the admirable trading position of the city are of the first rank. But the men and people to bring forth the elements of profit and civilisation are wanting. Some Glasgow merchants opened the trade with great spirit, but their property, to the value of about 70,000*l.* sterling, was most flagrantly pillaged during the revolt in 1835. Some American citizens have instituted saw-mills at Maguerv, in the neighbourhood. The cotton-wools of Para are admirable. Caoutchouc is abundant, and made into shoes, &c. The following are the articles enumerated by Baena as those exported from Para, viz. :—

"Cotton, rice (large grained), ditto (small), oil of Andiroba, castor-oil, copaiva-palm, rum, spirits of aniseed, Indian-rubber, painted fruit shell vessels, cocoas of various kinds, cacao, cloves, coffee, crajina, hides, sweet chestnut, cinnamon, horns, castor-beans, horses, sweetmeats, farina, tapioca, isinglass, guarana, gums of various sorts, gergelin (*ben oil-seed*), guaruba, tatai-issica, earthenware of Cameta, honey, wax, maquiras, Indian-corn, puriri (spice-nut), piassaba fibres, piassaba cordage. Choice woods, amongst which are rosewood, zebra-wood, and lignum-vitre, hoops made of creepers, oars, netted hammocks, cotton-spun cloth, sarsaparilla, sumauma, tallow, tanquin-beans, tobacco, tana, tacuaris (cane), tabocas, anatto, calves'-skins, hides, vanilla, Peruvian-bark, tar, turtle-butter, and isinglass."

The ports to which the above goods are chiefly exported are:—Lisbon, Oporto, Gibraltar, Salem, Nantes, New York, Liverpool, London, Alexandria, Barbadoes, Cayenne, Maranham, Ceara, and Pernambuco: the exportation, coastwise, is not accounted for with exactitude. Mr. Baena states the value of exports during the following years to be as under :—

Dollars.		Dollars.
In 1789, to 286,085 619		In 1816, to 578,928 575
1796, 297,429 127		1819, 452,715 633
1799, 343,672 853		1827, 488,253 758
1806, 785,323 941		

*Inland Trade.*—While in other parts of Brazil the interchange of goods is impeded by a want of good roads, canals, and navigable rivers, Baena observes,

"The whole province of Para is thrown open in all directions and free from every impediment. Its highways and by-ways are all by water, on bays, rivers, lakes, and creeks, and will remain so as long as the same laws of nature will rule our globe. Nothing is more self-evident than that with such happy topographical facilities, and the fertility of its soil, and the variety of its productions, this province is destined at an early day to carry on a commerce of vast importance. The canoes in 1839 generally employed, carried from 1000 arrobas to above 2000 arrobas, or about forty-five to fifty tons, and the number of their oarsmen were from five to nine Indians. The river barges are only of a moderate date, and are decidedly much more advantageous on such distant voyages."

The towns of Cameta, Vigia, Macapa, Monte-Allegre, Lantarem, Obidos, Tari Assu, and Barra do Rio Negro are the trading places of the interior, but Tari Assu exports nearly all its cotton and cacao to Maranham.

RETURNS of the British and Foreign Trade at the Port of Para, for the Year ending the 5th of January, 1845.

## INWARDS.

NATIONS.	Number of Ships.	Register Tonnage.	Number of Men.	Value of Cargoes in British Sterling.
		Tons.		£
British	1	1,154	81	10,000
Portuguese	14	2,560	277	15,400
French	5	1,040	70	14,714
United States	24	1,520	244	17,100
Hamburg	2	524	72	2,745
Denmark	2	120	14	
Tuscany	1	140	11	500
Spain	1	170	7	325
Belgium	1	140	1	1,540
Hanover	1	140	10	
Total	61	11,430	770	60,024

The Danish and Hamburg ships and two other foreign ones, were chartered here to take cargoes for English account to foreign ports.

The crop has been very short this year, and many ships have sailed in consequence, both for Europe and the United States, only half of two thirds loaded.

## BRITISH and Foreign Trade—continued.

NATIONS.	OUTWARDS.			SHIPS IN PORT.		
	Number of Ships.	Register Tonnage.	Number of Men.	Value of Cargoes in British Sterling.	Of what Nations.	No.
		Tons.		£		
British	4	1,002	73	17,000	country	
Portuguese	15	2,700	293	13,400	United States	3
French	5	1,040	70	2,000	Portuguese	2
United States	27	1,520	261	52,714	English	1
Hamburg	2	524	72	3,817	Hamburg	1
Denmark	2	120	17	10,740		
Tuscany	1	140	11	1,100		
Spain	11	170	9	745		
Belgium	2	281	10	3,000		
Hanover	1	140	10	3,747		
Total	70	11,045	774	117,505		4

The coasting trade between this port and that of Maranhão is carried on by three small ships, who have made collectively, within the year, nineteen voyages inwards and nineteen outwards, and discharging at this port foreign merchandise, during this period, for value of £ 3,000.

They have loaded at this port produce during the said period, for Maranhão, for value of 23,700.

During the year we have had the arrival of nineteen steam packets from Rio de Janeiro, and who touch on their voyage here and back, at the intermediate ports of Bahia, Alagoas, Pernambuco, Ceará, and Maranhão.

BRITISH CONSULATE, PARA, January, 5, 1845.

The general revenue of the province of Para for the year 1844 only produced 142 contos de reis, or 14,791*l.* British sterling; the government expenses for the same period, including troops and navy, amounted to 23,958*l.*; deficiency, 9167*l.* supplied from Rio de Janeiro.

The sugar and coffee plantations do not produce sufficient for home consumption, and supplies of both are imported from the southern provinces.

The imports are all descriptions of manufactured cotton goods, silks, hardware, wines, spirits, porter, salt, flour, salt provisions, furniture, olive-oil, gunpowder, iron in bars, lead, cordage, sail-cloth, &c.

The only manufactures carried on in this province are those of ordinary cotton cloth for sacks and hammocks; Indian-rubber is worked into shoes and into different forms.

There are no public works carrying on in the province, and all those which were formerly executed are fast going to decay.

The naval force on the Para river is only one brig of eight guns and six schooners of from four to six guns.

The military force of the province is reduced to 1300 troops of the line and 1200 militia, but the latter only exists on paper in the government offices.

## CHAPTER VIII.

### PROVINCES OF MARANHAM, PIAHY, CEARA, AND RIO GRANDE.

The province of Maranham is bounded on the west by Para, with the sea to the north, Piahy to the east, and Goyaz on the south. The River Maranham gives its name to this province. It was first entered by Pinzon in 1500; thirty years afterwards the country was erected into a captaincy; but the first settlement was made by Ravadiere, a Huguenot, who sailed from Bretagne in 1612. Several expeditions having been made to the country, which either failed or perished, Ravadiere and his companions, erected a fort on the present site of Maranham, and built a warehouse and other houses. The French were expelled some years afterwards by the Portuguese; it was afterwards occupied by the Dutch. The early history of the province is a record of misfortunes, cruelties, and nearly at all times of the slave trade.

The coast of Maranham is rendered dangerous by shallows, and, for sailing vessels, by the currents and winds. The borders of its numerous rivers are considered fruitful, and it has certainly prospered, when compared to many other parts. Indigenous fruits are abundant. Cotton and rice appear more attended to than any other products. Rice is said to be far better adapted to the soil than the sugar-cane. The province is said to be rich in minerals. Fish of excellent quality is abundant. Sheep, cattle, and horses, multiply fast. The Itapicuru is its largest river. It is rapid, but navigable in the middle parts, by flat-bottomed barges, in the lower by small sailing vessels, and in the upper by canoes. Cotton and rice are the chief crops grown on its banks. It flows down in many parts through a fertile country.

**THE CITY OF MARANHAM.**—On approaching the coast from the sea, there is a lighthouse at the base of the mountain or hill of Itacolumi, fifty miles from the city. There is another lighthouse on the island of Santa Anna. The bay upwards is decked with numerous small islands.

The village of Alcantara, on the mainland, and the Fort de San Marcos, on the Island of Maranham are then passed, with its battery and telegraph. At Fort San Antonio, situated on the Ponta das Areas, near the city, ships are hailed. The channel leading to the anchorage is intricate and winding.

The city of San Luis de Maranham is situated in 2 deg. 31 min. south latitude, and 44 deg. 16 min. west longitude, on the north-western extremity of the

island of the same name, which is only separated from the main land by a narrow channel called the Maranhão River. Its population is estimated at 33,000 including a few English and French commercial houses. The city is divided into two parishes, and contains thirteen churches and chapels, three monasteries, one *recolhimento of educandas*, and six hospitals, of which the Misericórdia is the principal. It has a lyceum, a Latin school, two primary schools for boys, two for girls, four private schools, and an ecclesiastical seminary, in one of the monasteries. As a city, it ranks as the fourth in the empire.

Maranhão is said to be better built than any other city of Brazil. Mr. Kidder, in 1844, says, —

"It exhibits a general neatness and an air of enterprise, which rarely appears in the other towns of the empire. There are, moreover, within its bounds but few huts and indifferent houses. None of the churches appear unusually large or sumptuous, but many of the private dwellings are of a superior order. The style of construction is at once elegant and durable. The walls are massive, being composed of stone broken fine and laid in cement. Although the town does not occupy a large extent of ground, yet the surface it covers is very unequal. Its site extends over two hills, and consequently a valley. The rise and descent in the streets are in many places very abrupt. Scarcely any carriages are in use, and corresponding to this circumstance, there is only one good carriage road in the entire vicinity. That road leads a short distance out of town. The *cadeira* is but little known here as a means of conveyance. The *rede*, or hammock, is generally used as a means of easy locomotion. It is very common, both in Maranhão and Pará, to see ladies in this manner taking their *passeio* or promenade. Gentlemen in health do not often make a public appearance in this style, although it is generally conceded that they are quite fond of swinging in their hammocks at home."

The streets of Maranhão are laid out in straight lines; and by the agency of wind and rain, they are kept clean. The pavements are composed of a conglomerate sandstone, the same that is used for buildings; but as they have no gradings, nor even smooth stones for side walks, they are very tiresome and unpleasant to foot passengers. The town contains several ornamental squares, some of which are bordered with trees.

One of the most picturesque walks within the precincts of the city, is to the public cemetery. The English have also a Protestant cemetery.

CONSUL'S RETURN OF THE TRADE OF MARANHÃO FOR THE YEAR 1841 (being an average Year).

DESCRIPTION	ARRIVALS				DEPARTURES			
	Vessels	Tons	Crews	Import Value of Cargoes	Vessels	Tons	Crews	Import Value of Cargoes
	number	number	number	£ s d.	number	number	number	£ s d.
British	23	4314	397	236,324 2 8	22	7,744	277	167,215 12 3
Brazilian	43	4396	372	79,642 2 6	32	7,344	623	46,370 0 8
Portuguese	13	3496	209	53,971 16 3	16	2,506	153	32,062 10 0
Spanish	19	2602	213	64,667 13 9	18	2,014	199	31,670 7 6
French	8	1666	173	67,661 13 0	8	1,906	179	31,009 12 0
American	19	2473	170	33,677 11 9	19	2,329	199	6,316 18 0
Hannover	1	160	11	11,416 0 6	2	720	27	2,097 18 8
Belgian	2	236	12	7,203 0 6	2	136	32	2,009 5 0
Total	134	23,654	1799	359,196 6 1	132	26,334	1,502	319,432 9 9

Notes.—Of the 23 British vessels that arrived there were from Great Britain (with merchandise) 17, from 1, total 18; from Rio de Janeiro (in ballast) 4, from Pernambuco (in ballast) 1, from Pará (with Pará produce) 1, from Pernambuco (in ballast) 1, total 23.—Of the 23 British vessels that departed, there were for Great Britain (with cotton and oil &c. produce) 15, for Pará with part of inward cargo 7, for Rio de Janeiro (with troops) 1, for do. (in ballast) 1, total 24.



The PROVINCE of PIAUHY lies to the east of Maranhão. It is divided into five comarcas, three of which are said to be kept in an orderly state of administration. The others are usually in the most unsafe condition. This province has but twenty leagues of sea-coast; but it extends to the south and inland about 400 miles. It is generally level, and in some parts undulated. It has extensive unwooded plains, with large herds of cattle. Silver, lead, and iron mines are said to abound. The soil in many parts is well adapted for the cultivation of mandioca, rice, maize, cotton, and sugar-canes. Its principal river is the Parahiba, which flows into the sea by several intricate channels. Its capital is Oeiras, with about 5000 inhabitants. There is no seaport for foreign trade, but it carries on some coasting traffic.

The PROVINCE of RIO GRAND DO NORTE lies between Parahiba and Ceará. Its coast is uniformly low and sandy; but inland it is described as undulated, and its forests are said to afford the best Brazil wood, and many drugs. The soil is not generally fertile; but the climate is considered healthy. It produces cotton, sugar-cane, rice, and several other articles; the rearing of cattle is in some parts a principal object.

NATAL, the capital, is situated on the right bank of a river, near its mouth. It is an old town, but its population is small. It was a place of importance during the Dutch wars, and its fortress, by which the city is still defended, was then considered the strongest in Brazil. The port admits no larger vessels than 150 tons burden. The foreign commerce of the province is inconsiderable, and there is no prospect of its improvement. Within the limits of this province is Cape St. Roque, which is the north-eastern point of the coast of South America. A large rock marks the extremity of this cape.\*

PROVINCE of CEARÁ.—This large province is faced chiefly with white sand-hills, but they do not extend inland. Cotton and dye-woods are the principal exports. The cattle are considered among the best in breed in the empire, and are driven to supply the markets of Pernambuco and Ceará. The carnauba palm, *caryophyllus*, is a beautiful tree, and is said to rival the cocoa palms. They also furnish food, building materials, and raiment. Besides the edible nut, or the fruit, the *palmito*, the tender extremity of the flowering branch, is deemed delicious eating. These palms have trunks remarkably regular and strong, and serving either for fuel or building timber.

"The great natural advantages of this province," says Mr. Kiddle, "must be noted among the existing causes of its low state of improvement. The stern necessity,

\* The island of Fernando de Noronha, which lies about seventy leagues north-east from Cape St. Roque, in south latitude 3 deg. 56 min. This island has been successively under the dominion of Portugal, Holland, France, and Brazil. It is about twenty miles in circumference. Many little islets are divided from the principal island, and from each other by narrow channels. They are all rocky and barren, although frequented by vast numbers of sea-fowl. There is good fishing round it; and it has two harbours, but not very safe in stormy weather, and looks at a distance like a great church with a steeple. It has long been a place of exile and imprisonment. The Portuguese had formerly no less than seven forts. No woman is allowed to land on this island. There is a garrison for preventing the escape of criminals.

'work or die,' never disturbs the day dreams of the Brazilian, as he yawns in his hammock during the bright hours of sunshine. The great mass of the lower classes live as they list. Their wants are few and simple, and to a great degree conformed to the spontaneous productions of nature. Multitudes of Indians inhabit Ceara, in a state of semi-barbarism. As a general rule, they are idle and vicious, living chiefly upon indigenous fruits, or those which are cultivated with scarcely any trouble—but seeking occasional plunder."

The *melancia*, or *water-melon*, is produced here in profusion. These melons are eaten as a principal article of food, especially by the Indians and mixed races. They are so abundant, as to be sold frequently at the rate of twenty cents per hundred. For a penny may often be purchased as much as would feed a man for a week.

The freshets and the droughts are considered the scourges of these parts.

The province of Ceara contains, by estimation, 180,000 inhabitants. In 1841, it possessed thirty-one primary schools, frequented by 830 pupils; and Latin schools, with forty-six pupils. The House of Correction, belonging to the province, was occupied by eighteen delinquents. Its prisons were few, and generally insufficient to prevent the escape of criminals. The following is the official list of crimes committed during the year, between July, 1840, and July, 1841:—Murders, seventy-two; attempt to murder, fifteen; threat, one; serious wounds, twenty; light wounds, twenty-four; physical injuries, four; robbery, ten; theft, seventeen; rape, three; calumny and injury, eight; use of prohibited arms, two; prevarication, one; disobedience, fifteen; defalcation, two; abuse of authority, one; sedition, one:—total, 196.

The town of Ceara is situated in 3 deg. 42 min. 58 sec. south latitude, and 38 deg. 34 min. west longitude. Its port is difficult to find, from there being generally a thick haze over the land. Its landmarks are the point of Micoripe, on the south, and the inland mountain-peaks of Mararanguape, to the north. These are the only high mountains seen near the coast north of Bahia. They mark the termination of the great Serra do Mar, which ranges through at least twenty degrees of latitude, in some parts approaching near the ocean, in others inland.

Ceara is frequently called Fortaleza, after an old fortress erected near to defend the harbour. Little of the city is visible from the sea, except this fort and the few huts which line its sides. On the left of the town there is a small river, whose banks are adorned with *coqueiros*.

The public buildings are not large, and are constructed in the usual Brazilian manner. The city does not contain a convent, nor any monastic edifice. This remark applies to the whole of Ceara, but to no other province in Brazil. The only finished church in Ceara is that of Nossa Senhora do Rosario, the especial protectress of the negroes. That of the Conception, frequented by the whites, was a few years ago pulled down, in order to be rebuilt on a larger scale; but the work stopped when the walls were about half erected, and still remains in that condition.

The Bay of Ceara opens to the north, forming a regular and spacious semi-circular form. The harbour is protected and screened by a reef of rocks under water. It is said to become annually shallower from the sand filling it up.

Mr. Kidder says, in 1842,—

"At the time of our arrival, a few coasting-smacks and an English brig were all the vessels in port. The landing is nowhere good, on account of the heavy surf that continually breaks upon the strand. Adapted to this, the pilot-boat in which I went on shore was guarded by strong outriggers to prevent capsizing, but even then did not willingly come in contact with the shore."

After conveying passengers from the ship to a fordable depth, they are landed in a *paviola*, a kind of chair elevated on poles, and carried by four men in the same manner as a *bier*.

The PROVINCE OF PARAHIBA comprehends the larger portion of the old captaincy of Itamaraca, and extends west nearly 200 miles to the boundary of Ceara. The River Paraíba, or Parahyba, which rises in the Serra do Jabitaca, flows to the north-east, and falls into the Atlantic by two channels, divided by the island of St. Bento. The coast of Parahiba extends about sixty miles along the shores of the sea and bays of the town.

The absence of industry and the state of morals in this province has been severely animadverted upon in Brazil, and instead of justice being enforced by the laws, it is said that parties take not summary justice, but revenge into their own hands. Religious observances, fêtes, and processions, are, however, common.

Mr. Kidder, who gives the most recent account of this province, sailed to it by a singularly-built vessel, a sort of catamaran, called in Brazil, a *jangada*.

They sailed by moonlight, with a tolerable breeze from the land, and as these coasting craft pass usually within the reefs which lie off the shore, they seldom encounter a rough sea. He passed the several little ports of Barras Pontas, Pedros Guyanna, Gracire, Pildinhu, &c.

Every village along the coast was adorned with its grove of cocon trees. Several *jangadas* engaged in fishing were also passed. The coast presented sandy beaches, now and then intercepted by perpendicular bluffs of red soil, from twenty to sixty feet high, over which, to their verge, grew shrubs. On doubling Cape Blanco, he was landed at Tambuin, only six miles, across the country from Parahiba, whereas the voyage by sea would have been thirty to forty miles round another cape. Not being able to procure horses, he, with some others walked to the city of Parahiba.

CITY OF PARAHIBA.—The harbour of this town is ten miles below, within the bar, over which vessels of considerable burden may pass, and smaller vessels ascend to the town; the river navigation upwards is performed in rude boats or canoes.

"The river is very winding, and is not navigable beyond the present anchorage. Canoes go up a long distance, although in the summer season the bed of the river becomes dry beyond twenty leagues. Its prevailing course is north-west, and the town is situated upon the southern bank. One of the finest buildings it contains is a *new*

*trapiche*, or government warehouse. In front of it were three English vessels anchored, loading with cotton and Brazil wood. They were the only vessels in port."

Extending from the river, two streets contain the principal buildings and commercial establishments of the lower town. Several houses were then in process of erection, rents were high, and landed property had recently been on the rise. The number of inhabitants is less than in the upper town. The elevation of the latter above the water is about 200 feet, and rises rather abruptly. The military arsenal, a large yellow building, is beautifully situated, in a level area, between the two towns. The public edifices of the upper town and lower town, are built in the style usual in the Brazilian cities, and the treasury has in front a high flight of steps by which it is entered. The streets are wide, and paved with a kind of clay slate, much worn. The old *gelousias*, suspended from projecting cornices of thick carved stone, are still seen at Parahiba, which in its general aspect, is like our towns.

Cotton and sugar are the principal exports of this province. The sugar estates do not extend far towards the interior, on account of the expense of conducting their products to market. What sugar is made beyond the circuit of from fifteen to twenty leagues, is consumed in the form of *rapadura*, as the unclarified article is denominated. It is generally moulded in small cakes. The kind of beer, or spirit, called *caxaça*, is increasing both as regards its manufacture and in the quantity drunk.

A great many persons, of Indian descent, are seen in Parahiba, although it is often difficult to distinguish them from the Portuguese on the one hand, and the negroes on the other, with both of which races they are amalgamated.

#### TRADE AND NAVIGATION OF PARAHIBA.

EXPORTS from the Province of Parahiba during the Year, terminated December, 31, 1841, together with their estimated Value in Sterling at the place and time of Shipment.

PORTS.	COTTON.					VALUE.			SUGAR.		
	bags.	tons.	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.	£	s.	d.	cases.	barrels.	bags.
Liverpool	22,111					85,253	19	3	114	34	1,750
Palmerston									202	153	6,700
Calcutta											3,000
Hamburg						311	2	11			
Breite									34	54	2,400
Total	22,111	1,400	2	1	6	85,564	2	1	878	317	11,050

#### EXPORTS—continued.

PORTS.	SUGAR.				VALUE.			HIDES.			VALUE.		
	tons.	cwt.	qrs.	lbs.	£	s.	d.	number.	£	s.	d.		
Liverpool	270	10	2		1,054	12	11	17,141	7317	10	0		
Palmerston	234	2			10,506	13	9						
Calcutta	214	13			3,470	15	4						
Hamburg								3,000	1312	10	0		
Breite.								400	173	0	0		
Total	718	25	2		15,030	0	5	20,541	9600	0	0		

N.B. In addition to the above, a considerable quantity of specie and sugar, as also a few bags of cotton, have been smuggled with the connivance of the Custom-house officers, who receive half the amount of which the revenue is thus defrauded.

Average rate of exchange during the year, 20/0 reas per pound sterling.

SHOWING the Amount of Produce Exported from Parahiba do Norte, during the Year ended December 31, 1844, to British Ports in British Bottoms; ditto to Foreign Ports in British Bottoms; and lastly, to Foreign Ports in Foreign Bottoms.

PORTS.	SUGAR				VALUE		COTTON	VALUE		HIDES	VALUE	
	tons	cwt.	qrs	lbs.	£	s. d.		£	s. d.	number	£	s. d.
To British ports in British bottoms	1173	6	1	4	16,779	3 6	33,311	80,543	13 2	17,161	7,217	10 0
To foreign ports in British bottoms	244	12	1	25	1,154	9 6						
To foreign ports in foreign bottoms	716	2	1	20	12,811	8 8	81	311	3 11	3,400	1,387	13 0
Total	2133	18		29	31,021	3 2	33,392	80,766	2 1	20,561	9,604	0 0

TONNAGE Employed in the Export Trade of Parahiba do Norte during the Year, terminated December 31, 1844.

NATIONS	Number of Vessels	Number of Crews	Tonnage	All for ballast on entering, with the exception of two British vessels, which brought one 300 and the other 200 barrels of cod, each value 750d
British	24	319	4037	
Austrian	3	24	319	
Hamburgese	1	5	73	
Total	27	347	6629	

Gross Return of British and Foreign Trade at the principal Ports within the Consulate of Parahiba during the Year ending December 31, 1844.

#### PORT OF PARAHIBA.

NATIONS.	ARRIVED.				DEPARTED.			
	Number of Vessels	Tonnage	Number of Crew.	Invoice Value of Cargoes	Number of Vessels	Tonnage	Number of Crew.	Invoice Value of Cargoes
British	22	5627	265	729	24	6627	314	161,315
Austrian	3	319	24		2	319	24	12,811
Hamburgese	1	73	5		1	73	5	1,709
Total	26	6279	317	729	27	6729	347	174,835

## CHAPTER IX.

### PROVINCES OF PERNAMBUCO AND ALAGOAS.

THE province of Pernambuco has constituted one, if not the most important, part of the Brazilian empire since the period of the Dutch conquest. It abounds with many good harbours, and the soil is very generally fertile. Its capital has been called the Tripoli of America.

The province of Pernambuco, as reduced by the separation of Alagoas, is divided into thirteen comarcas, viz., Recife, Cabo, Rio Formoso, San Antao, Bonito, Limociro, Nazareth, Puo d'Alho, Goyanna, Brejo, Garanhuns, Flores, and Boa Vista; the free population of the whole is stated by Mr. Cowper to amount to 600,020 souls (exclusive of foreigners); the basis of this calculation is the census

taken in 1812, the period of the election of the legislative assembly of 1816, which gave for the whole province, 120,004 hearths, and upon the calculation made of there being five persons to each hearth: viz., the husband, wife, two children, and one domestic. This last census, according to the best informed persons, is as nearly exact as can be ascertained. The number of slaves is by some calculated to exceed by two-thirds, the free population, others increase this estimate, but the former proportion may approximate more closely to the true number. The greater portion of the slaves are employed in the 512 sugar plantations, which this province contains, and in about 200 small *engenhos* in the western *comarcas*, where the coarser kind of sugar is manufactured for the consumption of the inhabitants of the *Sertão* (or mountainous regions), in the provinces of Piauh, Ceara, &c. The other predial slaves are employed in the cultivation of cotton, mandioca, vegetables, &c. In the *comarca* of the Recife, which possesses many extensive plantations of sugar-cane: the cultivation of farinha, vegetables, fruit, &c., for the consumption of the Recife and Olinda, with their suburbs, forms a gainful pursuit to the agricultural people. The island of Itamaracá, in this *comarca*, is remarkably fertile, producing tropical vegetables of every description, and is celebrated for the superior flavour of its grapes and other fruits.

The *comarcas* of Cabo and Rio Formoso possess the greatest number of sugar *engenhos*, having a considerable extent of sea-coast, and many rivers with tributary streams. The facility of transporting the produce to the Recife, offers an advantage, to the proprietors of the plantations, of much importance. In the latter *comarca* is the small town of Una, so notorious by the situation of its small but secure harbour, in which the slave-vessels may with safety land their unhappy cargoes. The municipality of Sirenhaem is famed for its fruitful soil, the small river of the same name running through the valley irrigates the land, and adds to its fertility, especially during the dry seasons. In the *comarcas* of Nazareth and Puro-d'Alho are some sugar *engenhos*, many cotton plantations, and extensive fields of farinha de mandioca. The *comarcas* of Bonito and Limociro have a few sugar estates; in the latter, the cultivation of cotton is principally attended to. The *comarca* of Goianna, named from the town of that name, formerly a city of much importance, has a considerable number of large sugar *engenhos*; most of them have the advantage of water-conveyance by means of the River Goianna, at whose mouth is the small port of Catuama, another favourite spot at which the slave-merchants order their vessels to disembark their cargoes. At Pedras de Frego, situated at the line of division between this *comarca* and Parahiba, is held the greatest cattle-fair in this or the adjoining provinces; the town is, in consequence, rising in importance. The *sertão* of the province comprises an extent, from north to south, of fifty leagues, and 117 leagues from east to west. Many parts of the interior, far west, were little

known till the year 1815, since which period, it has increased in wealth and prosperity. The Sertenagos are a fine muscular race; sober, steady, honest, and indefatigable in their occupations, either attending to their horses and cattle, of which they have considerable herds, or occupied in their cotton, or vegetable plantations. This district is comprised in the comarcas of Brejo, Garanhuns, Flores, and Boa Vista: in the comarca of Brejo the most valuable quality of Brazil cotton is produced; yet the distance, fifty leagues, by land from the Recife, the port of shipment, occasions a serious expense. The products of these districts—cotton, hides, &c.—are carried to the Recife on horses, each animal laden with two bags of cotton, weighing four to five arrobas, or 150 lbs. each bag; hides and other articles in proportionate weight; the valleys in the other comarcas of the *sertão* are very fertile; Enci is the most distant, being 180 leagues west-north-west from the Recife. This extensive district is, in general, visited septennially by drought, the earth is then parched up, the rivers and the streams are dry, and sustenance for man or beast is with difficulty obtained.

The sudden change of temperature common in other climates, is rare in Pernambuco, especially during the summer months, at which period the weather is delightful:—in the rainy season, some days occur when the atmosphere is charged with haze and mist, rendering the sun invisible; some minutes before the rain falls the clouds descend, thick and black; the air is oppressively close, the heaving of the sea is suspended, and a gloomy calmness prevails,—sure prognostics of the approaching rain, which shortly pours down in torrents, refreshing the parched earth, and fertilizing the soil.

The provincial government has for the last seven years, effected improvements of the principal roads to the interior; opening one to San Antonio, and the neighbouring towns south-west, is proceeding rapidly. On this road, a long and high suspension bridge has been constructed across the valley of a turbulent river; the first bridge of the kind in the empire. The roads and bridges to the southward comarcas, are also attended to, and considerable sums were expended in their repairs; various improvements are also taking place in the city of Pernambuco, not only in adorning it, but also rendering it more salubrious; a company has been formed to convey purer water into it than the inhabitants have been accustomed to drink, by underground pipes, from an exhaustless spring at Ipopucas, seven miles distant, and introduced into every quarter of the city. In various parts, fountains are to be erected for general use and public ornament, and it is in contemplation to supply each dwelling with water by means of pipes. This city is now enabled to maintain its rank in the empire, as the third of importance, and as the capital of a province so fertile and magnificent as Pernambuco: the products of which exported during the last five years, viz., 1840 to the end of 1844, through the Recife, were,—

	Units
Sugar to foreign ports, average each year . . . . .	30,048
To ports in Brazil . . . . .	4,109
Total . . . . .	<hr/> 34,157

The exports of cotton to foreign ports, averaged 32,279 bags, of about 160 lbs. each; and that of hides, the average number, exported from the province, was 72,500.

There are, however, drawbacks on the progress of agricultural industry in this province. In the interior, the spirit and influence of practices of feudal origin prevail; private animosities, aggravated by political feelings, enrage families, until vengeance is satiated by the *removal* of the offending party. Even in the towns these diabolical passions occasion strife and wickedness.

The following interesting account of the sugar plantations or *engenhos* of Pernambuco was, in 1846, furnished to the British consul by M. A. de Mornay, a gentleman, who, from his occupation as a civil engineer, has frequent opportunities of observation:—

“In the province of Pernambuco, the sugar *engenhos* are situated almost altogether along the coast; and one is surprised in travelling through the country to find such a complete chain of them, not only along the main roads, or rather tracks, but along numberless cross-tracks, which cut the land in all directions, and extend as far as twenty or thirty miles inland. Immediately behind the land occupied by the *engenhos*, is a strip of land, varying very much in width, averaging about ten leagues, or thirty miles. The soil is similar to that of the sugar districts, and it is covered with a luxuriant forest of fine timber trees. Behind this again, is the country called the *Sertao*, or *Catinga*, where the cotton is grown, and which supplies all the cattle and horses for the use of the *engenhos*, and for general consumption along the coasts. There are, however, but two natural divisions in the soil and climate of the province. The land which lies along the coast, together with the forest land, forms one division; and the other is the *Sertao*, which comprises the whole of the interior. The soil of the former is a rich clay, or fine loam, exceedingly fertile, abounding in small rivulets and springs, and refreshed with rain at intervals during the dry season, and where it has not been cut away for cultivation, densely covered with wood. The soil of the latter is compact and sandy, and the climate very dry, the trees appear stunted, and are very thinly scattered over the ground; it is, however, very productive after the heavy rains of winter have fallen.

“The *Sertanejos* chiefly plant Indian corn, and a kind of kidney bean, which form their principal food. It sometimes happens in the *sertao* that a winter passes without rain falling, and sometimes two or three dry years follow each other, in which case the inhabitants suffer greatly from hunger and thirst, and whole families die of starvation, and sometimes in procuring food in the wood, they die of eating some poisonous root, and this is not of infrequent occurrence. These



seccas are said to occur once in about ten years. The rivers always dry up in the summer, and for water during that season they depend upon the rains of winter, which are collected in large artificial ponds; or, if in the neighbourhood of a considerable river, they dig wells in the dry bed. The population may be said to be divided into two distinct bodies, and the distinction is not made between the white and black, but between the slave population and the free; very little distinction being made on account of colour. The reason probably is, that there are few families who are not tainted more or less with a mixture of negro blood. The free population of the sugar district is divided into three classes, the *Senhor d'Engenho*, the *Lavrador*, and the *Morador*. The *Senhor d'Engenho* is the owner of the land, the mill, &c., and he is also the sugar manufacturer; he plants the chief part of the cane himself, but as he can always make more sugar than his own plantations will produce, he invites agriculturists who have a few slaves, to live on the lands of the *engenho*, for the purpose of planting cane, to be ground at the mill, and made into sugar, half of which is delivered over to the *Lavrador*, the other being kept as his own share. There are also *Senhores d'Engenho*, who do not possess the land; they erect the dwelling-house, mill, &c., and work the land for a certain number of years, generally eight to twelve; at the end of that time all the buildings, works, &c., belong to the owner of the land, and they are considered sufficiently remunerated for the use of the soil. The *Lavrador* is the cane planter who lives on the land of the *Senhor d'Engenho*, land and house-rent free. As well as cane, he is allowed to plant mandioca, and any thing for his own consumption. He delivers his cane at the mill, and there receives his moiety of the sugar. That of *Lavrador* is considered quite a gentlemanly employment, and men of good family, who do not possess, or who have not the means of working an *engenho*, think it no degradation to follow it. There are, however, *Lavradores* of all grades, in colour and respectability; some plant very extensively their plantations, producing as much as fifty tons of sugar yearly, while those of others will produce no more than one or two tons.

"The *Morador* is a kind of tenant at will, he also pays no rent, but builds his own hut or shed. Both the *Lavrador* and the *Morador* are so far dependent on the *Senhor d'Engenho*, that in the elections they are completely controlled by him; but on those estates where the owner has some government appointment (generally in the police) or has acquired a power independent of the government, by allowing to live on his estates, and protecting assassins and other bad characters, the *Morador*, if one of these protected criminals, is completely in the power of the *Senhor d'Engenho*, and ready to obey him in every thing, even in the commission of the most atrocious crime.

"The social condition of the population in the sugar district is very peculiar, for with a very liberal constitution, its actual state makes it appear to be governed on the feudal system. With all the machinery of the law apparently in

force, it is in reality very little respected by the majority, the lower orders only fearing the Senhor d'Engenho on whose estate they live, and the Senhor d'Engenho only fearing one more powerful than himself. It is usual for a man after committing a murder to go to a Senhor d'Engenho and beg his protection, and unless he has private reasons for not doing so, he is always ready to padrinhar, 'godfather' the criminal, thus adding to his power.

"A rough estimate of the number of engenhos in the province gives about 600, and they occupy about an equal number of square leagues, or one square league each engenho. One square league of land is ample for four engenhos, so that this belt of land now occupied by sugar establishments, is capable of receiving four times its present number, and if the whole of the land suitable to the growth of cane were put under cultivation, eight times the number might very well exist. Each engenho produces on an average fifty-five cases of clayed sugar annually, fifty of white, and five of brown, or moscovado, which are equal to forty-two tons of white, and four and one quarter tons of brown, or 21,600 tons of white, and 2550 tons of brown, for the entire produce of the province (this is a very low estimate). Each engenho, with sufficient hands, and with their present rude mode of cultivation, might produce at the very least, thrice as much as at present, and if the whole of the land suitable to the growth of the sugar-cane were put under cultivation, the province would yield sixteen times what it does at present, or 396,000 tons of white, and 40,800 tons of moscovado.

"The number of slaves is various on different engenhos, but the average may be taken at thirty for field blacks, and ten for house and other blacks, and the average number of blacks belonging to the Lavradores about twelve, making fifty-two, the average number on each engenho, or 31,200 for the entire black population in the sugar district, not including those in the capital or villages. To work an engenho effectively near the capital, forty slaves are considered a fair number, but far in the country, if the land be well wooded, twenty-five blacks will produce an equal effect, on account of the facility of procuring fuel and wood for fencing, and the land being more productive. There are engenhos in the virgin forests with as few as fifteen field blacks, and even less; the soil there is so exceedingly productive, hence the possibility of working an engenho with so few hands. There are some few engenhos with as many as 150 slaves, but the quantity of sugar they make is not in proportion to the number of hands, they are, however, kept in much better order, and the slaves are in much better condition. The greater number of engenhos are very deficient in slaves, and the consequence is, that much work, not of immediate necessity for the production of a large quantity of sugar, is left undone, or very badly done, or else the slaves are very much over-worked. There is a spirit of emulation among the Senhores d'Engenho to make a large quantity of sugar with a small number of blacks, but instead of accomplishing this by the economisation of labour and good manage-

ment, it is generally done by driving the slaves at their work to the very extent of their strength, and even beyond it. This forced work they cannot resist many years; they become thin and languid, their skin dry and scurvy, and of a dark slate colour, instead of the polished black of a healthy negro; and in those engenhos where the slaves are in this state, there are always several who have what is called the 'vicio,' or vice of eating earth. It is a generally received opinion that this vice or desire to eat earth is wilful on the part of the slave, and persisted in, in spite of severe floggings, for the purpose of putting an end to his already nearly worn-out existence; it is, however, more probably the consequence of a state of health brought on by over-work, bad food, and general ill-treatment; the appearance of a slave who eats earth is a yellow skin, a white fur on the tongue, and a dropsical appearance, particularly about the eyes; and the vice of eating earth is the effect and not the cause of the disease; this disease is not confined altogether to the slave population, free children among the poorer class are frequently met with, suffering from the same malady.

"A child who eats earth is considered a reproach to his family, and he is said to be instigated by the devil, all possible means are tried to prevent his getting at any earthy substance, but all their care avails nothing, he continues in the same state, the devil, as they say, always finding means to supply him, he will sometimes eat the earthen water-jars.

"The hours of field labour during the season that the engenhos are not at work, are from six in the morning until six at night, and at most engenhos they give them work about the establishment before that hour in the morning and after it at night, this work they call 'kinginggoo;' the length of the 'kinginggoo' varies according to the disposition of the master, it very commonly continues from four to six in the morning, and from six to ten at night, and on some occasions until midnight; during the season of the crop, which lasts from September to February or March, besides their usual day labour, from six in the morning until six in the evening, they are divided into two gangs to work in the mill during the night, one gang working from six until midnight, and the other from midnight until six in the morning; half an hour is allowed them in the morning for breakfast, and two hours in the middle of the day to take rest and food, except during the months of grinding, when they take their food how they best can. Their work at this season is very hard, and it is common to see them alternately sleeping and waking, without interfering with their occupations; the boys in the 'manjara' (a seat behind the horses of a cattle mill), fearing to be observed, get into the habit of sleeping for a second of time only, and of rousing themselves sufficiently to whip the horses, when they have another nap no longer than the first; the black who carries away the cane trash from the mill, may often be observed taking a similar nap in the act of stooping to join the ends of the cane leaves round his bundle: and it appears that they derive rest from these continual momentary snatches of sleep during their night's labour. Some masters

allow the Sundays, and one or two holidays in the year; but during the time of sugar-making very few allow them Sunday. The blacks are generally insufficiently clothed; the men are allowed every year a pair of coarse cotton drawers, a shirt, and generally a hat also, and a piece of red baize to cover themselves at night; the women have a similar allowance: their food consists of two pounds of dried beef, called 'carne de siera,' per week, and a measure of farinha de mandioca every day, in quantity being about as much as would fill a wine-bottle; the dried beef is very salt, and comes from Rio Grande do Sul. The general mode of cooking it is, by throwing it on the hot embers until it is burnt outside: this is often the only food of the slave during the whole year, except, perhaps, fresh beef on Christmas Day; the food is sometimes varied by giving them salted cod-fish; to this sameness of salt food, added to hard work, may be attributed many of the bad diseases of the skin, to which they are subject; a slight scratch, particularly in the legs and feet, often turns into the most obstinate sore. On those engenhos, where the slaves are not over-worked, a number of Creoles will be seen, and the general appearance of the blacks, healthy and cheerful, while on the other the young blacks are all of new importation, and a considerable portion of the profits of the owner must go yearly in purchasing slaves to supply the place of those who die. When they are very well treated, the stock is kept up by those bred upon the estate. If there were not, however, a constant supply from the coast of Africa, the slave population would rapidly diminish, and many sugar engenhos, in a very few years, would be unable to continue their operations. Many Senhores d'Engenho already find their 'fabricas' decreasing yearly on account of the difficulty of procuring, and consequent high price of new blacks. A strong healthy field black is now worth as much as 60*l.* or 70*l.* sterling; before the slave treaty he could be bought for 25*l.* sterling.

"In a general view of the agriculture of this province it will be seen that nature is very little assisted in her labour; in Pernambuco it is true that the earth is tilled, planted, and cleared upon the best estates in an efficient manner, but the choice of lands and the change of crops, manuring, the formation of roads and bridges from the plantations to the mills, are very little attended to. In Alagoas this is in a still more backward state; ploughs, and other European implements of husbandry are unknown there, and indeed they are not much used in Pernambuco; I have only seen one plough in operation, notwithstanding that the tillage of the ground would be no less benefited here by their use than that of Europe; the hoe is the favourite agricultural implement: in planting, it is the spade and plough, in clearing, the rake and harrow, and cotton, sugar, mandioca, maize, and all the other productions owe their existence to it."

Pasturage is in its wild state, and confined chiefly to the "catinga," where the grass grows spontaneously; in the *matto* and *costa*, grass is grown from seed, but scarcely for pasture, as the cattle are not allowed to graze upon it, but cut, and then carried for food to cattle sheds and stables; the cattle of the poorer

classes, in the wooded country and along the shores, are excluded from the *Capim da Planta*, or sown grass, by fences, and find very precarious sustenance; little attention is paid to the breeding of cattle in respect of crossing and improving the stock, the horses are chiefly Spanish barbs turned out with the mares to graze in the "catinga," almost in a wild state; the colts of this breed are worked young, and often fed on "caxaga," or sugar skimmings, and molasses, by which they soon lose their teeth, and then become nearly unfit for service. They are usually about twelve hands high, and are rather showy little horses. The horned cattle yield beef of good quality during the rainy season; but after drought it is of an inferior description. The milch cows, as such, are of little value, at least upon the coast; the sheep are long legged, with hair rather than wool, but the mutton is considered excellent.

The manufactures of the province are almost entirely domestic or family work. In the Sertao the leather dresses of the Sertanejas, "redes," or hammocks, and a coarse, but not ugly, sort of cotton cloth is made, never dyed. This cloth resembles the shepherds' plaid of Scotland and the north of England, and is used for trousers. In the Matto those knives are manufactured which are carried by every one, and used indifferently for all purposes from eating their dinners to stabbing their neighbours. On the coast, lace is made of several descriptions; the most general is not unlike *point lace*, and considering the time occupied in its production, it is sold at a low price. A pretty work, too, peculiar to Brazil is also manufactured upon the coast, namely, "Lavarinha." Coarse cotton bags for sugar are also made at almost all the engenhos, in the houses of the poor; there is no large manufacturing establishment in this part of Brazil, except an English iron foundry in the capital, and two other English ones in progress.

PERNAMBUCO, or, as this city is more commonly called in the country, the *Recife*, or the Reef, is situated close to the Atlantic coast, in 8 deg. 6 min. south latitude, and 35 deg. 1 min. west longitude. Its free population, including the suburbs, is stated by the British consul, in 1845, to amount to 74,310 inhabitants, and the adjoining town of Olinda has 17,524, so that the total number of free inhabitants in these towns, exclusive of slaves, is 92,134, among whom are enumerated 160 French, 125 English, and 300 Germans; including 200 German labourers, who arrived under contract for the service of the provincial government. Of United States' citizens, the numbers seldom exceed ten or twelve.

The city of Pernambuco and its suburbs are divided into three parishes; within the town are those of San Pedro de Gonsalves, or Recife, San Antonio, and Bon Vista. These three contain seventeen churches, and also a British chapel; two monasteries, three recolhimentos, or asylums for girls, six hospitals (public and private), a theatre, a government palace, custom-house, prison, marine and military arsenals, and three suits of barracks for troops. Its institutions for public instruction are a lyceum, two Latin, and seven primary schools. It has

three printing-presses, publishing two daily newspapers and three other periodicals, besides occasional volumes of books. Its streets are paved in part, and illuminated by 360 lamps. Four old fortresses—the Picão, on the extremity of the reef; the Brum and the Buracco, on the sandy shore towards Olinda; and Cinco Pontas, or the Pentagon, on the southern front of the city.

The appearance of Pernambuco, when seen from the water is peculiar; its site is flat, and but little elevated above the level of the sea. The white high buildings erected on the praya, seem to rise from the ocean. Inseparable from this view of Pernambuco is that of Olinda, on a bold and picturesque hill two miles north. Its natural appearance caused Duarte Coelho as he arrived on the coast in 1530, to exclaim, "*O linda situaço para se fundar uma villa!*"—"O beautiful site for a town." His exclamation was immortalised by being used, in part, to furnish a name.

Olinda continued the capital of the province for about 200 years; but, at length, owing to its situation not being favourable for commerce, from being too far from the Recife, which forms the only harbour near; a town gradually arose up near the Recife, by which name it was called. Mr. Kidder says—

"Many of the houses of Pernambuco are built in a style unknown in other parts of Brazil. That occupied by Mr. Ray, United States' consul, stood fronting the water-side. Its description may serve as a specimen of the style referred to. It was six stories high. The first, or ground-floor, was denominated the armazem, and was occupied by male-servants at night; the second furnished apartments for the counting-room, consulate, &c.; the third and fourth for parlours and lodging-rooms; the fifth for dining-rooms; and the sixth for a kitchen. Readers of domestic habits, will perceive that one special advantage of having a kitchen located in the attic, arises from the upward tendency of the smoke and effluvia universally produced by culinary operations. A disadvantage, however, inseparable from the arrangement, is the necessity of conveying various heavy articles up so many flights of stairs. Water might be mentioned for example, which, in the absence of all mechanical contrivances for such an object, was carried up on the heads of negroes. Surmounting the sixth story, and constituting in one sense the seventh, was a splendid observatory, glazed above and on all sides.

"The prospect from this observatory was extended and interesting in the extreme. It was just such a place as the stranger should always seek in order to receive correct impressions of the locality and environs of the city. His gaze from such an elevation will not fail to rest with interest upon the broad bay of Pernambuco, stretching with a moderate, but regular incurvation of the coast, between the promontory of Olinda and Cape St. Augustine, thirty miles below. This bay is generally adorned with a great number of *jangadas*, which, with their broad latine sails, make no mean appearance. Besides the commerce of the port itself, vessels often appear in the offing bound on distant voyages, both north and south. No port is more easy of access. A vessel bound to either the Indian or the Pacific Ocean, or on her passage homeward to either the United States or Europe, may, with but a slight deviation from her best course, put into Pernambuco. She may come to an anchor in the Lameirão, or outer harbour, and hold communication with the shore, either to obtain advices or refreshments, and resume her voyage at pleasure, without becoming subject to port charges. This is very convenient for whaling ships and South Sea traders, which accordingly make this port a great rendezvous. In order to discharge or receive their cargoes, they are required to come within the reef, and conform to the usual port regulations."

Ships of war seldom remain long here. None of large draught can pass the

bar, and those that can are required to deposit their powder at the fort. The strong winds, and heavy roll of the sea, are frequently sufficient to part the strongest cables.

OLINDA, built upon a hill, has white houses and massive churches with luxuriant foliage interspersed amongst them, in which those edifices on the hill-side seem to be partially buried. From this point a line of highlands sweeps inward, terminating at Cape St. Augustine, and forming a semicircular *reconcave*, analogous to that of Bahia. The summit of the highlands is crowned with green forests and foliage.

At a distance of from one-fourth to half a mile from the shore is the bank of rocks already mentioned as extending along a great extent of the northern coast of Brazil. Its top is scarcely visible at high water, being then covered with a surf which dashes over it. At low water it is left dry, like an artificial wall, with a surface sufficiently even to form a promenade rising out of the sea. It is from two to five rods in breadth. Its edges are a little worn and fractured, but both its sides are perpendicular to a great depth. The rock, in its external appearance, is of a dark brown colour. When broken, it is found to be composed of a very hard species of yellow sandstone, in which numerous bivalves are embedded in a state of complete preservation. At several points deep winding fissures extend through a portion of the reef, but in general its appearance is regular, much more so, than any artificial wall would be after exposure for ages to the surges of the ocean.

Opposite the northern end of the town, as though a breach had been artificially cut, there is through this reef a channel of sufficient depth and width to admit ships of sixteen feet draught, at high water.

Close to this opening, on the extremity of the reef, stands the fort, built by the Dutch. Its foundations were admirably laid, being composed of long blocks of stone imported from Europe, hewed square. They were laid lengthwise to the sea, and then bound together by iron. A wall of the same origin extends from the base of the fortification to the body of the reef.

The district of San Pedro is built chiefly in the old Dutch style of architecture, and many of them retain their latticed balconies or *gelouzijs*.

The principal street of the Recife is Rua da Cruz. At its northern extremity, towards the Arsenal da Marinha, it is wide, and imposing in its aspect. Towards the other end it is narrow, and flanked by high houses, like most of the streets by which it is intersected. A single bridge connects this part of the city with San Antonio, the middle district. This bridge across the Beberibe is more modern than the one having a row of shops on either side. That having been broken down in the revolution of 1824, was rebuilt in a different style. It has no covering, but is flanked on either side, and in the middle, by

rows of seats, which furnish a favourite resting-place to throngs of persons who walk out in the evenings to enjoy the cool air and refreshing sea-breeze.

In the San Antonio quarter of Pernambuco are the palace and military arsenal, in front of which a wall has been extended along the river's bank. Above the water's edge there is a row of green-painted seats, for the accommodation of the public.

The principal streets of this quarter, with an open square used as a market-place, are spacious. The bridge crossing the other river is long, although the stream beneath is shallow. On the southern or south-western bank of this river stands the British chapel, in a very convenient place. Boa Vista is chiefly occupied by private residences and country seats. A few large buildings stand near the river, and, like most of those in the other sections of the town, are devoted in part to commercial purposes. Beyond these, the houses are generally low, and are surrounded by gardens or *sítios*. The streets are unpaved, and in a most wretched condition, and many of the streets and lanes in the suburbs are filthy.

#### TRADE OF PERNAMBUCO.

Butter and other manufactured goods have been, but not altogether, supplied by Great Britain; latterly the woven cotton cloth called "*domestics*" has been introduced from the United States, particularly for the African market. These "*domestics*" sell also for better prices than the English; but the manufacturers of Lancashire are now making an imitation of them, the imports of which have been successful.

In printed cottons those of Manchester and Glasgow remain unrivalled, except printed muslins, in supplying which the Swiss are successful competitors. In linens those of Scotland and Ireland command a preference, although the few imported from Portugal are always in demand. In the finer descriptions of woollens, the French are profitably increasing their imports.

Salted cod-fish, from Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, is almost exclusively in the hands of the English. A chance foreign vessel may arrive on speculation, which is not injurious to those colonies, as the parties either purchase the fish, or take it in barter for other commodities. This trade forms a considerable item in the British commerce with Pernambuco: of eighty-eight English vessels which arrived and discharged in this port in 1844, twenty-six vessels were from the North American colonies.

*Tea* has been principally supplied from the United States.

*Butter*.—The French have been within the last few years augmenting their importation of this article. In 1840, they introduced 4160½ firkins; 1841, 5549;



1842, 5066; 1843, 7981; and in 1844, 8962 firkins; the English imported during the same years, viz., in 1840, 4437 firkins; in 1841, 3889; in 1842, 3249; in 1843, 4022; and in 1844, 3616 firkins. The quality of the French is considered much inferior to the Irish butter, and sells at lower rates.

*Earthenware and Glass.*—The former is chiefly from England. Some coarse ware is imported from Oporto and Hamburg. The German common glass is much used from its cheapness.

*Soap* is now manufactured to a very considerable extent in Rio de Janeiro, Bahia, and this city, but the quality is much inferior to the foreign.

*Hats.*—The German manufacturers in this city supply a cheap article which is injurious to the import of common hats, with the exception of the *Braga* hats, from Portugal, which are always in demand; the finer qualities from England and France are only worn by the higher classes and foreigners.

*Flour.*—That of the finer kind imported from Trieste, is eagerly sought for by the bakers, to mix with that from the United States.

*Iron*, bar and rod, iron-work and hardware, iron boilers and pans for the sugar *engenhos*, are all in considerable demand; the latter from England, excepting some inferior kind of hardware from the continent. The English iron is, however, favoured in the import duty, paying 1 rial 250 dollars per quintal, and Swedish pays 1 rial 750 dollars per quintal, a difference in favour of the former of 500 rials, or 1s. 0½d. per quintal.

Messrs. Starr and Co.'s works for the manufacture of steam-engines, machinery, &c., are extensive, and prosperous; two other English establishments of a similar description have been lately formed, with favourable prospects.

A quantity of produce is sent to foreign ports from Maceio, Parahiba, Araatic, and Ceara, on account of merchants in Pernambuco, and received in payment for commodities sold to the shopkeepers and others in the interior.

In this province the great depreciation in the currency,—the slave-trade,—draining the province of the precious metals; the great diminution in the produce of cotton, all operate against its prosperity.

The produce of sugar has, however, rapidly increased, viz., 1828 to 1831, the average annual export was 1,607,389 arrobas, and in the four years 1841 to 1844, 2,083,212 arrobas annually, an increase equal to 6797½ tons of hides exported. In the four years, 1828 to 1831, the annual average export was 60,272 hides; in the four years of 1841 to 1844 inclusive, the same average increased to 122,573 hides per annum.

A new article of export has lately attracted much attention, the *carnauba wax*, obtained from a species of the palmetto. In the sertão and the provinces of Ceara and Piahy, are immense forests of this tree. The inhabitants during the dry season of the year, beat from the leaves a white powder, which, being carefully col-

lected, is boiled in water to the state of consistency forming the wax. Many small quantities have been sent to Liverpool as an experiment. In the manufacture of composition candles and other articles it forms a principal ingredient, and it emits an agreeable perfume whilst burning. Bees'-wax has latterly been attended to, and the management of bees better understood.

The feeding of the silkworm has recently become a subject of interest.

Were the imperial government to remit, or even to modify, the export duty levied upon the produce of the Brazils, it would confer an invaluable boon upon the agriculturists. This duty is ten per cent upon a weekly average valuation of sugar; twelve per cent upon cotton, coffee, and tobacco, and seven per cent upon rum, hides, and all other articles. The cotton districts require this relief perhaps more than any other, as the planters are obliged to incur very heavy expense in bringing their cotton, by horse conveyance, a distance varying from twenty to 100 leagues, to the Recife, during the dry seasons, when food and fodder for man and beast are difficult to obtain.

RETURN of British and Foreign Trade within the Consulate of Pernambuco, during the Year ending the 31st of December, 1845.

DESCRIPTION.	ARRIVED.				DEPARTED.				REMARKS.
	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Number of Crews.	Invoice Value of Cargoes.	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Number of Crews.	Invoice Value of Cargoes.	
		tons.		£		tons.		£	
British	21	17,160	297	356,782	24	16,362	262	329,086	{ Six vessels in port 1844, sailed in 1845; ten ditto sailed in ballast; one ditto remains in port.
Brazilian	7	1,488	25	67,000	10	2,514	122	25,583	{ One vessel was over in the year 1844; none in port.
French	13	3,766	219	118,161	20	3,993	231	116,595	{ One vessel over in 1844; one now in port.
Spanish	10	2,278	191	53,182	10	2,121	191	46,186	{ None in port.
Austrian	7	1,212	97	15,135	7	1,213	86	43,629	{ Nine vessels over in 1844; five ditto remain in port waiting cargoes.
Portuguese	21	2,000	262	58,811	18	6,143	131	67,708	{ Five remained over 1844; seven vessels now in port.
Sardinian	28	6,268	356	20,384	26	1,740	365	191,514	{ Ten vessels went south with part cargoes; two ditto sold here; four remain in port.
United States	35	6,117	332	129,415	12	2,215	171	56,092	{ Four vessels over in 1844; two now in port.
Sweden	10	2,728	116	22,530	12	3,132	130	52,074	{ Three vessels in port.
Denmark	8	1,533	87	23,200	5	1,031	51	22,411	{ One vessel sailed south in ballast.
Hamburg	5	560	29	16,000	2	100	22	9,900	{ One vessel south with part of cargo.
Belgium, &c.	4	958	20	1,000	2	750	3	12,500	{ Two were over from 1844; none in port.
Swiss	1	600	28	2,000	1	1,011	33	13,871	
Total	211	42,206	2219	827,115	176	48,326	2725	923,574	

TABLE showing the Import of some of the Principal Articles, the Manufacture or Product of Foreign Nations into the Province of Pernambuco during the Year ending the 31st of December, 1845.

NATIONS.	MANUFACTURED GOODS.									Salt Fish.	Butter.	Earthenware.	Flour.	Ale and Porter.	Soap.
	Cotton.	Cotton and Woollen.	Cotton and Linen.	Cotton and Silk.	Silk.	Silk and Woollen.	Woollen.	Linen.	Under-scrimed Goods.						
	package	package	package	package	package	package	package	package	package	barrels	skins.	packages.	barrels.	barrels.	boxes
Great Britain	5,718	78	51	10	31	7	181	318	6	2,182 174	2,557	516	2,127	2,554	4,417
British poss.	70	2	2	8	7	1	8	12	5	400	100	2	413	52	2,500
France	536	25	14	27	117	18	16	50	29	500	7,122	21	518	40	154
Spain					1	1					1		1		623
Portugal	44						3	24		6	1	31			0
Hamburg, &c.	438	15	6	11	13	3	17	28	37						
Northern					1	1							260		
Sweden														500	
Austria													11,510		
Belgium	3				5						155				
United States	1,918				3	1							91,518 1,115		
Totals	7,729	123	72	50	189	22	288	461	66	6,722 174	2,557	516	4,143	2,554	10,721
Total in the year 1844	11,786				252		154	1,276		20,300	12,550	1,471	18,514	2,281	59,001
Increase					69		288	695		7,112	3,011	4,044	8,000	7	4,720
Decrease	6,057														
Great Britain, 1845	718				31		181	318		50,186	2,557	516	2,127	2,554	4,417
1844	9,710				70		401	844		52,074	3,616	1,000	6,143	1,998	17,284
Increase										7,112					
Decrease	3,992				16		200	195		1,920	1,059	2,747	1,115	994	12,860
France, 1845	536				117		76	50		500	7,122	21	518	40	154
1844	1,592				129		191	40		1,004	8,962	72			
Increase															
Decrease	956				12		75	11		1,204	1,840	51	948	20	1,444
Hamburg, &c., 1845	438				14		17	28							0
1844	192				16		3	71			60	111		40	41
Increase															
Decrease	114				2		14	44			60	111		40	41
United States, 1845	1,918				3								91,518		
1844	1,272				42		1						11,515		2,500
Increase															
Decrease	766				39		1						1,003		2,500

QUANTITY of the following Articles Imported from Great Britain for all other Countries.

IRON, IRONWIRE, AND MACHINERY.

COUNTRIES.	Sugar Pans.	Stone Plates.	Shovels.	Rat Iron.	Hooks.	Rods.	Sheet. Iron.	Ma- chinery, &c.	Chain Cables.	An- chors.	Nails.
	number.	number.	dozens.	number.	bundles.	bundles.	bundles.	tons.	number.	number.	lbs. & lbs.
Great Britain	188	760	894	1810	1283	30	170	108	4	27	232
Brazilian Ports.					1						6
France											1
Portugal				323							31
Hamburg, &c.				1885							23
Other countries											
Total	188	760	894	4028	1284	30	170	108	4	27	315

ARTICLES Imported from Great Britain, &c.—continued.

COPPER.

LEAD.

COUNTRIES.	Rolled.			Sheet.			White Lead.		
	Cases.	Single Sheets.	Shots.	Bundles.	Loose.	Sheets.	Weight not declared.	Weight specified.	White Lead.
	number.	tons & cwt.	Barrels.	number.	tons & cwt.	bundles.	number.	tons & cwt.	Barrels.
Great Britain	18	21 1	37	18	3 7	73	144	3	140
Brazilian Ports.			38						
France			704			7			
Spain			150				944		
Other countries			11						67
Total	18	21 15	1344	18	3 7	150	1388	15	154

ARTICLES Imported from Great Britain, &c.—continued.

WINE.

CANDLES.

CORDAGE.

COUNTRIES.	WINE.				CANDLES.				CORDAGE.		
	Pipes.	Hogs- heads.	Barrels.	Cases and Baskets.	Wax.	Sperm.	Tallow.	Compo- sition.	Cables.	Hemp.	Cord and Manilla.
	number.	number.	number.	number.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	tons.	tons.	cables.
Great Britain		13	82	11			188	188	14174	334	776
Brazilian Ports.		43	23	138	67		119	10			32
France	13	37	140	8 6		7		1067			
Spain	210	84	150								
Portugal	1054	11	1800	5			30			58	
Hamburg, &c.	8	1	5	364			10	51	15	783	
Other countries		80	1	21		90		11	110	150	
Total	1324	245	2726	1361	68	97	168	1820	14984	1141	904

ARTICLES Imported from Great Britain, &c.—continued.

CHURCH.

MASS.

COUNTRIES.	CHURCH.		MASS.		PAINTS.		PITCH AND TAR.		POTASH.		RAIS- INS.	
	Boxes.	Loose.	Boxes.	Loose.	Boxes.	Loose.	Boxes.	Loose.	Boxes.	Loose.	Boxes.	Loose.
	number.	package.	number.	package.	number.	package.	number.	package.	number.	package.	number.	package.
Great Britain	187	603	80	324	13	38	1000	1113	180	8	1000	1
Brazilian Ports.												
France	1											
Spain	603		108									
Portugal	47		94									
Hamburg, &c.	654		33									
Other countries	180	94	84									
Total	2073	697	300	834	1388	7170	1301	1301	1301	1301	1301	724

TABLE showing the Export of the principal Articles of the Produce of the Province of Pernambuco to Foreign Ports, and the Nations by whose Vessels the same was conveyed, during the Year ending the 31st of December, 1845.

NATIONS.	Number of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Number of Crews.	COTTON.		SUGAR.		
				bags.	boxes.	bags.	barrels.	hogs.
Great Britain	74	16,542	987	6,628	1,150	9,267	134	1,161
Brazil	10	2,314	137	53	53	184	10	1,147
France	70	6,893	314	891	788	1,633	2	29,615
Spain	16	1,971	191	11,879				2,874
Austria	1	1,341	80		1,798		980	3,800
Sardinia	26	4,750	359	28	1,714	8	2,140	11,072
Portugal	78	8,783	451	176	1,802	214	17,834	18,162
United States	19	3,416	171				181	13,410
Sweden	17	1,142	139	14	2,382	309	3,812	3,015
Denmark	5	1,031	51		612	4	1,974	2,480
Hamburg, &c.	2	450	21	10	319		282	1,710
Belgium, &c.	1	750	50		145		26	4,780
Sicily	4	1,044	55				1,383	1,250
Total, 1845.				78,367	13,571	849	81,832	216,015
Do, 1844.				41,585	21,388	774	73,105	168,800
Increase						77		147,215
Decrease				14,821	1,817		13,410	

PRODUCE of the Province of Pernambuco to Foreign Ports—continued.

NATIONS	Total Weight of Sugar.	Hides.	Ram.	Carmouxy Wax.
	arrobas. lbs.	number.	pipes.	barrels. arrobas. lbs.
Great Britain	833,697 4	21,308	83	
Brazil	64,199 8	2,078	743	
France	706,284 8	99,813	93	
Spain	14,360	817		
Austria	145,996 19	1,973		
Sardinia	312,245 3	12,143	314	8 1
Portugal	318,337 2	6,514	183	
United States	181,417 86	10,888		
Sweden	179,737 21	2,800	153	12
Denmark	61,936 5	300		
Hamburg, &c.	79,304 8	1,300		
Belgium, &c.	67,090 1	1,000		
Sicily	43,772 27	4,500		
Total, 1845.	2,565,824 1	103,925	1,586	26 178 28
Do, 1844.	2,166,688 1	127,774	1,129	210
Increase	419,135 24	8,881	107	278 28
Decrease				
N.B. Weight of Sugar 1845..... arrobas. lbs. 2,565,824 1 or 103,925 12 2 11				
Do do 1844..... 2,166,688 11 or 127,774 10 2 3				
Increase..... 419,135 24 8,881 107 278 28				

TABLE showing the Export of Cotton, Sugar, and Hides, from the City of Pernambuco to Foreign Ports, from the Year 1828 to the Year 1845, both inclusive.

YEARS	COTTON.		SUGAR.					HIDES.
	Bags.	Cases.	Boxes.	Barrels.	Bags.	Weight.		
	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	arrobas	lbs.	number.
1828.	78,785	12,870	1,073	31,073	6,771	1,690,678	0	32,144
1829.	34,820	41,984	1,073	28,073	8,121	1,460,314	0	10,573
1830.	61,151	28,333	3,743	38,378	13,819	1,653,014	0	63,189
1831.	53,137	27,979	1,692	42,168	8,429	1,700,986	0	70,804
1832.	31,530	11,798	1,983	42,533	3,610	1,518,309	0	60,636
1833.	56,364	15,567	2,432	54,437	5,411	1,801,611	0	84,743
1834.	43,299	14,148	1,262	27,110	1,143	851,988	0	86,320
1835.	52,112	17,520	2,018	56,996	9,180	1,888,888	0	91,492
1836.	62,434	21,317	1,163	63,337	31,599	1,878,391	0	90,701
1837.	43,847	17,774	1,603	37,346	19,148	1,786,420	0	83,771
1838.	60,648	20,808	1,979	68,812	29,527	1,795,380	0	105,831
1839.	39,173	20,891	1,701	28,800	22,663	1,878,078	18	111,762
1840.	33,874	24,940	1,110	86,217	44,668	2,191,043	21	122,992
1841.	29,990	23,650	2,149	60,966	60,966	2,261,699	8	108,464
1842.	21,357	20,143	1,961	78,780	51,250	1,906,916	14	115,790
1843.	33,806	23,161	1,992	60,813	73,294	2,017,372	29	104,448
1844.	31,885	21,244	774	73,105	96,890	2,148,688	11	114,074
1845.	26,562	19,871	840	61,809	216,015	2,565,824	3	163,635

The SMALL PROVINCE of ALAGOAS, was formerly included within the limits of Pernambuco, but was cut off from the latter, in order to reduce the province of the Pernambuccans, of whose independent spirit Rio de Janeiro has been always jealous. Alagoas derives its name from the lagoon, on which stood its old capital. The coast is very flat, with sandy beaches interrupted by red clay cliffs, eighty to ninety feet high. Maceio, the capital, is fifty-two leagues to the south of Pernambuco. Mr. Cowper, the British consul at the latter place, who visited Maceio, in January, 1846, says, the town is well-built, and contains about 5000 inhabitants; and that the port is sufficiently extensive. The trade of this place consisted, in 1845, in exporting produce, to the value of about 112,000*l.* sterling, exclusive of Brazil-wood (of which the crown has a monopoly), to the estimated value of about 12,000*l.* sterling. The direct European imports of manufactured goods, amounted in value to 8250*l.* sterling (all from Great Britain); and of the exports, the value of about 95,000*l.* sterling was exported in British vessels: twenty-five British vessels entered the port, and five belonging to other countries. A revolution had previously broken out in the province; but it was suppressed, but not until the place was sacked by the party called the *Sãos*, or *Smoothers*, who were then established in Para; the president of which has put down the press. The mere legislation of the province is considered a farce. Immense quantities of oysters abound in the lake of Alagoas, and constitute a cheap article of food. Some parts are very deep, but generally the water is shallow. The land around the lake is devoted to the cultivation of sugar, with here and there a small town, or *povoação*; the chief of these are Villa de Norte, Cocoa Seco, and Pedreiro; and the principal *engenhos*, Carapina and Pinto. The country is undulating, and the soil of that peculiar dark colour, said to be the best adapted for the growth of sugar; but the *engenhos* of Alagoas are very inferior to those of Pernambuco; filth and poverty seem stamped on their walls, and idleness and neglect upon their fields. Some *engenhos* have no more than six slaves, and make only four or five cases of sugar annually. Many of the sugar baking-houses are described by Mr. Cowper as merely thatched sheds; and the mill power is either water or cattle, never steam. Owing to the drought, he found the majority of the water-*engenhos* stopped: at this part, however, the *mundahs* enabled them to work. The condition of the people is worse in this province than in Pernambuco, even near Maceio their huts were altogether built of cocoa-nut leaves—a rare circumstance in Pernambuco; but they appeared, however, to be tolerably supplied with the mere necessities of life.

MACEIO.—The port of Maceio, is protected by a reef of rocks, visible at ebb tide. The beach within it forms a semicircle of white sand. Immediately back from the beach are a row of white houses, with here and there groves of *cocqueiros*, bearing fruit. Upon the hill above stands the city of Maceio, with a population of about 3000. There is not a convenient landing-place in its harbour.

In 1844, Maceio contained two churches, in miserable repair, and two more in the process of erection, but no convents. Its other public buildings were a theatre, a government-house, barracks for soldiers, and a *camara municipal*. The theatre was ornamented outside with rude crosses and forms representing stars and circles; apparatus for illumination was affixed to all these ornaments. Notwithstanding various evidences of popular interest in this edifice, it stood open and apparently deserted, one of its sides having yielded to the force of gravitation, or having been pulled down for repairs. Most of the houses in Maceio are built of *taipa*, and, with one or two exceptions, do not exceed a single story in height. Children who are ~~not~~ free run about naked; free women employ themselves in lace-making. The shops are described as wretched. The place altogether is described as dull and uninteresting. There is an English and foreign burying-ground, but Mr. Kidder says, its gate, "made of wood, had been suffered to decay and fall in pieces, and thus the enclosure was left open and desolate. Many of the houses in the extremities of the town are very small, and covered only with a thatch of the cocoa-palm leaves."

The exports of the province of Alagoas are chiefly sugar, cotton, hides, Brazil-wood, and rosewood. Sugar, in large cases, is brought from the interior, upon rude carts, drawn severally by six or eight oxen. The cotton comes in bales of about 180 pounds each. Of these a horse carries one on either side of a pack-saddle. Mules have not yet been introduced into this region as beasts of burden, although it is thought they would be more serviceable than horses. Of late the greater proportion of the productions of the province has been exported by way of Bahia and Pernambuco. Formerly foreign shipments were more frequent, and a greater number of foreigners resided in the place.

## CHAPTER X.

### PROVINCES OF BAHIA, SERGIPE, ESPIRITU SANTO, AND PORTO SEGREO.

THE PROVINCE OF BAHIA including the old captaincy *dos Ilheos*, extends from the Belmonte, in latitude 15 deg. 25 min. south, to the Rio Real, which divides it from Sergipe del Rey, in latitude 11 deg. 38 min. south,\* being about 300 miles in length. On the west and north-west, it is separated by the River San Francisco from Pernambuco; while, on the south-west it bounds on Minas Geraes. It is divided like Pernambuco, into the *comarcas* of Bahia, Ilheos, and Jacobina, the former two comprising the coast, and the latter the western part of the province.

\* Cazal states that the province extends from 10 deg. south latitude to 16 deg. south latitude but neither the boundaries of this nor of some other provinces, are well defined.

With the exception of the descriptions of Prince Maximilian and Mr. Henderson, which in many instances are now obsolete, we have but little satisfactory information respecting the interior of this province. Mr. Kidder confines his account chiefly to the city of Bahia, and the British consul has not transmitted any accounts of the internal parts. Travelling across the province from Ilheus to Minas Geraes, primeval forests, mountains, hills, and plains are traversed. There are scattered villages during the route; and canoes ascend, though with great difficulty, and often danger, some of the rivers. Cultivation is not described in a flourishing condition in the province, although it is susceptible of the greatest extension and prosperity.

Its commerce is represented both by the British and French consuls, and by Mr. Kidder, to have been for some years on the decline. The British consul considers the diminished importation of flour (about one-half) as one indication of decline in the means of the inhabitants. The diminished sale of European manufactures he attributes to the same cause, and to the failure of agricultural crops, and he attributes the consequences of the revolutions of 1837 and 1838, as other causes. The trade of Bahia has also lost much of the exports of Sergipe and Alagoas, where the merchants of Pernambuco have formed branches of their commercial establishments. It will appear, however, from the tables of trade hereafter, that the trade of Bahia is rather stationary than retrograding.

THE PROVINCE OF SERGIPE DEL REY derives its name from the River Sergipe, an aboriginal name, on which St. Christovao the capital was first established,\* but removed afterwards to another situation. Its conquest and colonisation were commenced in 1590, and was granted to Christovam de Barros, the deputy-governor of Bahia, as a reward for his services in reducing the natives. It was long considered a district of Bahia, but had its *ouvidors* about the year 1696. Having less natural advantages for commerce, this province has not made the same progress as the other maritime captaincies. Along its coast there are no capes, islands, or good ports. Its rivers have bars which are generally more or less dangerous, and afford little shelter, except to small vessels. The surface of the province is generally flat, there being scarcely a hill or mountain of any considerable elevation. The Serra Itabaiana, between the Rio Real and the Vazabarris, which, though more than twenty miles from the coast, is visible at a great distance from the sea. Valuable Brazil and other woods grow on this serra. Casal divides the province into eastern and western. The former, in consequence of its woods, is called *Mattas*; the latter, which includes the larger portion of territory, has acquired, from the sterility of its soil, the denomination of *Agrestes*: the eastern part of the province yields sugar and tobacco, and the western is chiefly devoted to rearing cattle. A few *aldeias* on the River San

\* It received the name of St. Christovam in honour of Christovam de Barros, the first donator. The town was destroyed by the Dutch in 1637.



Francisco, its northern boundary, are the most cultivated spots. In the eastern part, four settlements have been named towns, besides Sergipe or St. Christovão, which, being the capital, ranks as a city. It is situated on an elevation near the River Paramopama, an arm of the Vazabarris, eighteen miles from the sea. *Sumacas* ascend to it, and take in sugar and cotton. It contains one or two convents, two chapels, a misericordia, a town-house, and a large bridge: all built of stone: it has plenty of good water. But the most populous and the busiest settlement in the whole province is or was, some time ago, the *poroção* of Estancia, five leagues from the sea, on the River Piauhy, which falls into the Rio Real, by which *sumacas* ascend to it. None of the rivers are navigable for large vessels, and the entrances of all are dangerous.

The commerce and industry of Sergipe and Bahia are so intimately connected, that the following statement by the French consul of establishments, &c., in 1843, includes both, viz., 728 sugar engenhos, 172 distilleries, seven snuff and fifty-five cigar manufactures, one paper, four soap, four candle works, one cotton factory, seventy-eight saw-mills, eleven ship-yards, nine printing presses, and ten newspapers.

**CITY OF BAHIA.**—Bahia de Todas os Santos, the Bay of All Saints, was discovered in 1503 by Americus Vesputius, under the patronage of the King of Portugal, Dom Manoel. Vesputius carried home from the coast of Santa Cruz, as the newly-discovered country was first called by the Portuguese, a cargo of *ibiriputanga*, the dye-wood, which, when cut in pieces, resembled *brasas*, coals of fire. From which circumstance it acquired the name of Brazil wood, and also conferred a name on the country.

In 1510, a vessel under the command of Diogo Alvares Corréa, was wrecked near the entrance of this bay. The Tupinambas, a ferocious tribe inhabiting the coast, fell upon and destroyed all who survived the shipwreck, save the captain of the vessel, Diogo, whom they spared, as some supposed, on account of his activity in assisting them to save articles from the wreck. Bahia owes to this event its foundation, and its being long the capital of Brazil.

Bahia, or San Salvador de Bahia, stands on the western shore of the Bahia de Todas os Santos, which extends twenty-eight miles from south to north, and twenty from east to west. The bay has two entrances on both sides of the island of Itaparica, of which the eastern is about five miles wide, and is used by large vessels; the western, called Barra Falsa, is only two miles wide, and owing to its shallowness can only be navigated by coasting-vessels. The best anchorage is opposite the town of Bahia. The town consists of two parts, the Praya or Cidade Baxa, and the Cidade Alta, which has the aspect of an old city. The Praya (beach) is one street nearly four miles long, and contains the magazines and warehouses for inland produce and foreign goods. At its southern extremity are the arsenal and the royal docks, and about three miles north-east of it, at Tagaípe, the

ship yards in which mercantile vessels are built. A steep and very difficult ascent leads to the *Cidade Alta*. Those who can pay, are carried up in a *cadeira* or ornamented chair, which is supported on the shoulders of negroes. The upper town consists of stone houses from three to five stories high, and of a good appearance. In the centre are several squares surrounded principally by public buildings. The cathedral, the old Jesuits' college, now a hospital, and numerous churches, are the chief public buildings in the upper town. Mr. Kidder is silent as to the number of inhabitants of Bahia and other towns in this province. The population has been estimated as exceeding 180,000 souls.

Some of the streets, between the upper and lower towns, wind by a zig-zag course along ravines; others slant across an almost perpendicular bluff, to avoid, as much as possible, its steepness. Nor is the surface level, when you have ascended to the summit. Its extent between its extreme limits, Rio Vermelho and Montserate, is about six miles. The town of Bahia is nowhere wide, and for the most part is composed of only one or two principal streets. The direction of these changes with the various curves and angles of the promontory. Frequent openings, between the houses built along the summit, exhibit the most picturesque views of the bay on the one hand, and of the country on the other.

Great sums have been expended in the construction of pavements, but more with a view to preserve the streets from injury by rains, than to furnish roads for any kind of carriages. Here and there may be seen an ancient fountain of stonework, placed in a valley of greater or less depth, to serve as a rendezvous for some stream that trickles down the hill above; but there is no important aqueduct.

The hedges of the suburbs of Bahia are composed of lime-trees, the leaves of which, when newly-trimmed, emit an exquisite fragrance. Large jaca-trees, with their heavy fruit clinging to the limbs and trunk, together with other trees, are abundant here.

Descending towards the Red River, or rivulet, the route is beautifully ornamented by coqueiros, and other indigenous trees and shrubs. Close under the brow of the Antonio hill is the principal establishment connected with the whale-fisheries of the harbour.

On the capture of a whale in the bay, hundreds of people, the coloured especially, throng around to witness its dying struggles, and to procure portions of the flesh, which they cook and eat. Vast quantities of this fishy food are cooked in the streets, and sold by *Quitadeiras*. Swine also feast upon the remains. This fishery, at the close of the seventeenth century, was rented to contractors by the crown for 30,000 dollars annually. The American whalers occasionally take whales off this coast, but in general they find other cruising grounds more profitable.

Ascending a winding path from the beach to the Victoria Hill, the English cemetery is beautifully situated.

In the principal parts of the city, there is an almost entire absence of horses and mules in the streets; but there is an unlimited number of goats and pigs.

The old cathedral, an immense edifice, which had been constructed with great expense, is now in a very neglected state. One of its wings is appropriated to the public library. It contains about 10,000 volumes, a large portion of which are in French, and some valuable manuscripts. In its immediate neighbourhood, are the archiepiscopal palace and seminary, and the old Jesuit college, now used as a military hospital. The latter building, together with the church of Nossa Senhora da Conceição on the Praya, may almost be said to have been built in Europe, from whence the stones, regularly prepared for use, were imported. There are numerous other churches—the president's palace, a substantial building of ancient date.

In 1811, a gazette, entitled "The Golden Age," was commenced; but a board of censors was appointed by the archbishop. At the same period the public library was founded, through the liberality of individuals.

In the year 1815, the first steam sugar-mill was introduced from England.

The public promenade of Bahia is situated on the boldest and most commanding height of the old town. One of its sides opens towards the ocean, and another up the bay; an iron railing protects the visitor from danger of falling over the steep precipice by which it extends its whole front. The space allotted to the battery is laid out in good taste; but the variety and beauty of the trees and flowers of the Passeio Publico render it a delicious promenade.

"During the fête on the anniversary of the birth of the young emperor," says Mr. Kidder, speaking of the Passeio Publico; "here it was, under the dark dense foliage of the mangueiras, the lime-trees, the bread-fruit, the cashew, and countless other trees of tropical growth, that about 9000 lights were blazing. Most of these hung in long lines of transparent globes, so constructed as to radiate severally the principal hues of the rainbow, and waved gracefully in the evening breeze as it swept along, laden with the fragrance of opening flowers."

The Dias de grande gala, or political holidays, are celebrated throughout the empire. These are six in number: first, New Year's day, or that of paying compliments to the emperor and his representatives in the provinces; the second, on the 25th of March, the anniversary of the adoption of the constitution; the 7th of April, that of the emperor's accession; the 3rd of May, or that of opening the legislative assembly; the 7th of September, that of the declaration of independence; and the 2nd of December, or the emperor's birthday.

The Island of Itaparica is about eighteen miles long, and five wide on an average. It has a population estimated at 16,000 souls, of whom 7000 were said to live in its town. San Amaro, situated on a river which falls into the northern extremity of the bay, in a country abounding in sugar and tobacco, was estimated to contain 10,000 inhabitants. Caxoeira, on the River Paraguassu, is built at the point

to which the tide ascends, and near some cataracts which interrupt the ascent of the river. In its neighbourhood there are plantations of sugar and tobacco; it contains 25,000 inhabitants. Camamu, is a seaport south of the Bahia, and with an estimated population of 8000 inhabitants; exports to the capital mandioc, rice, maize, coffee, and the bark of the mango-tree, which is used in tanning. A row of small islands and rocks skirt the shores north of the Bahia de Camamu, and form a channel by which small vessels can proceed to the Barra Falsa, without being exposed to the dangers of an open sea.

#### TRADE OF BAHIA.

The commerce of this port as well as of the naturally rich province of which it is the capital, has, especially since 1837, been declining.

The attempts to suppress the slave-trade, is urged as the chief reason for this diminished trade; for Bahia being opposite to the coast of Africa, was from early times the principal rendezvous for the slave-traders. The British consul informs us, that the planters of coffee in the south of the province of Bahia (Caravellas, Villa Vicoza, &c.),

"Find it more to their interest to send their crops to the market of Rio de Janeiro, where they obtain better prices; they are partly obliged to do so, to meet their engagements for the payment of slaves, at which place they can be obtained with greater facility, and at a much lower rate than in this province. The crops of tobacco are greatly diminished, occasioned by the abolition of the slave-trade. In the year 1817, the quantity of tobacco exported having been 660,000 arrobas, and during the year 1846, only to 231,243 arrobas, leaving a decrease of 428,757 arrobas. The quantity of rum made being dependent on the crops of sugar, has also diminished in proportion, and a great part of that made is now consumed in the province.

"Sugar is the staple produce of Bahia, and as the planters possess a considerable number of slaves, there will be little reduction in quantity.

The Exports from Bahia in 1846 were as follows:

ARTICLES.	Quantity.	Value.		Average Price.		Total Value.	
		dir.	reals.	dir.	reals.	dir.	reals.
Sugar, .....	arrobas 1,080,379	3	801,831	816	1	920	
Cotton, .....	do. 111,702	100	672	421	6	20	
Coffee, .....	do. 38,896	205	214	139	3	493	
Hides, .....	do. 163,968	437	791	634	2	631	
Tobacco, .....	do. 231,313	157	708	692	1	978	
Rum, .....	pipes 7,846	213	712	803	11	660	
Cabinet wood, .....	pieces 5,503	23	662	321	4	214	
Total Value						3,872	834 126

Those Articles were Exported as follows:

COUNTRIES.	Sugar.	Cotton.	Coffee.	Hides.	Tobacco.	Rum.	Cabinet Wood.
	arrobas.	arrobas.	arrobas.	arrobas.	arrobas.	pipes.	pieces.
Great Britain, .....	210,886	60,092	14,235	8,601	33,203	566	1,125
France, .....	44,672	15,370	16,166	23,040	134	174	618
Hanseatic cities, .....	887,431	1,758	6,795	6,866	13,423	1,283	293
Portugal, .....	143,638	652	2,111	34,385	89,318	412	820
Holland, .....	8,923	1,166	1,530	3,892			
Italy, .....	76,292	68	6,893	8,891	37,409	526	150
Denmark, .....	18,860						
Austria, .....	264,576	1,463	4,941	25,178	6,827	722	39
Spain, .....	6,432			1,994	8,916	322	
River Plate, .....			89		1,185	1,281	218
United States of North America, .....	31		34	5,551			6
Sweden, .....	260,234	708	837			106	
Coast of Africa, .....	172		4,294		45,350	1,272	28
Total	1,080,379	111,702	38,896	168,968	231,313	7,846	5,503

## NAVIGATION of Bahia in 1843.

COUNTRIES.	ENTERED		DEPARTED		TOTAL		
	Ships	Tonnage	Ships	Tonnage	Ships	Tonnage	
	number	tons	number	tons	number	tons	
England and its possessions	68	18,254	68	18,960	136	37,214	
Portugal and its possessions	44	9,554	23	5,651	67	15,205	
Hanseatic towns	11	4,275	18	7,358	29	11,633	
Austria	8	2,966	16	5,015	24	7,981	
France	21	5,936	16	2,756	37	8,692	
Africa	16	3,158	24	3,651	40	6,809	
Uruguay	18	3,045	16	2,944	34	5,989	
Sweden and Norway	8	1,872	17	3,149	25	5,021	
United States	13	2,263	8	2,373	21	4,636	
Sardinian States	12	1,533	12	2,347	24	3,880	
Two Sicilies	7	2,379	5	1,183	12	3,562	
Argentine Republic	19	2,124	4	644	23	2,768	
Denmark	2	787	5	940	7	1,727	
Spain	5	1,311	1	217	6	1,528	
Other countries	11	2,356	1	576	12	2,932	
Foreign whalers	4	1,312	3	641	7	2,755	
Total for 1843	758	60,278	431	51,654	1,189	111,932	
Years	1847	1,46	57,434	252	18,206	510	115,640
	1841	280	62,737	364	20,655	593	133,392
	1840	280	80,079	306	50,629	597	130,708
	1839	223	68,187	212	72,133	435	140,320
	1838	340	61,681	349	50,378	689	112,059
	1837	175	29,617	192	55,772	367	85,389

The coasting trade between Bahia and other Brazilian ports in 1843 employed 921 ships, 104,563 tons, or 60 vessels less than in 1842.

## THE COASTING TRADE Employed during the following Years, viz.:

YEARS	Vessels		Measurement	
	number	tons		
1841	1,134	118,355		
1840	1,450	140,150		
1839	1,240	112,851		
1838	1,345	119,263		
1837	834	69,512		

In 1843 the Coasting Trade of Bahia was as follows, viz.:

COUNTRIES.	Ships.		Tonnage	
	number	tons		
With Rio Janeiro	158	30,735		
.. Sergipe-del-Rey	270	21,756		
.. Ports of the Province of Bahia	133	16,506		
.. Rio Grande do Sul	78	15,378		
.. Pernambuco	72	11,405		
.. other ports	90	9,493		
Total	921	104,563		

## IMPORTS and Exports of Bahia in 1843.—French Consul's Return.

COUNTRIES	Importations	Ex. itations	Total
	fr.	fr.	fr.
England	15,307,047	6,740,242	22,047,289
Hanseatic towns	1,547,722	1,334,471	2,882,193
Portugal	2,352,513	1,188,917	3,541,430
Austria	552,384	2,654,002	3,206,386
France	2,342,536	831,859	3,174,395
Africa	262,956	1,455,743	1,718,699
Sweden and Norway	109,562	1,550,751	1,660,313
Sardinian States	566,884	991,926	1,558,810
United States	750,333	54,632	804,965
Two Sicilies	720,307	439,877	1,160,184
Denmark	342,510	411,562	754,072
Other countries	404,822	496,536	801,358
Fishers			404,822
Total for 1843	24,687,512	20,130,524	44,818,036
Years	1842	18,068,948	46,512,551
	1841	18,342,000	47,200,000
Average of 1841 to 1843	24,032,820	22,013,859	46,046,679

## RETURNS of the British and Foreign Trade of Bahia, during the Years 1844 and 1845.

NATIONS	ARRIVED			DEPARTED			ARRIVED			DEPARTED		
	1844			1844			1845			1845		
	Vessels	Tonnage	Crews	Vessels	Tonnage	Crews	Vessels	Tonnage	Crews	Vessels	Tonnage	Crews
British	50	21,886	1,252	53	21,410	1,277	107	26,824	1,358	109	27,416	1,417
Scandinavian	41	8,000		43	8,018		63	11,702		51	9,541	
Swedish	31	9,204	415	30	10,870	417	56	11,120	688	57	14,896	682
Norwegian	10	6,014	488	27	5,048	431	31	6,071	340	28	5,352	318
American	27	1,682	390	27	1,689	346	70	5,018	388	10	5,173	394
Portuguese	16	1,160	732	18	2,891	709	22	1,741	592	25	3,541	341
French	13	5,500		12	4,627		26	5,007	206	24	5,253	290
Spanish	11	3,471	149	17	3,679	218	14	6,044	342	16	6,704	242
Austrian	7	2,227		8	2,582		19	2,581	133	11	3,333	187
Hanseatic	7	2,227		8	2,582		19	2,581	133	11	3,333	187
Belgium	1	228		3	376		3	886	47	4	770	36
Netherlands	1	1,221	60	4	1,221	60	4	1,310	55	4	1,310	55
Prussian	2	944		4	1,331		2	1,153	64	5	1,455	64
Russian	2	476		2	476		1	483	77	1	1,004	50
Hanoverian	1	246	11	1	339	11	2	480	41	1	400	11
Dutch	1	114	8				1	361	18	2	498	26
Portuguese	1	364	18									
Spanish												
Oriental	1	114	10	2	379	23	2	286	24	1	96	11
Total	360	70,111	5030	388	71,709	2912	378	80,317	4099	367	90,583	4031

PLACES ARRIVED FROM		Vessels	Tonnage	PLACES DEPARTED TO		Vessels	Tonnage
		number	tons			number	tons
Of these 107 British vessels that arrived in 1845, there were for—				Of these 109 British vessels that departed in 1845, there were for—			
Great Britain with general cargoes		37	9,204	Great Britain with general cargoes		32	8,312
Do do coals		1	1,169	Do do sugar		27	6,943
Do do salt		2	682	Do do sugar and cotton		5	1,415
Do do ballast		1	408	Do do hides		1	180
Do do				Do do ballast		1	618
Total from Great Britain		44	11,663	Total for Great Britain		66	16,668
Sydney general cargoes		3	1,256	Rio de Janeiro cod-fish		1	146
Gaspee cod-fish		1	144	Do do ballast		2	764
Halifax do		1	203	Maceo do		5	1,344
St John's do		6	1,709	Buenos Ayres salt		1	212
Little Bay do		1	181	Pernambuco ballast		2	463
New Zealand general cargo		1	189	Valparaiso do		2	463
Rio de Janeiro ballast		16	3,739	Para do		1	365
Rio Grande hides		1	186	Parahiba do		1	194
Pernambuco general cargo		5	1,411	Patagonia do		2	565
Do ballast		1	203	Ponduras do		1	280
Monte Video do		2	357	Newfoundland do		1	184
Buenos Ayres do		1	980	Cape of Good Hope sugar		2	293
Lima general cargo		1	674	Sydney do		3	570
San Blas do		1	135	Do general cargoes		3	1,275
Passageon Island ballast		1	278	Northern Ports ballast		5	1,275
Icabo do		1	101	Hamburg sugar		1	1,275
Leonda do		9	1,921	Do general cargoes		3	511
St Helena do		1	338	Stettin sugar		1	825
Cape de Verdes general cargo		5	1,214	Gibraltar general cargo		1	287
Cadix salt		2	155	Do tobacco		1	78
Gibraltar fruit, &c		1	35	Genoa general cargo		1	149
Do general cargo		1	164	Trieste sugar		1	405
Jersey do				Constantinople gum		1	294
Total from other parts		63	15,41	Total for other parts		43	10,518
Total from Great Britain		44	11,663	Total for Great Britain		66	16,668
Grand Total		107	26,873	Grand total		110	27,216

Imports consist principally of the following commodities; viz., from Great Britain and her colonies:

Ale and porter; anchors; arms; bees'-wax; blacking; butter; candles, tallow; ditto, sperm; chain cables; cheese; coals; coal tar; cod-fish; copper; cordage; cutlery; drugs; earthenware; glass; glass-bottles; gunpowder; hams; hats; iron in bars; ditto in hoops; ironmongery; lead; leather; linseed oil; manufactures; nails; paints; paper; pianos; pickles; pitch; provisions; saddlery; sail cloth; salt-petre; soap; steel; tar; tin plates; white lead; wearing apparel, &c.

*From France.*—Arms; brandy; butter; candles, tallow; ditto, sperm; cheese; drugs; glass; glass-bottles; haberdashery; hats; leather; manufactures; olive oil; paper; perfumery; raisins; saddlery; wearing apparel; wine.

*From Portugal.*—Bees'-wax; candles, tallow; drugs; earthenware; hams; hats; ironmongery; leather; nails; olive oil; salt; snuff; vinegar; wine.

*From the United States.*—Candles, tallow; ditto sperm; cod-fish; cordage; deals; drugs; flour; furniture; gin; hams; manufactures; provisions; resin; soap; tar; tea; tobacco; whale oil.

*From Sardinia.*—Brandy; candles, tallow; drugs; manufactured silk; olive oil; paper; raisins; steel; vermicelli; wine.

*From the Hanseatic cities.*—Brandy; candles, tallow; cheese; coal tar; cordage; demijohns; drugs; gin; copper; glass and glass bottles; hams; ironmongery; leather; linseed oil; manufactures; paints; pianos; provisions; sail-cloth; tar; tin plates.

*From Denmark.*—Cheese; cordage, demijohns; gin; linseed oil; manufacture pitch; provisions; sail cloth; tar.

*From Holland.*—Cheese; demijohns; gin; glass; ditto bottles; linseed oil; manufactures; white lead; window-glass; zinc.

*From Spain.*—Brandy; drugs; olive oil; paper; raisins; salt; soap; wine.

*From Austria.*—Flour; manufactures; olive oil, can; soap; steel; wine.

*From Sweden.*—Deals; masts; mess beef; iron; pitch; tar.

*From Sicily.*—Brandy; drugs; olive oil; raisins; salt; soap; wine; brimstone.

*From Monte Video.*—Candles, tallow; hides; horns; jerked beef; lard; tallow.

The general regulations with respect to trade at this port are the following:

Merchandise imported is first landed at the custom-house, or bonded warehouses, where bulky articles are allowed to remain one month, and others four months, for which accommodation a charge is made of three and a half per cent on its valuation. If not removed at the expiration of these respective periods, an additional charge is made of one quarter per cent per month.

Three months' credit is granted to merchants, by giving security for the amount of duties, for which they pay an interest of six per cent per annum.

The greater part of the commodities imported are sold on credit, varying from two to eight months, according to the stock in the market. Although these credits are stipulated, the payments generally depend on the season when the crops are brought for sale, consequently merchants are obliged to have an immense capital outstanding in this country, and finally, are frequently obliged to receive produce in payment, at higher prices than it might be bought for in cash.

All that produce, which is not received in payment for this merchandise, is bought for cash. It is deposited, on its arrival from the interior, in bonded warehouses, whence it is shipped, after paying the export duty.

There are no privileges of importation in favour of ships belonging to this country, they are on the same footing as foreign vessels, with the exception of the coasting trade, which is exclusively carried on by Brazilian vessels. There is no difference made in the duties on goods, whether imported in Brazilian or foreign vessels.

*Statement of Port charges at Bahia on all Vessels Foreign or National.*

Tonnage duty on vessels which discharge and load here	900 per ton.
„ on vessels which enter in ballast and load here	
or vice versa	450 „
„ on vessels which enter and sail in ballast, or call for refreshments	30 per ton per day.
Vessels which enter the port in distress pay no tonnage duty.	
Hospital duty—for every person belonging to the crew	640 „

Bahia, at present, is the only port of this province wherein goods may be warehoused on importation, and afterwards exported.

*Weights and Measures.*—Quintal, four arrobas; arroba, thirty-two pounds; canada, two imperial gallons; alqueire, seven-eighths of a bushel.

PROVINCE OF ESPIRITU SANTO AND PORTO SEGURO.—Of these united districts, which extend from the frontiers of the provinces of Rio Janeiro, and that of Bahia, we have very little recent information. They are the least known and the least commercial in Brazil. No author of much repute, except Prince Maximilian, of Nieuwied has traversed the interior, and we have in the general description of the country, briefly given parts of his information. Neither of these provinces appear to have any foreign trade, yet they have a sea coast of more than 400 miles in extent.

Espiritu Santo comprehends about three-fourths of the capitania, granted in 1534, to Vasco Fernandez Coutinho, as a remuneration for his services in Asia. It extends from the River Capabuan (or Itabapuana, the boundary of Rio Janeiro) to the Rio Doce, which separates it from Porto Seguro, on the north. On the west it borders on Minas Geraes.

“The lofty and naked ridge of Middle Brazil,” remarks Prince Maximilian, “in the provinces of Minas Geraes, Goyaz, and Pernambuco, is divided from the eastern coast by a broad tract of high forests, which extend from Rio de Janeiro to the Bay of All Saints (Bahia), about eleven degrees of latitude, and which are not yet taken possession of by the Portuguese settlers; only a few roads have hitherto been opened, with infinite labour, along the rivers that traverse them. In these forests where the primitive inhabitants, who are pressed upon at every other point, have till now enjoyed a serene and peaceful abode, we may still find those people in their original state.”

Caza! says, that of the whole maritime ports of Brazil, Espiritu Santo has made the least progress; and that the civilised population is almost entirely limited to the sea-coast. The salubrity of the climate and fertility of the soil, would appear to render this province susceptible of the most prosperous improvement. But the greater part seems to be covered with original forests. Brazil-wood, the cedar, the sassafras-tree, and various other resinous and aromatic species, and Peruvian balsam are all said to be abundant.

The River Doce (sweet river) assumes that name after the confluence of the Rio Piranga with the Ribeiro do Carmo. It flows through a considerable extent of country, forming several small falls, three of which succeeding each other at short intervals, are called the *Escadinhas* (stairs). Two miles below these falls, the Doce



receives the Mandu, which comes from the interior, running north-north-east between woods, and is navigable for canoes.

THE DISTRICT OF PORTO SEGURO is bounded by the rivers Doce and Belmonte on the south and north, its western boundaries are Minas Geraes. It lies between 19 deg. 33 min. and 15 deg. 25 min. south latitude, and is consequently about sixty-five leagues in length.

The town of Santa Cruz was begun upon Cabralia Bay (the Bay of Cabral), but the settlement was transferred to the banks of the Joao de Tyba, four miles to the northward, in consequence, Casal states, of its more favourable soil. The Jesuits, who founded a college in the capital in 1553, with a view to prosecute their labours among the Indians of this province, left only two aldeias entirely Indian, at the time of their expulsion. In fact, less progress has been made in civilising the laborigines and cultivating the soil in Porto Seguro, than even in Espirito Santo, still more backward in cultivation. The civilised inhabitants are almost wholly confined to the neighbourhood of the coast, and the interior is almost a continued forest abounding with the finest timber.

*Caravellas*, situated on the northern margin of the river of the same name, about five miles from the sea, and ten miles north of the Peruhipe. It has straight streets, intersecting each other at right angles. The houses are neatly built, but, for the most part, of one story only. The church stands in an open spot near the *Casa da Camara*. It carries on a trade in mandioca flour, &c. Small vessels from Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio, and the other ports on the east coast, are lying here. An arm of the Peruhipe communicates with the Caravellas affording a passage from Viçosa. The banks are covered with mangrove-trees the bark of which is used in tanning, and groves of cocoa-palms.

The town of *Porto Seguro*, situated at the mouth of the River Buranhem though it ranks as the first in the district, is less than Caravellas.

The port which has given name both to the town and the district, is formed by a reef, or rather ledge of rocks, that runs out for about a mile, from an extended point of the main, in a direction parallel to the land, presenting a natural mole.

"These rocks are dry at low water, and terminate abruptly, appearing again faintly at half a mile's distance. The space between is the bar or entrance, over which is twenty feet water at high tides, but inside, it shallows to twelve feet. The last is the average water of the port, except at some distance up, where the river empties itself, and the water is somewhat deeper. The bottom is a fine sand, gradually ascending to a broad beach. In entering the port, the view of the country is delightful. Near the water's edge is a range of fishermen's cottages, shaded with the waving cocoa in front, and each having its adjoining orange-ground. On the back of these cots, the native underwood intrudes, and, intersected into numberless paths, forms evergreen groves full of birds of rich plumage, and some of song. To the northward, the land rises up to a steep hill, which is ascended by a winding path, and on its summit stands the (upper) town . . . . . The principal inhabitants have each their country farm, situated chiefly on the banks of the river, and ranging five leagues from its mouth up to Villa Verde. At these they have plantations of the sugar-cane and mandioca."

There is, however, but little agriculture, and the greater part of the farinha consumed, comes from Santa Cruz. This, with salt-fish, constitutes the chief

subsistence of the population. There belong to the port the little two-masted vessels, called *lanchas*, which sail with great swiftness. The main-mast has a broad, square sail; the mizen mast, which is shorter, has a small triangular one; and they can be set in such a manner, that the vessel runs so close to the wind, when others cannot steer their course. Porto Seguro is stated by Mr. Lindley to be in latitude 16 deg. 40 min. south, longitude 40 deg. 12 min. west.

## CHAPTER XI.

### INTERIOR PROVINCES OF MINAS GERAES, MATTO GROSSO, AND GOYAZ.

THE province of Minas Geraes, owes its chief celebrity to its precious metals and diamonds. The country has, besides, many natural advantages for agriculture and for pasturage. Nor can it be asserted that when Pombal projected the foundation of the capital of Brazil in this province, his judgment was altogether wrong: although the magnificent splendour of the Bay of Rio Janeiro, is scarcely paralleled in the scenery of the world. A capital, with mountains guarding it from maritime invasion, and more central with regard to the other provinces of the empire, might certainly have been erected amid the valleys of this province.

Minas Geraes is described as by far the most undulated and mountainous region of Brazil. It is separated from the province of San Paulo and Rio Janeiro by the Serra Mantiqueira. The most elevated part of this chain is called the *Ita Cubana*.

On the north it bounds on Bahia and Pernambuco, from which it is separated by the rivers Verde and Carynhenha: on the east, it is bounded by part of Bahia, Porto Seguro, and Espiritu Santo: and, on the west, by Goyaz. Its extreme length from north to south is estimated at about 600 miles, extending from which in latitude 13 deg. to 21 deg. 10 min. south; its breadth is estimated about 350 miles. The climate is described as temperate, compared with others in the torrid zone, owing to the elevation of its table-land. It abounds with rivers and mountain streams, the greater part of which have their sources in the Serra Mantiqueira, and flow into four great drains. The Rio Doce and the Jequitinhonha, which flows into the Atlantic: the San Francisco, which runs for a great distance north; the Rio Grande, or Para, which receives also the Rio das Mortes, flows in a westerly direction.

Minas Geraes is said to have been first explored by an inhabitant of Porto Seguro, in the end of the sixteenth century, who, with a party, ascended the Rio Doce, and discovered some emeralds.

Some Paulistas visited the country, about 1694, and discovered gold. Villa Rica and Mananu were so far inhabited as to be called towns in 1711, Il João del Rey, and Sabara, on the following year, and Villa de Príncipe, three years after.

Don Lourenzo d'Almeida was appointed the first governor-general of this province in 1720. In 1818, Villa Rica was declared the capital of Minas, Villa Boa that of Goyaz, and Villa Bella of Matto Grosso.

There have been discovered in this province, gold, platina, silver, copper, iron, lead, mercury, antimony, bismuth, fossil-coal, diamonds, emeralds, rubies, topazes, chrysolites, sapphires, agates, aqua-marinas, amethysts, and almost all the precious stones. The agricultural products are, cotton, tobacco, sugar, wheat, maize, mandioc, coffee, indigo. It yields also drugs, such as ipecacuanha, columbo-root, jalap, liquorice, vanilla, various gums, and Jesuit's bark. In 1776 according to the documents quoted by Mr. Southey, the province of Minas Gerais contained 319,769 inhabitants. In 1808, the German traveller, M. Von Eschwege, says, "the population amounted to 433,049: of whom, 106,684 were whites, 129,656 free mulattoes, 47,937 free negroes, and 148,772 negro and mulatto slaves. In 1820, they were computed to be 456,675 free persons, and 165,210 slaves; total, 621,885." "With double the population," says Von Spix, "Minas has three-and-a-half times as many negro slaves, and nine times as many free negroes as San Paulo." The population, as stated in the table which we have taken from Mr. Kidder's work, amounted in 1844, to 760,000 souls, but we are uncertain as to whether this number includes all the slaves: nor does it, we believe, include the aborigines.

We have but little recent information relative to this province which would justify us in adding much to all we have said under the general description of Brazil.

Some parts of Minas resemble Goyaz and Matto Grosso, being still a wilderness, and overrun with Indian tribes. Other districts are among the most improved parts of the empire. One writer has remarked, that if there be one spot in the world which might be made to surpass all others, Minas is that favoured spot. Its climate is mild and healthful; its surface is elevated and undulating: its soil is fertile, and capable of yielding the most valuable productions: its forests abound in choice timber, balsams, drugs, and dye-woods.

Its name signifies the general mines, and gold, silver, copper, and iron, and precious stones are found within its limits. Several of its most valuable gold-mines have been wrought by an English mining company for the last twenty years. This company was organised under Dom Pedro I., in 1825, with an active capital of 200,000*l.* It has rendered great service to the country generally, by introducing the most approved methods of mining, and by giving an impetus to Brazilian industry. The company pay twenty per cent upon its products to the government,

and employs a large number of miners from Cornwall; and at Gongo Socco, its principal mine, there is a thriving English village.

The agricultural industry of Minas Geraes consists chiefly of the cultivation of coffee, sugar, tobacco, and cotton. Its soil yields Indian corn in great profusion, and would grow wheat. Upon its *campinas*, or uplands, innumerable herds of cattle, and some flocks of sheep are pastured. Of the milk of the cows is made a species of soft cheese, known as the *queijo de Minas*; the cheeses are about two inches thick, and six or eight in diameter. When fully prepared, cured, they are wrapped in banana leaves and packed in baskets, to be transported to market, like every thing else, on the backs of mules. Immense quantities of this cheese are sent to Rio de Janeiro, and from thence distributed along the coast as an article of food. Some coarse manufactures of cotton are made.

Roads are either wanting, or the few that have been opened are extremely bad. Considerable sums have been wasted in the construction of roads but no produce can yet be sent to market in a wheeled carriage. The journey from Ouro Preto, the capital, to Rio de Janeiro, a distance of about 200 miles, is only performed on the backs of mules and horses, and in no less time than about fifteen days.

According to official accounts, education in Minas Geraes, is more advanced than in the other provinces. The provincial government has expended large sums for the support of schools.

Provision has been made to maintain 182 public schools. Of these there were recently in operation, ninety-six primary schools for boys, fifteen for girls, and twenty-six Latin schools. About 8000 pupils are registered in these schools. The average attendance was about 6000. There are also a number of private schools: and the majority of the inhabitants are giving their children an education. Several youths have been sent to Europe at the expense of the province, to qualify themselves for normal masters.

Should the projected steam navigation upon the Rio Doce and the Rio de San Francisco ever be carried into execution, the prosperity of Minas Geraes would be greatly promoted.

MATTO GROSSO is a great inland and chiefly wilderness province, bounded by the provinces Para, Goyaz, San Paulo, and the Spanish territories. It is said to contain no less than four climates, and its area is vaguely computed as greater than that of all Germany.

"Nature," says Cazal, "has partitioned it into three grand districts, of which two are divided into six smaller ones, which will, perhaps, at some future day, form the limits of the same number of *ouvidorias*, when the increase of its population shall render such a measure desirable. These seven grand divisions are Camapuana on the south; Matto Grosso proper, Cuyaba, and Bororonia in the centre; and Juruenna, Arinos, and Tappiraquia on the north.

"The larger portion of this province must be considered as *terra incognita*,

for the most part in the possession of native tribes. Tippiraqia, so called from the Tippiraq Indians, lying between the rivers Araguaya and Xingu, is nearly unknown. Arinos and Juruena, named from the rivers which intersect them, are not better known. These rivers unite and form the great Tapajós. Bororonia, which takes the name of the Bororo Indians, is watered by the San Lourenço, and lies between Goyaz and Cuyaba.

“Camapuana, the southern division of the province, takes its name from the River Camapuan: it is described as almost universally flat, and a vast portion of the western half is annually submerged by the inundations of the Paraguay, which is stated to cover, in some parts, more than seventy miles of plain. Its northern limits are a chain of mountains, extending in the thirteenth parallel of latitude, from east to west, from which emanate the Paraguay and its branches flowing to the southward, and the heads of the Tapajós and the Xingu, flowing northward. Numerous other rivers have their origin in a cordillera of inconsiderable elevation, running from north to south, and dividing the canton into east and west, denominated the Serra Amambahy. The middle of the northern part of this district is known by the name of Vaccaria, or cattle-plains, in consequence of the cattle that were dispersed here, when the Paulistas expelled the inhabitants of the city Xerez, and of five neighbouring small aldeias, which formed a small province, of which the said city was the head.”

Of the numerous savage nations, the most powerful are the Guaycurues.

The route to Matto Grosso was formerly from the sea coast, but there has for some time been communications with it from Para by ascending either the Tocantins, the Xingú, the Tapajós, or the Madera rivers.

The distance in a right line from Para to Villa Bella, one of the principal places of Matto Grosso, is about 1000 miles, but at least 2500 miles have to be traversed in making the passage by water. By the Geographical and Historical Institute of Rio de Janeiro, a detailed account of this route has been published.

For the space of 1500 miles up the Amazon and the Madera, to the falls of San Anthony, a powerful current forms the only obstacle. A great part of the country through which the Madera flows is described as very unhealthy. From the falls of San Anthony a succession of falls and rapids occur for more than 200 miles. Canoes and their cargoes overland are carried over *portages* to avoid the falls and rapids, by the most tedious and difficult labour; and three or four months are occupied in surmounting this difficult part of the route; above these falls there are about 700 miles of good navigation on the Mamoré and Guaporé Rivers, the whole voyage occupies about ten months by the traders carrying goods. A host of Indians and negroes are required as carsmen and carriers. It is usual for several companies to associate together, and the enormous quantity of provisions required, occasions great expense and delay. The downward voyage is performed in much less time. Notwithstanding

the toil of this long and dreary voyage to Matto Grosso, it is less dreaded than the overland difficult route by the mountains to and from Rio de Janeiro.

Matto Grosso signifies a dense forest, a not very imperfect description of this vast region. The province is sometimes called Cuabá, after a river which runs through it. The bishopric which it constitutes is known by that name only.

Mr. Kidder says, Matto Grosso lies nearer the centre of South America. It contains over 500,000 square miles, while its population does not, by the largest estimate exceed 40,000, or one inhabitant for each area of twelve square miles. Sixty-six different tribes of Indians still exist in the province. Most of these tribes are in an entirely savage state. A few of them are on friendly terms with the government and people of the province: others are decidedly hostile, and omit no opportunity of making desolating incursions upon the cultivated districts. Extending through seventeen degrees of latitude, the climate of this province is considerably varied. It is generally considered healthy. Although mountainous throughout, it has no volcanoes, nor any peaks which for height can be compared with those of the Andes.

It abounds in deep caverns and magnificent cataracts. Two of its caverns have been explored and described at some length. One of them has been called the Gruta das Onças, from the great number of wild beasts that inhabited it. The other is called Gruta do Inferno, or the Grotto of Hell.

Its soil, which must be exceedingly varied, is said to be generally fertile. In some parts considerable attention is given to grazing, but generally speaking, the inhabitants make no exertions to produce any thing that is not requisite for their immediate consumption. The province abounds in gold and diamonds, but owing to the lack of skill employed in searching for them, the products of either, in latter years, have been very small. What is gained by the miners and the garimpeiros, as the diamond seekers are called, together with small quantities of ipeca-cuanba, constitute the whole amount of exports from the province. These articles are generally sent to Rio de Janeiro, where they suffice to purchase the few manufactured goods that are used by the inhabitants of Matto Grosso.

Cuabá, the capital of the province, is situated on a healthy ground near the River Cuabá. It is, in fact, little more than a village. Its houses are nearly all built of taipa, with floors of hardened clay or brick. The region immediately surrounding it is said to be so abundant in gold, that some grains of it may be found wherever the earth is excavated. It is about 100 miles from the diamond district.

The first printing-press in Matto Grosso, was brought to it at the expense of the government in 1838. The number of primary schools provided for by the government is eighteen. Eight of these were, in 1843, supplied with teachers, having 434 boys on their lists. The number of scholars in private and Latin

schools, at the same time, was about 200. Great inconveniences were suffered from the lack of books, paper, and nearly every other material essential to elementary education. In addition to this low state of education, that of religion appears, from the reports of successive presidents of the province, to be still worse. There are but few churches, and not more than half of these have priests.

GOYAZ, so called from the aboriginal nation Goyaz, occupies the central parts of Brazil, east of Matto Grosso, and is very similar in its natural and present condition, soil, productions, and climate, to the latter. It extends from Para, on the north, to San Paulo, on the south. Its eastern boundaries are Maranhão, Piahy, Pernambuco, and Minas Geraes. Goyaz was early discovered by the Paulistas, in their search for mines and capturing of slaves. It is described as abounding in gold, diamonds, and precious stones, but its remoteness from the sea, and its want of roads and navigable rivers, are obstacles to those prospects to which its resources are otherwise adapted.

Goyaz is not generally mountainous, but its surface is elevated and undulated. Magnificent forests grow on the banks of its rivers, but the greater portion of the province is covered with low and stunted shrubbery of the same kind as prevails in the province of Minas, and known by the name of *catingas* and *caracuenos*. Its soil yields the usual productions of Brazil, together with many of the fruits of southern Europe. Cultivation has been greater in Goyaz than in Matto Grosso, but it is still in a very rude and limited state.

The Goyas are now nearly extinct, but other tribes still live within it, and some of them cherish a deadly hatred to the people who have invaded and disturbed them. Settlements are said to be often laid waste by their hostile incursions, and regular troops are constantly under arms to resist them.

Lately mineral waters have been discovered in Goyaz. Several warm springs are said to exist in the south-western part of the province.

M. Auguste St. Hilaire and General Raymundo João da Cunha Mattos give us some statements relative to this province. Both of them travelled extensively within its boundaries, and both agree in representing the state of society as backward in the extreme. The *vaqueiros*, or cattle proprietors, possess vast herds of horned cattle, and their principal business is to mark, tend, and fold them. They understand the use of the lasso, and also of the long knife, but their moral and intellectual condition is deplorable. St. Hilaire remarks, that "the people who become domesticated in these vast wilds, seem to lose the very elements of civilisation. By degrees their ideas of religion, and their respect for the institution of marriage, disappear. They learn to dispense with the use of money as a circulating medium, and to forego the use of salt upon their food." But this is not all—"a species of brutish infidelity is already disseminated throughout these sertoes, which, it is to be feared, will end not only in degrading the people below

the ordinary rank of moral and civilised society, but even below the condition of the aboriginal Indians."

Goyaz and Matto Grosso were originally settled by gold hunters. The lure of treasure led adventurers to bury themselves in the deep recesses of these interminable forests. Their search was successful. "Gold was so plentiful, that for the first year every slave commonly returned three and often four ounces a day. It lay upon the very surface of the ground. But the thoughtless adventurers had made no provision for supporting themselves in the wilderness, and they discovered, when too late, that food was more precious than gold. A few white deer were the only game they could find, and mangabas the only fruit. Higher prices for provisions have seldom been demanded in a besieged town, or during extreme famine, than these poor miners were glad to pay. A pound of gold could scarcely buy a bushel of corn, and in one instance a pound of gold was bartered for a pound of salt. A drove of cattle arrived, and flesh and bone together were sold for an ounce and a half of gold per pound. The gold which they gathered was expended for food, but all was not enough, and many of them died of starvation.

"The time when gold was most abundant, was described by one of the survivors as a season of pestilence and famine; and the discoverer himself, who counted his gold by *arrobas*,\* died of leprosy. In later times gold has become scarcer, but the march of improvement has been slow, and notwithstanding the ardent anticipations of Mr. Southey and some others, the day is likely to be distant when these regions will either be populous or highly enlightened."

Mr. Kidder says, the presidential reports of Goyaz state the number of primary schools in that province to be sixteen for boys and two for girls. There existed at the same time five or six schools of a higher order, and the number of pupils attending them is about one thousand. The provincial government has, within a few years, imported a printing-press, which is chiefly employed in printing official documents. The condition of the mechanical arts in these two provinces may be inferred from statements made in the report of the minister of the empire in 1844.

"It is scarcely possible to find persons who have any skill in the common mechanical trades; none whatever in comparison with the wants of the country. Eight French mechanics were recently on their way to Matto Grosso. As they passed through Goyaz, the provincial government induced three of them, a carpenter, a cabinet-maker, and a blacksmith, to establish themselves within its bounds; and this event was deemed so important, as to be officially stated in the president's message to the next provincial assembly." The minister of the empire significantly remarks, that from such particulars, some idea may be formed of the actual state of things in general.

\* A weight of thirty-two pounds.



**SANTO PAULO.**—This province is divided from the province of Rio on the north-east, by a line which, traversing the heights of the vast Serro from the point of Joatinga to the head of the Jacuy, descends that river till it joins the Parahiba. The serra of Mantiqueira separates it from Minas Geraes on the north, the Rio Grande and the Paranna from Goyaz and Matto Grosso on the west and north-west; the Sahy from San Catherina on the south; and on the east it has for its boundary the Atlantic. Its territory is almost all within the temperate zone, between 20 deg. 30 min. and 28 deg. south latitude, comprising 450 miles, from north to south, and 340 miles of medium width. Except in the eastern part, where a *cordillera*, or elevated ridge of mountains, runs parallel with the coast, this province is not mountainous. None of the maritime provinces, with the exception of Para, contain so many navigable rivers; but all these, excluding only the few streams or mountain torrents which descend the eastern declivity of the cordillera, flow west into the interior, and fall into the Paranna, so that they afford little facility as outlets to commerce.

Santos, the harbour of San Paulo, is built on the southern shores of the Island of San Vincente, and has a safe harbour of easy access, about 8000 inhabitants, and trades with Rio de Janeiro, Pernambuco, Ceara, and Maranhão. Several European vessels enter it annually. San Sebastiao, on the island of the same name, has 5000 inhabitants, and exports timber and grain. Iguape, further west, has a good harbour, with about 6500 inhabitants, and exports rice and timber.

The city of San Paulo is situated between two small streams, upon elevated uneven ground. Its streets are narrow, and not laid out with regularity. They have narrow side-walks, and are paved with ferruginous conglomerate closely resembling old red sandstone.

Some of the buildings are constructed of this stone; but the material more generally used in the construction of houses is the common soil, slightly moistened, built up into a solid wall. These walls are usually very thick, and are generally covered by projecting roofs, which preserve them from the rains. Walls of this kind have been known to stand more than 100 years, without the least protection.

The houses within the city are generally two stories high, and constructed with balconies, sometimes with, and sometimes without lattices. These balconies are the favourite resorts of both sexes in the coolness of the morning and evening and when processions are passing through the streets.\*

\* "The houses of Brazil, whether constructed of earth or stone, are generally coated outside with plastering, and whitewashed. Their whiteness contrasts admirably with the red tiling of their roof; and one of its principal recommendations is the ease with which it can be re-applied in case of having become dull or soiled. In San Paulo the prevailing colour is varied in a few instances with that of a straw yellow, and a light pink. On the whole, there appeared a great degree of neatness and cheerfulness in the external aspect of the houses in San Paulo.

"There is a considerable variety in their general plan; but almost all are so constructed as to surround an area, or open space within, which is especially useful in furnishing air to the sleeping;

In the suburbs and vicinity of San Paulo there are many handsome houses and gardens. This town is a rendezvous for the province. Many of the more wealthy planters who have houses in the city, spend only a small part of their time on their estates. They direct in the city the sale and disposal of their produce, as it passes down the serra to market.

Near the town is the botanical garden, established about thirteen years ago. It is laid out in good taste, with shaded walks, and has a tank of pure water. It is rather neglected, from a want of funds.

There are twelve churches in the city of San Paulo. The cathedral is large, and in it some twenty ecclesiastics chant high mass. A considerable number of persons, chiefly women, were present.

Among the prevailing fruit-trees here, is the Jaboticabeira in great abundance. This tree belongs to the order of Myrtaceae, and exhibits the great singularity of bearing its flower and fruit directly upon the trunk and large limbs, to which they are closely attached, while the extremities are covered with dense green foliage. The fruit is highly delicious, resembling in appearance the large purple grape.

The *campos* may be denominated prairies or openings, and in which rare plants abound. Among the variety, the *tibou* is extremely fatal to cattle, and they die without remedy soon after eating it.

*Education in San Paulo.*—The Academy of Laws, or, as it is frequently denominated, the University of San Paulo, ranks first among all the literary institutions of the empire. The secretary and acting president, Doctor Brotero has published a standard work on the "Principles of Natural Law," and a treatise upon "Maritime Prizes."

The edifice of the Curso Jurídico, was originally constructed as a convent by the Franciscan monks, whom the government compelled to abandon it, for its present more profitable use. Being larger and well built, a few alterations rendered it suitable to the purposes for which it was required. The lecture-rooms are on the first-floor, the professors' rooms and library on the second; these, together with an ample court-yard and two immense chapels, compose the buildings. In one chapel are several paintings. Both abounded in images and painted representations of the patron saint. The library of the institution, containing 7000 volumes, is composed of the collection formerly belonging to the Franciscans, a part of which was bequeathed to the convent by the Bishop of Madeira;

apartments, and is rendered the more indispensable by the custom of barring and bolting, with heavy inside shutters, all the windows that connect with the street. In cities, the lower stories are seldom occupied by the family, but sometimes with a shop, and sometimes with the carriage-house or stable. The more common apartments above, are the parlour and dining-room, between which, almost invariably, are alcoves designed for bed-rooms. The furniture of the parlour varies in costliness according to the degree of style maintained; but what you may always expect to find, is a cane-bottomed sofa at one extremity, and three or four chairs arranged in precise parallel rows, extending from each end of it towards the middle of the room. In company, the ladies are expected to occupy the sofa, and the gentlemen the chairs."—*Kidder*.

the library of a deceased Bishop of San Paulo, a donation of 700 volumes from the first director, and some additions ordered by the government. It was not overstocked with books upon law or *belles lettres*, and was quite deficient in the department of science. There was a superabundance of unread and unreadable volumes on theology.\*

In its arrangement, the University of Coimbra was followed as a model for this. The education imparted by it may be formal and exact in its way, but can never be popular. The Brazilian people regard utility more than the antiquated forms of a Portuguese University.

The number of students, from year to year, has been, 1828, 33; 1829, 114; 1830, 213; 1831, 270; 1832, 274; 1833, 267; 1834, 221; 1835, 175; 1836, 178; 1837, 94; 1838, 63; 1839, 60; 1840, 53; 1841, 59; 1842, 61; 1843, 65.

*Excursion to the Interior.*—Mr. Kidder travelled inland. He says, "The route was greatly diversified, between hill and dale, but did not often give an extended prospect. Indeed, each successive turn of our winding way seemed to take us deeper into a vast labyrinth of vegetable beauty, only here and there touched by the hand of cultivation. The palm-tree, in any of its numerous varieties, is a peculiar ornament to a landscape. Two single species prevailed throughout this section. One shot directly upward, a tall, slender, and solitary trunk, without leaf or flower. The other, growing to the length of from sixty to ninety feet, gradually tapered from the base to the extremity, until it reached the minuteness of a thread, throwing out at each joint a circle of leafy tendrils, which sometimes caught the branches of other trees for support, and sometimes waved pendulous and gracefully, forming every imaginable curve in the air. There were also the golden *rochysia*, *bignonias* of various hues, and now and then an immense tree, a veteran of the forest, decked with blossoms as bright and gay as the first dress of the primrose in spring.

JARAQUA.—"Although containing two or three thousand people, and receiving its principal importance from being a central point for business, the place contained but one inn or *estalagem*, and that was a small house some distance from the street, with much more of a private than public appearance. The master of

\* The Academy of the Legal and Social Sciences of the city of San Paulo, was created by a law, dated August 11, 1827. It was formally opened by the first professor, Doctor Joze Maria de Avellar Brotero, on the first day of March, 1828—Lieutenant-General Jozé Arouche de Toledo Rendon being first director.

The statutes by which it is governed were approved by law, November 7, 1831.

The studies of the preparatory course are Latin, French, English, rhetoric, rational and moral philosophy, geometry, history, and geography.

The regular course extends through five years. The several professorships are thus designated:

First Year.—1st. Professorship Natural and Public Law, Analysis of the Constitution of the Empire, Laws of Nations and of Diplomacy. Second Year.—1st. Continuation of the above subjects; 2nd. Public Ecclesiastical Law. Third Year.—1st. Civil Laws of the Empire; 2nd. Criminal Laws—Theory of the Criminal Process. Fourth Year.—1st. Continuation of Civil Law; 2nd. Mercantile and Maritime Law. Fifth Year.—1st. Political Economy; 2nd. Theory and Practice of General Law, adapted to the code of the Empire.

the house was absent, and I saw none of its inmates save negroes and children. The key of my apartments was sent out, by means of which I was soon introduced to a place having neither floor nor window, and which, but for the door that opened before me, would have been unvisited by either air or light. However, there was room to turn round, and to stow away our saddles and portman-teaux, and in a recess hard by I discovered a bed. Supper was sent in anon, consisting of chicken broth and boiled rice.

"The next morning was delightful, the sky bright, and the air fresh, although the sun on appearing rapidly gained strength. Our route led through a nearly level forest of four leagues in extent, beyond which there appeared clearings and cultivated grounds. During the day I passed the only saw-mill I observed anywhere in Brazil; all forms of timber being ordinarily cut by the slow and toilsome process of the hand or cross-cut saw. Several features in the general aspect of the country, more than usually resembled the appearance of things in the United States.

"The variety of birds that enlivened our route was greater than common. The pomba and pombinha de rola, species of mourning doves, were most frequently seen; while the uraponga, thus named in imitation of its note, was constantly heard. I will here remark, notwithstanding the extravagant accounts which some writers have given respecting the inhabitants of a South American forest, that while travelling very extensively in that country, in different latitudes, I found both birds and animals much more rare than they are throughout the United States. Squirrels of no species appear, and the most that a traveller will have seen, in ordinary circumstances, throughout a day's ride, will have been a monkey or a flock of paroquets. The apparent absence of game, however, may be in part owing to its extreme wildness, for monkeys are often heard howling at a distance.

"The soil over which we passed was but little diversified, constantly resembling the red marly alluvial of San Paulo. We reached the villa of San Carlos, at which I was most hospitably entertained by a gentleman to whom I bore letters of introduction. This town is on the border of a vast series of level plains, sweeping inland. The road over which I had passed from the coast was only suitable for beasts, but from this place transportation could be effected by carts or waggons for a distance of near 300 miles.

"As a matter of course, this place had become a great rendezvous for muleteers, who conveyed the sugars of the interior hence to the sea-coast, and brought back salt and other commodities in exchange. Troops might be seen loading and unloading every day."

## CHAPTER XII.

## PROVINCES OF SANTA CATHARINA AND OF RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

SANTA CATHARINA.—In 1796, this province was computed to contain 1246 *fogos* (fires or hearths, that is, houses), and 23,865 adult inhabitants, exclusive of troops. In 1812, the population, according to Casal, amounted to 31,530. In 1844, there were, by official returns, 53,707 free inhabitants, and 12,511 slaves. The province has three towns—Nossa Senhora do Desterro on the Island of Santa Catharina, San Francisco on the island of the same name, and Laguna on the continent; and seven *freguezias* or parishes—three on the island and four on the continent.

The inhabitants of these provinces devote their time more to the breeding of cattle than to the cultivation of the soil. They are also engaged in the fisheries along the coast and in the lagoons.

The island of Santa Catharina is mountainous. The province of Santa Catharina is the smallest in Brazil. It comprehends the island from which it takes its name, and an extent of about 200 miles of sea-coast. The capital, which is called Nossa Senhora do Desterro, is situated upon the north-western extremity of the island, and is but a small town, although its harbour is compared with that of Rio de Janeiro for excellence and beauty.\*

It is well supplied with good water. The verdure, the orange trees, and houses generally well built, render the place refreshing and picturesque.

Its natural advantages are great, but its trade is inconsiderable; and is covered with forests and fields of pasturage. The climate is temperate, and most of the trees and fruits of Europe will grow in perfection. It is often visited by invalids. Flax is grown in the neighbouring country, of which coarse linen is made, and cotton and thread are often woven together. Jars, water-pots, and other vessels are made of the red clay of the interior.

Among the shells abounding on the coast, there is a species of *Murex*, from which a beautiful crimson colour is extracted. The butterflies are splendid. Langsdorff says, "They are not like the tame and puny lepidoptera of Europe, which can be caught by means of a small piece of silk. On the contrary, they rise high in the air, with a brisk and rapid flight. Sometimes they light and repose on flowers and the tops of trees, and rarely risk within reach of the hand. They appear to be constantly on their guard, and if caught at all, it must be

\* Commodore Anson touched here in 1740, the place having become of more consequence, and the authority of the government being increased in proportion, the inhospitable system established in other parts of Brazil, had been introduced there also. A great contraband trade was then carried on from this island with the Plata, the Portuguese exchanging gold for silver, by which traffic both sovereigns were defrauded of their fifths. Fortifications were then being erected. In 1749, the population of Santa Catharina had increased to 4197; but about the end of the century, several thousands were carried off by a contagious disease, which appears to have been dysentery with putrid fever.

when on the wing, by means of a net at the extremity of a long rod of cane. Some species are observed to live in society, hundreds and thousands of them being sometimes found together. These generally prefer the lower districts and the banks of streams. When one of them is caught and fastened by a pin on the surface of the sand, swarms of the same species will gather round him, and may be caught at pleasure.

Mines of coal are said to exist within this province, but no satisfactory discoveries have yet been made. Doctor Parigot, who was employed to make surveys in the province in 1841, "reported the existence of a carboniferous stratum, from twenty to thirty miles in width, and about 300 in length, running from north to south through the province. The best vein of coal he opened he pronounced half bituminous, and situated between thick strata of the hydrous oxide of iron and bituminous schist."

Oranges, pine apples, and various fruits are described as delicious. Mandioc, flax, cotton, rice, maize, some wheat, &c., are cultivated. The whale and other fisheries are carried on near the shores, and in the bays and lagoons, and this small and fertile province requires only industry and a larger population to render it an earthly paradise.

THE PROVINCE OF RIO GRANDE DO SUL is described as healthy, and abounds in natural advantages. It has for a long time past been involved in a rebellion which has nearly destroyed its prosperity. One result of this continued revolution has been the almost entire extinction of slavery within the contested territory. In order to increase their ranks, the revolting party promised, from time to time, liberty and arms to every slave of a legitimist who would desert his master, and the government likewise promised the same to those slaves who would desert the revolters; and, by a summary act, deprived all the rebels of the legal right to hold slaves. Thus, between the two parties, the slaves are declared free, although it is possible that many on both sides will, by some means, be kept in ignorance of the privilege.

The proximity of Rio Grande to the Spanish Republics on the south and west, brings the inhabitants into intercourse with those of the latter; which no doubt engenders a republican spirit. The population of Rio Grande has intermixed with that of the neighbouring states.

The appearance and character of the inhabitants of Rio Grande partake of the circumstances there pursued. They are described as generally tall, of an active and energetic appearance, with handsome features, and of a lighter skin than prevails among the inhabitants of the northern provinces of Brazil. Both sexes are accustomed from childhood to ride on horseback, in which they acquire great skill; they take their amusements, as well as perform their journeys, and pursue the wild cattle of their plains on horseback. The use of the lasso is learned from boyhood, and is managed with almost inconceivable dexterity.

Little children, armed with their *lasso* or *bolus*, make war upon chickens, ducks and geese of the poultry farm-yard, as preparatory to bolder attempts.

For the pursuit of wild cattle, horses are admirably trained, so that when the lasso is thrown they know precisely what to do.

A province so extensive, and so conveniently situated, as that of Rio Grande do Sul, possesses the greatest advantages, and many harbours. Pasturage is the most general means of the inhabitants. There are several towns.

Up to the year 1763, the provincial capital was San Pedro do Sul, or Rio Grande, its harbour, which forms the entrance to the Lagoa dos Paros is improperly termed a river.

PORTO ALLEGRO, or PORT ALEGRE, is situated near the mouth of the River Jacuhy, and is said to be well built, and to contain about 10,000 inhabitants. Vessels are built, and some trade carried on with the sea and with the interior. Sao Leopoldo, north of it, is described as a thriving place, with about 5000 inhabitants. Francisco de Paula, inland to the north, has been chiefly a place for preparing jerked beef.

If this province were only restored to tranquillity, its pastures, soil, and other resources would, with an industrious and intelligent population, render it susceptible of great prosperity.

## CHAPTER XIII.

### PROVINCE AND CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO.

THIS province, Rio de Janeiro, derives its name from its port, falsely called Rio de Janeiro : for it is not a river but a magnificent inlet of the sea, and with only a few insignificant streams flowing into it, bounded on the north by Espiritu Santo, and by Minas Geraes. On the west it borders on San Paulo; and on the south and the east it has the Atlantic Ocean. It comprises about half of the original capitania of San Vincente, together with a portion of territory formerly belonging to Espiritu Santo. It is estimated to be sixty leagues in length from east to west, near its northern extremity, and fifty near its southern, and to be about twenty-three leagues of average breadth.

We have various accounts of this province, but little that we can rely upon of recent date, except the sketches of Mr. Kidder, and the official returns of trade which will be found hereafter.

The Serra dos Orgaos, organ mountains, so called on account of the resemblance which the pyramidal heads bear, in various parts, to the face of an organ, divide the province into two parts; northern, or *Serra-acima* (mountains above) and southern, or *Beira-mar* (sea-coast). These, again, are subdivided into

districts, or comarcas. The greater part of the province of Rio de Janeiro is mountainous. The chief river is the Parahiba, which rises in a small lake in the southern part of the Serra da Bocania; it flows into the captaincy of San Paulo: and after a long and tortuous course, re-enters the province of Rio de Janeiro, and runs into the Atlantic. For navigable purposes, the rivers of this province are considered nearly useless.

There are several lakes, the most remarkable are, the Jacaré-pagua, and the Roderigo de Freytas. The *Angra dos Reis* (King's Bay) is very large, and scarcely less splendid than that of Rio de Janeiro; and, like the latter, is adorned with many islands. The principal of these, Ilha Grande, has good harbours, the best of which has obtained the name of O Seio de Abraham (Abraham's bosom).

At ANGRA DOS REIS there was at an early period a town founded, but its subsequent growth did not correspond to the expectation of its founders. Mr. Kidder, in 1842, judged it to contain about 250 houses, which are arranged in a semicircular form upon the praya or low ground, bordered by surrounding mountains.

ILHA GRANDE is about fifteen miles from east and west in length, and at its greatest breadth about seven miles from north and south. A considerable portion of it is under the cultivation of sugar-cane, coffee, &c. It is frequently resorted to by whale-ships, in order to recruit their stock of wood, water, and fresh provisions.

PARATY is the next port at which the steamboat touches, and the last to the south belonging to the province of Rio de Janeiro. The town is small, but regularly built, and beautifully situated at the extremity of a long arm of the sea, which is adorned with picturesque palm-wooded islands. It contains three churches, dedicated to Nossa Senhora, the first of the conception, second of grief, third of the cliff. The territory connected with this port embraces the fertile plains of Bananal, Paraty-Mirim, and Mambucaba; distinguished for their luxuriant production of many of the fruits of southern Europe, as well as coffee, rice, mandioca, legumes, and the choicest of sugar-cane.

Great labour and outlay has been incurred in completing a macadamised road, from Porta da Estrella, near the head of the Bay of Janeiro, over the serra towards the province of Minas Geraes. Iguassu is a busy place, situated about ten miles from the mouth of a river of the same name, on which it stands. This river rises in the Serra dos Orgaos, and although winding in its course, is navigable for large *lanchas* up to the town. This place, twenty years ago, did not contain more than thirty houses. The planters bring their coffee, beans, farinha de mandioca, toucinho and cotton, to Iguassu, from which it is sent by *lanchas* to Rio de Janeiro.



## CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO.

RIO DE JANEIRO, or San Sebastiao de Rio de Janeiro,\* the capital of the empire, stands on the western shores of the Bahia de Rio de Janeiro, one of the most splendidly magnificent inlets of the ocean. This bay, called by the Aborigines *Netherohy*, or hidden waters, is about twenty-four miles in length, nearly north and south, and fifteen miles in its greatest width. The entrance, between two granite mountains, is hardly a mile wide, and formed by two projecting, rocky, and elevated headlands, which are fortified, as well as a small island near the entrance. The Bay of Rio de Janeiro affords one, or rather several of the best harbours on the globe. It is so free from dangers and shoals that no pilot is required. The city, which is at once the sovereign and commercial metropolis of the empire, stands about four miles from the entrance, and extends about three miles over undulating ground.

The aspect of Rio de Janeiro is brightly vivid in its white buildings and verdant back-grounds. It presents no brick walls, dingy roofs, or tall chimneys resembling the features of European cities. The houses, churches, and public edifices rise amidst hills which branch off from the adjacent mountains. At the foot, and along the brows of these hills, the white walled and red-tiled roofs, are decked by the luxuriant vegetation of trees and shrubs that impart picturesque beauty to the splendid, and romantic, scenery of a landscape unsurpassed in its variety and in its grandeur.

The Morro do Castello, with its tall signal staff, crests the most commanding height directly above the entrance from ocean to the bay. The Morro telegraph announces the flag, class, and place of each vessel that appears in the offing. Between the Ponta do Calabouço, and the Ilha das Cobras, the older and denser part of the town appears in view.

The emperor has two palaces—the first in front of the general landing-place, which was the ancient residence of the viceroys of Portugal. It is now only occasionally thrown open for reception by the emperor on court days; that is, not as a residence, but much like St. James's Palace in London. The palace of residence is about five miles distant, in the suburb of St. Christopher. There is also the palace of the National Assembly, the palace of the Senate, the palace of the Campo da Honra, the palace of the Municipality, and the palace of the bishop.

Other edifices are the naval and military arsenals, barracks, the Custom House and Consulado, offices of the government and of the police, courts of justice, prisons, and the ancient College of the Jesuits, now the Academy of

\* The most recent accounts of Rio de Janeiro and its waters which we have, are those by Captain Wilkes of the United States Exploring Expedition, in the latter end of the year 1848, and that—most valuable of all—by Mr. Kidder.

Captain Wilkes has committed an extraordinary blunder where he says "San Salvador, better known as Rio de Janeiro." San Salvador is the old name of Bahia.

Medicine, the Academy of the Fine Arts, the National Library, and a National Museum.

The religious buildings are the cathedral, an imperial chapel, about fifty churches and chapels, two monasteries, two nunneries, two public and three private hospitals, and two cemeteries.

The streets intersect each other at right angles except along the beach, and the declivities of the hills, where there is only space for one winding street. The *Passeio Publico*, or public promenade, commands beautiful views. It is a general resort for recreation. There are several squares or open spaces in other parts of the town. Fountains are numerous, some of them with façades of granite. These supply all the population abundantly with pure running water, flowing along the aqueducts from the mountains.

The chief anchorage of this splendid haven is within hearing of the deep-sounding reverberations of the surges of the ocean. Here are seen floating high in air, the flags of the war and merchant ships of England, of France, of the United States, and occasionally those of other European and American states. The war and the trading fleets have each their respective anchorage grounds.

On arriving by sea in Rio de Janeiro it is usual to land in a small boat at the *Largo do Paço*, or Palace-square: and at flood tide the waters dash against the granite parapet.

At other landing-places the passenger is carried over the surf on the shoulders of boatmen. There are no docks and wharves, unless it be platforms erected to land from the steam ferry-boats which ply between the city and the opposite side of the bay. Coasting steamers, merchant vessels, and men-of-war all ride at anchor in the harbour.

At the Palace-square, generally, a throng of all colours, especially Africans, are collected round the fountain to obtain water, which flows perpetually from numerous pipes, "and when caught in tubs or barrels, is borne off upon the heads of both males and females."

The slaves are barefooted, even when gaily dressed. To prevent disturbances when the slaves, usually social, happen to fight, soldiers are generally stationed near the fountains.

The *Largo do Paço* is the resort of the citizens and foreigners, who walk or sit there to enjoy the sea breeze.

The Palace of the Viceroys, now appropriated to various public offices, is a large stone building, in the old Portuguese style of architecture, and contains the suite of rooms in which the court is held on levee days, and has also numerous apartments. The buildings at the rear of the Palace-square were all erected for ecclesiastical or conventual, but now used for secular purposes. The old chapel remains, but has been superseded by the recently-erected imperial chapel, which stands at its right. Adjoining the imperial chapel is that of Our Lady of Mount Carmel, daily open as a cathedral.

The streets are generally narrow, and paved with large stones. The houses seldom exceed three stories in height. In streets chiefly devoted to trade, the first floors only are appropriated as shops, and families occupy the upper apartments.

The buildings are nearly all built of granite. The outside walls consist of small and irregular stones cemented and coated with plaster. The colour is almost invariably a clear white, on which the sun often reflects a painful brilliancy to the eyesight.

The Rua Direita is the widest and most business-like street: it runs nearly parallel to the shore of the bay.\*

The Praça do Commercio, or Exchange, in the Rua Direita, was formerly a part of the Custom-house, but given by government for a Bourse or Exchange, in 1834. At considerable expense it has been much improved in appearance. Its reading-room is supplied with Brazilian and foreign newspapers. Beneath its portico the merchants of different nations meet in the morning to negotiate their respective affairs.

Adjoining the Praça is the Alfandega, or Custom-house. The extensive warehouses of this establishment extend to the sea-side, and goods are landed under cover from boats or lighters, and then warehoused until a requisition is formally made for their examination and delivery.

The commercial houses have usually a custom-house clerk, whose business it is to pass goods at the Alfandega, and which relieves strangers from any trouble.

In getting through the *portão grande* of the customs, about the time that its toll-gate is being closed up for the day, boxes, bales, and packages of every species of goods, cases of furniture, pipes of wine, and coils of rope, present confused heaps, among which are crowds of clerks, feitors, and negroes, who rush and vociferate to seize on their packages.

In the same street is the Correio Geral, or General Post-Office. The larger mails are forwarded and received by the coast, and generally by sailing vessels. The inland mails depart once in five days. They are despatched and received by means of men on horseback or by foot carriers. Charges for postage are moderate.

\* Nothing can be more animated and peculiar than the scenes which are witnessed here during the business hours of the day, namely, from nine a.m. till two p.m. During these hours only vessels are permitted to discharge and receive their cargoes, and at the same time all goods and baggage must be dispatched at the Custom-house, and removed therefrom. Consequent upon such arrangements, the utmost activity is required to remove the goods dispatched at the Custom-house, and to embark those productions of the country that are daily required in the transactions of a vast commercial emporium. When the reader, moreover, is told that all this labour is performed by human hands,—that scarcely a cart or a dray is used in the city for such purposes, unless, indeed, it is drawn by negroes, as for the heavier burdens a few are,—he will be prepared to figure before his mind some scores of negroes moving with loads upon their heads in every direction.

Owing to the warmth of the climate, there is no necessity for closed doors in Brazil, but ventilation is necessary. Each door is hung with a green cloth, bearing the imperial coat of arms, and resembling the national flag, which is a sphere of gold on a cross of the Order of Christ, surrounded by a circle of stars in silver, representing the different provinces of the empire; the escutcheon is surmounted by the imperial crown, and supported by a wreath of coffee tree and the tobacco plant. The Brazilians enthusiastically admire their flag; and it is daily exhibited, suspended over doors, or over their forts and shipping.

The streets of Rio have descriptive names: for example, those which lead out of the Rua Direita at right angles with it, are Rua dos Pescadores, Rua do Sabão, Rua da Alfandega, Rua do Rozario, Rua do Ouvidor. Parallel with the Rua Direita are the Rua da Quitanda, the great mart for dry goods, and the Rua dos Ourives, in which most of the jewellers and artisans in gold and silver are located. The Rua do Ouvidor is chiefly occupied by French, whose shops are filled with rich and fancy goods.

On the corners of several of the streets are niches with images of some grim saint or Madonnas. Candles are lighted, novenas are sung, and prayers are offered in front of these images, though many are in a state of decay.

"There are," says Mr. Kidder, "within the city and its suburbs about fifty churches and chapels. They are generally among the most costly and imposing edifices of the country, although many of them have but little to boast as respects either plan or finish. They may be found of various form and style: Some are octagonal, some are in the form of the Roman and some of the Grecian cross, while others are merely oblong. The church of the Candellaria is one of the largest, with spires and a handsome front. Like nearly every other building for ecclesiastical purposes in the country, it stands as a memento of past generations.

"The chapels of the convents are in several instances larger, and probably more expensive, than any of the churches. That of the convent of St. Benedict is one of the most ancient, having been repaired, according to an inscription it bears, in 1671. The order of the Benedictines is by far the richest in the empire, possessing houses and lands of vast extent, though the number of monks is at present quite small."

In Rio de Janeiro all the most elevated and commanding sites of its vicinity are occupied by churches and convents.

Of the hospitals of Rio de Janeiro, there are several belonging to different Irmandades, or Brotherhoods. "These Brotherhoods are not dissimilar to the beneficial societies of England and America, though on a more extended scale. They are generally composed of laymen, and are denominated third Orders, as, for example, Ordem terceira do Carino, da Boa Morte, do Bom Jesus do Calvario. The Brotherhoods contribute to the erection and support of churches, provide for the sick, bury the dead, and support masses for souls. In short, next

after the state, they are the most efficient auxiliaries for the support of the religious establishment of the country. Many of them, in the lapse of years, have become rich by the receipt of donations and legacies, and membership in such is highly prized.

"The Foundling Hospital is sometimes called *Casa da Roda*, in allusion to the wheel in which infants are deposited from the streets, and by a semi-revolution conveyed within the walls of the building.

"That such institutions are the offspring of a mistaken philanthropy, is as evident in Brazil as it can be in any country. Not only do they encourage licentiousness, but they foster the most palpable inhumanity. Out of 3630 infants exposed in Rio during ten years anterior to 1840, only 1024 were living at the end of that period. In the year 1838—1839, 449 were deposited in the wheel, of whom six were found dead when taken out; many expired the first day after their arrival, and 239 died in a short period.

"The Asylum for Female Orphans, *Recolhimento*, is a very popular establishment. It is chiefly supplied from the Foundling Hospital.

"The annual expenses of the *Misericórdia* are from 80,000 to 100,000 dollars. A small portion of its receipts are provided for by certain tributes at the custom-house, another portion by lotteries, and the balance by donations and the rent of properties which belong to the institution through purchase and legacies. The Foundling Hospital and *Recolhimento* have been in existence about 100 years. The original establishment of the *Misericórdia* dates back as far as 1582. It took place under the auspices of that distinguished Jesuit, Jozé de Anchieta."

There is, at Rio de Janeiro, a scarcity of inns and boarding-houses. "There are several French and Italian hotels, with restaurants and rooms to rent; and these are chiefly supported by the numerous foreigners constantly arriving and temporarily residing in the place. But among the native population, and intended for Brazilian patronage, there are only eight or ten inns in a city of 200,000 inhabitants, and scarcely any of these exceed the dimensions of a private house. It is almost inconceivable how the numerous visitors to this great emporium from every part of the empire, find necessary accommodations. It may safely be presumed that they could not, without a heavy draft upon the hospitalities of the inhabitants, with whom, in many instances, a letter of introduction secures a home. In the lack of such a resort, the sojourner rents a room, and by the aid of his servant and a few articles of furniture, soon manages to live, with more or less frequent resorts to some *casa de pasto*, or victualling-house. Most of the members of the National Assembly are understood to keep up domestic establishments during their sojourn in the capital. As a consequence of this lack of inns and boarding-houses, nearly all the commercial firms are obliged to maintain a table for the convenience of their clerks and guests. On the whole, this arrangement is probably better for the morals and habits of the young men they employ,

who thus live under the immediate supervision of their superiors, than if they were to be scattered abroad promiscuously, as those in a similar condition often are in our own cities. Many of the foreign residents, particularly the English and Americans, locate their families in some of the extensive suburbs of the city, and go to and fro morning and evening. The municipal regulations of the city are in some respects peculiar."—*Kidder's Brazil*.

There is a public slaughter-house (*matadouro*), where all the cattle consumed in the town are slaughtered, but there are no public markets. Butchers open private stalls, especially in the *Rua de San Jozé*. Vegetables, fruits, and poultry are abundantly offered for sale in most of the public places. At these places, also, various dishes are cooked and eaten on the spot by the slaves and lower classes.\*

The waters of Brazil abound in numerous varieties of fish, with which the market is well supplied. Horticulture is in a rude state, but the indigenous fruits of the country are delicious and abundant, among which are oranges, limes, cocoa-nuts, pine-apples, mangoes, bananas, pomegranates, mammoons, *goyabas*, *jambos*, *araças*, *mangabas*, and many other species of delicious fruit. These are brought in profusion to the markets, and hawked about in baskets on their heads by slaves and free negroes. Most sorts of goods are sold in the same way. Pedlars are constantly chanting the excellence of their commodities.

Mr. Walsh remarked, in 1828, that beggars were seldom seen in the streets of Rio. Mr. Kidder says this was far from being the case in 1838. Through the lenity or carelessness of the police, great numbers of vagrants were continually perambulating the streets and importuning for alms; and mendicants of every description had their chosen places in the thoroughfares of the town, where they regularly waited, and saluted the passers-by with a mournful drawl.

The House of Correction is situated on the brow of a high hill. Its grounds are surrounded by high granite walls, constructed by the prisoners. Near it is a quarry, where numbers of prisoners are employed. All are made to labour in some kind of work. The more refractory are chained together. Slaves are also sent here to be corrected. Mr. Kidder says,—“They are received at any hour of the day or night, and retained free of expense as long as their masters choose

\* “As in all other countries,” says Mr. Kidder, “the style of living in Brazil varies very much with the condition of families, from the most extravagant etiquette of the wealthy, to the plain substantial diet of the common people. But I venture to affirm, that whosoever has dined with a respectable Brazilian family, at least within the precincts of any of the cities of the empire, has seen genteel provisions for the table. I have no disposition to edify the reader of these pages with detailed descriptions of every dinner or pic-nic in which I had a share, or of dilating upon the marvellous adventures of such occasions. But from my own observation I became convinced that the Brazilians have learned to appreciate sufficiently the various luxuries with which foreign commerce supplies their markets, while they also understand the use of those indigenous productions and peculiar dishes of the country, which foreigners are slow to appreciate, but which possess a real excellence.”

to leave them. It would be remarkable if scenes of extreme cruelty did not sometimes occur here."

There are other prisons in this city. By the latest report at hand, there were in the two other principal prisons "366 prisoners, committed on the following charges:—Sixty-two homicide, four threats, fifty robbery, nine swindling, three perjury, seventy-nine theft, twenty-seven assault and battery, eleven attempts to rob, six use of arms, three calumny, two prohibited games, twenty-three counterfeiting, thirty-nine committed abroad, crimes unknown, three enslaving free persons, two aiding prisoners to escape, six resistance to authority, three suspicion of being fugitive slaves, two rape, two defrauding revenue, twenty-one sentenced for correction. Only 159 of these persons had been tried and sentenced. Five were to suffer capital punishment. Eleven of those sentenced for correction had been transferred from the Calabouço. This is a dungeon on the point of land stretching into the bay, just in front of the city, where fugitive slaves are confined until called for by their masters."

There are also places of confinement in the different forts.

"The streets of few cities," says Mr. Kidder, "are better lighted than those of Rio. Throughout the bounds of the municipality large lamps are arranged at given distances from each other, not upon posts permanently, but with certain iron fixtures, by which they are lowered for cleaning and lighting. Oil is universally used, gases not having as yet been introduced. A much smaller number of police officers is required to be on duty, and many crimes are prevented by the dissipation of that darkness under which they would seek a covert.

"Whatever may have been the facts in former years, great quietness prevails throughout the city at night. The head-quarters of the police are in an ancient public building, in the Rua da Guada Velha. That department of the municipal government is understood to have been administered with unwonted discretion and efficiency during a few years past.

"All foreigners, before landing, are required to deliver their passports to the visiting officer of the port. These passports are handed over by that officer to the secretary of the police, on whom the foreigner must call, within a given time, to verify the description of his passport, and to receive a licence to reside in the country. The visit is usually one of ceremony.

"All children born in the city, whether rich or poor, bond or free, black, white, or yellow, to be vaccinated as a preventive of the small-pox. To provide for this, a Vaccine Institute (Junta Vaccinica) has been established, which is open all Thursdays and Sundays. A number of professors are always in attendance here, and vaccination is performed on all who come or are brought to receive it, free of charge. The patient is required to return on the eighth day to have the

pustule examined. From some of the best specimens of its operation the virus is taken and inserted in other arms, and thus perpetually preserved.

"The lower floor of the City Hall (Camara Municipal) is devoted to the use of the Vaccine Institute. This edifice is located on the east side of the Campo da Honra.\* A mingled throng is generally present on the mornings when vaccination is performed at the institute. Here will be seen a company of *negros novos*, or newly-imported Africans; there an Indian and a tropeiro from the interior; while on all sides of the house, and on benches placed at intervals through the sala, are nurses, and mothers, and children in abundance."

In front of the Camara Municipal several elegant views may be enjoyed. On the left, looking toward the north-east, may be seen a large and much frequented fountain, the military arsenal, and the hill on which the bishop's palace is located.

The National Museum is open to public visitation every Thursday. The collection of curiosities is interesting, but not extensive. That of minerals has been much augmented by the cabinet of Jozé Bonifacio de Andrada, who early in life had been professor of mineralogy in the University of Coimbra, in Portugal, where he published several works that gained him a reputation in Europe. The department of mineralogy is well arranged, but contains more foreign than native specimens. Brazilian curiosities are not numerous in other departments: among the aboriginal relics are a fair collection of ornaments and feather dresses from Pará and Matto Grosso.

The imperial academy of the Fine Arts was founded in 1824, by a decree of the National Assembly. It has a director, four professors, viz., of painting and landscape, of architecture, of sculpture, and of design, with a number of assistants. It is open to all who wish to be instructed. About seventy students are matriculated annually. In 1843 the whole number of students was 100.

The Imperial Academy of Medicine is the old Jesuits' college, near the Morro do Castello, and is attended by from 100 to 150 students. Several of the professors have been educated in Europe. It is in close connexion with the Hospital da Misericordia.

There are also military and naval academies. At fifteen years of age, any Brazilian lad who understands the elementary branches of a common education, and the French language, so as to render it with facility into the national idiom or Portuguese, may, on personal application, be admitted to either of these institutions. The latter is located on board a man-of-war, at anchor in the harbour.

\* Campo da Honra and Campo da Aclamação, are the modern names of the Campoda Santa Anna.



The Collegio de Dom Pedro II., established in 1837, corresponds to the lycæums established in most of the provinces.

The number of collegios and aulas, for elementary instruction, in Rio is numerous. The public schools, of which there are twenty-eight, with about 1000 pupils, are still insufficient, and private individuals, Portuguese, French, English, and Italian, have been induced to open schools.

The episcopal seminary of San Joseph, under the direction of the diocesan bishop, for educating young men for the priesthood, was founded as early as 1740. It has a rector, vice-rector, professors of doctrines and morals, of philosophy, of Latin, of chanting, of French, and English.

The national library consists chiefly of the books originally belonging to the royal library of Portugal, brought over by Dom John VI., who opened it to the public.

The English, the German, and the Portuguese residents have each established libraries for their respective use.

With the exception of pamphlets and small volumes, scarcely any original works have been published. Mr. Kidder informs us the revolutions and political agitations of Portugal have had a tendency to drive the literati of that kingdom to more quiet scenes. Many of these have taken up their abode in Paris, and it has become their interest to write and publish for Brazil as well as for Portugal. Moreover, these are the degenerate days of Portuguese literature, in which the pure Lusitanian is corrupted by Gallicisms, and the press is burdened with translations from other tongues, almost to the exclusion of original works. Every petty novel from the feuilletons of Paris, must be translated to make a book in Lisbon and in Rio de Janeiro. So much are the multitude occupied with reading these useless productions, that they have but little time or inclination to inquire for what is original and substantial. Besides, the French language has usurped the place of Latin in Brazil. A knowledge of it is required as a prerequisite to an entrance into all public institutions of the higher grade, and it is very generally read. Hence, French books are in demand, and to a great extent usurp the place of those in the mother tongue. Almost every vessel from Havre also, brings out a large invoice of French books to be sold at auction.

Book auctions, indeed, are of very frequent occurrence. Europeans who are about to retire to their native country, and Brazilians who go abroad, generally dispose of their libraries by public sale.

The newspaper press in Rio issues four daily, two tri-weekly, and from six to ten weekly papers and irregular sheets. "During the session of the national assembly, the proceedings and debates of that body are published at length

on the morning after their occurrence. The established papers are not, as in this country, the organs of different political parties. While they enter warmly into political discussions, they seem to consider it a duty to be always on the side of the government, or the party in power. Hence, however much any change is deprecated before it occurs, yet when it is once consummated, it is chronicled as a glorious event. If the party in the minority wish to abuse those in power, they must establish a journal for the express purpose, or publish their correspondence in handbills, which are sent out as an accompaniment to the daily news, into whose columns it could not be admitted.

"Let the minority, however, once rise into power, and these columns are all at its service; being still zealously devoted to the support of the government. Much pains is taken by some of the papers to give commercial intelligence fully and correctly, while none of the sheets are filled with stereotyped advertisements.

"The matter of the advertising columns is renewed almost daily, and is perused by great numbers of general readers, for the sake of its piquancy and its variety."

Not a few of these annuncios appear singular. It was announced at one time, that a solemn *Te Deum* would be celebrated on a given day, in the church of San Francisco de Paula, for the happy restoration of Bahia, subsequent to a rebellion in that city, and that his imperial majesty would attend. A few days after, the following appeared:—"The committee to make arrangements for the *Te Deum* in San Francisco de Paula, thinking that they would better satisfy the philanthropic designs of those who have subscribed for that object, by remitting the money in their hands to Bahia, to be divided among the poor widows and orphans, and especially, since *due thanks* have already, in another church, been offered to God for the restoration, have resolved not to have the proposed *Te Deum* sung, of which persons invited are now informed."

The daily papers of Rio resemble those of Paris very much in form, style of printing, and arrangement. The bottom of each sheet contains the *Folhetim*. The *Folhetim do Jornal do Commercio*, during an entire year contained only one original tale, the remainder of its contents being translated from the French.

There is a Medical Review, and a Brazilian and Foreign Quarterly. The last periodical has been conducted with great spirit and literary enterprize, and promises to be of utility to the country: but it is often filled with translations.

The Brazilian Historical and Geographical Institute, was founded at Rio de Janeiro, in 1838, and has produced beneficial effects. This association adopted as its fundamental object the collecting, arranging, and publishing or preserving documents illustrative of the history and geography of Brazil. The General Assembly voted a yearly subsidy of 2000 milreis in aid of its objects, and the department for foreign affairs instructed the *attachés* of the Brazilian embassies

in Europe, to procure and to copy papers of interest, that exist in the archives of different courts, relative to the early history of Brazil. During the first year of its existence, it numbered about 400 members and correspondents, and had collected above 300 manuscripts. It publishes at length, in a Quarterly Review and Journal, the proceedings of the society.

The aqueduct which supplies Rio de Janeiro with pure fresh water is a "vaulted channel of mason work, passing sometimes above and sometimes beneath the surface of the ground, with a gentle declivity, and air-holes at given distances."

Between the city of Rio de Janeiro and the entrance from the ocean lies the nearly circular indentation of Botafogo, which, with its surrounding mountains, including the lofty Corcovado on the right, the Sugar-Loaf on the left, the distant *Gavia*, or topsail mountain, and the *Tres Irmaõs*, or Three Brothers, forms a most picturesque view. Praya Vermelha, below the Sugar-Loaf, extends from the fortress of San Joaõ to Fort Praya Vermelha. The latter is a station for recruits to the army. Here the unfortunate aborigines taken from the upper Amazon and other parts are drilled. This fortress was the scene of a sanguinary outbreak of the German soldiers and the Brazilians.

On the beach of the Atlantic, called Copa Cabana, beyond the Sugar-Loaf, are a few fishermen's huts and a few old houses. The sand of this beach is as white as the surf which rolls over it.

The Botanical Garden is situated west of Botafogo, in a spot not well chosen, though much resorted to. It is the property of the government, and the National Assembly grants annually a sum for its support and improvement. Mr. Kidder, who does not speak favourably of its condition, says,—“Much pains were taken at an early day to introduce choice trees and plants from India; and cloves, cinnamon, pepper, and tea, are among its present productions. Recently, the tall *nogueiras da India*, or Sumatra nut-trees, which were planted for the sole benefit of their shade, have to some extent, given place to mulberry and fruit trees, capable of at once shading the walks, and of adding to the valuable products of the soil.”

Engenho Velho, the principal suburb of Rio Janeiro, lies on the west, and the street or road leading to it is through the Campo da Aclamação, and the Cidade Nova, by the Rua de San Pedro, the Aterrado, or highway to San Christovão, and the imperial palace of Boa Vista.

At the foot of the Tejuco Mountains, there is a fertile and somewhat extensive plain, within the limits of the city, but occupied by detached houses and wide streets nearly all bordered with hedges of flowering mimosas. The houses are not remote from each other, nearly every house in this suburb is surrounded

by a garden, and embowered in the foliage and shade of fruit and other trees. Mr. Kidder, who resided in this suburb, says,—“ For the very perfection of rural beauty, few spots on the earth can equal Engenho Velho. Our residence was in the Rua de San Francisco Xavier, within sight of the parish church, and probably at no great distance from the spot on which the Jesuits had anciently established the Sugar Engenho that gave name to the vicinity. The house in which we lived was contiguous to a large chacara, as the land attached to a country seat is usually denominated. In front of the palace of Boa Vista may be enjoyed a magnificent view, looking towards the city. The eye first rests upon the rich foliage of the trees bordering the imperial grounds at the foot of the hill; next upon several groups of houses near the public road, among which stands that monument of the first emperor's shame, the palace he built as a residence for his publicly acknowledged mistress, the Marchioness of Santos. A little to the left, on a green eminence, is the Hospital dos Lazaros; and then, the beautiful sheet of water formed by a recess of the bay, which stretches itself around a high ridge of granite hills, and at high tide seeks to return upon the rear of the city itself.”

Boats are always plying over different parts of the bay of Rio Janeiro with passengers and produce. “ By taking a seat in one of them, at the nearest place of embarkation, you may in a few moments be set down at the Sacco d'Alferes, from which a moderate walk will take you into the city, either by a rough winding path over the hill, to the Campo da Honra, or along the sea-side, by the Praya de Gamboa, where the English cemetery is located, and through the Vallongo, where the slave mart used formerly to be held. If, however, it is preferred to pass the whole distance by water, the course will be sufficiently near the shore to show all the beauties of its vegetation, and of the buildings which line its successive prayas. These buildings are most of them low, and insignificant with respect to architecture, but their whitened walls always present a beautiful contrast to the greenness of the vegetation around them.

“ Rounding the Ponta da Saude, you come to the general anchorage of all the merchant vessels that may be receiving or awaiting cargo. Here, may be seen the long, low, clipper built brigs and schooners that ply between the coasts of Brazil and Africa. There, is the heavy, dull-sailing bark of the Norwegian, or the Hanburghese. On either hand, over vessels of every class, from the coasting smack to the largest freighting ships, may be seen the flags of Spain, Portugal, Sardinia, Tuscany, Naples, France, Belgium, Bremen, Austria, Denmark, Sweden, England, the United States, the South American Republics, and Brazil. These vessels are required to anchor at sufficient distance apart to swing clear of each other in all the different positions in which the ebbing and flowing tide may

place them; thus boats may pass among them at pleasure. Here and there guard-ships are stationed, to prevent smuggling; and near by are several hulks of Brazilian men-of-war, one of which is used as the seat of the Naval Academy.

“ Having passed through the entire extent of this anchorage, your boat is opposite the Convent of San Bento, and veering to the right, you pass into the channel between the Ilha das Cobras and the mainland. Beneath the hill on which the monastery is located is the Naval Arsenal, with a small yard tastefully arranged; and just beyond it are the red stairs (*escadas vermelhas*), a well-known landing-place, contiguous to the Praya dos Mineiros, and the Rua Direita.”

The communication between different parts of the city has within late years been greatly facilitated by an omnibus company, which established regular lines of carriages between the Praça da Constituição, a central point in the city, and Laranjeiras and Botafogo on the one side, and San Christovão and Engenho Velho on the other. These carriages are each drawn by four mules.

From Engenho Velho an excursion is easily made to Tejuco, a beautiful place amphitheatrically surrounded by mountain peaks and with several coffee plantations. The pure air of these mountains renders Tejuco a place much resorted to, especially in the hot months of December, January, and February.

The grounds attached to the Palace of Boa Vista, are extensive, and intersected by long walks, shaded by splendid mangueiras and other trees, along the borders of natural, and artificial streams of water. Here may be seen stone troughs, at which strong washerwomen are beating clothes; and there is a fishing pond with a boiling fountain in the centre, and a boat alongside, in which his majesty used to amuse himself.

The palace is situated on an eminence at the right of the gardens. It was originally a private residence, presented by its generous owner to Dom John VI. It has been gradually enlarged and improved, and thus rendered very suitable to the purposes to which it is devoted. Eleven leagues beyond San Christovão, in a westerly direction, is the imperial fazenda of Santa Cruz. This plantation is occasionally visited by the imperial family as a place of recreation. It is an immense estate, upon which vast numbers of slaves are employed. It was, at an early day, the site of a Jesuit college, and for many years past has been the property of the government; but still is only partially redeemed from a state of nature. That portion of it which has been reduced to cultivation, is said to be in an indifferent state, notwithstanding much expense has been lavished upon it. This circumstance is sufficient to indicate the generally low state of agriculture in the empire; in further proof of which, it would only be necessary to state that the plough is almost wholly unknown.

Of the numerous islands in the Bay of Rio de Janeiro, Ilha do Governador,

or Governor's Island, is the largest, being in length twelve miles from east to west. Nearly all the islands are inhabited, and under tolerable cultivation.

The most important places upon the borders of the bay are Magé, Piedade, Porta da Estrella, and Iguassú. To these several places great quantities of produce are carried down on the backs of animals from the interior, and then conveyed in small vessels to the city.

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## CHAPTER XIV.

### COMMERCE OF RIO DE JANEIRO.

THE port of Rio de Janeiro, with its capacious and safe harbours is admirably situated for commerce. It is much resorted to by vessels in distress, navigating the ocean between the equator and the Capes of Good Hope and Horn. Ships of war and merchant vessels bound round Cape Horn or the Cape of Good Hope, find this a most convenient place to procure water and fresh provisions. Ships from Europe and North America meet in this great conveying harbour, ships sailing to or arriving from Bombay, Canton, New Holland, New South Wales, Valparaiso, and the various islands of the Pacific, as well as California and Oregon, on the western coast of North America.

Rio de Janeiro has become the chief emporium of Brazilian commerce, and especially of its mining districts. All the ports on the coast south of Bahia, and it may be said to the frontiers of the Banda-Oriental—to Monte Video, send most of their produce for exportation to Europe or for home consumption to Rio de Janeiro. Farinha, beans, bacon, and dried or salt meat are brought to the metropolis. Hides, horns, dried meat, tallow, and bacon, with rice and wheat flour, come by sea, chiefly from the provinces of Rio Grande do Sul, and San Paulo. The latter furnishes also cheese, the bark of the mangrove-tree for tanning, with some gum-woods, sugar, and rum. Santa Catherina sends also sole leather, onions, garlic, dried fish, and pottery. The small harbours to the north of Rio de Janeiro, viz., San João do Paraiba, San Salvador, Macabé, Porto Seguro, Caravelhas, Victoria, &c., supply vegetables and fish, beams, planks, hoops, Brazil-wood, bark, charcoal, fuel, cocoa-nuts, tobacco, sugar, rum, rice, &c. Cape Frio sends lime, tubs and casks made of the trunk of the gamelleira (fig-tree). Ilha Grande furnishes pottery and lime. Bahia sends *slaves*, tobacco, millstones, *tucum* (thread made of the fibres of the palm), and cocoa-nuts; Pernambuco, salt, saltpetre, &c. Monte Video, hides, horns,

leather, &c. This coasting trade is principally carried on in small one or two-masted ships, and keeps up a constant intercourse between the whole Brazilian coast and the capital. From the mouth of the Plata to Rio de Janeiro, the voyage generally occupies from twenty-two to thirty days; from Santa Catharina and Rio Grande do Sul, in from fifteen to six-and-twenty days: from Porto Seguro in from eight to fifteen; from Bahia in from twelve to twenty; much depending, however, on the season and the winds.

The inland trade is extensive between Rio de Janeiro and the neighbouring provinces, with San Paulo and Minas, to which there are passable roads for animals over the mountains. The latter sends its cotton, coffee, and tobacco chiefly to Rio, though further from some parts than Bahia, the road being less difficult: it exports also, besides its precious stones, cheese, marmalade, brown sugar, and very coarse cottons for clothing the slaves and poor shepherds of the southern provinces. From Rio Grande do Sul and San Paulo, many thousands of oxen, horses, and mules are annually driven to Rio Janeiro. The inhabitants of the remote provinces of Matto Grosso and Goyaz bring gold in bars and dust, precious stones, and smuggled diamonds (the latter being contraband), to exchange for European manufactures. To the smaller ports of Brazil Rio exports all sorts of European goods, to both the western and eastern coasts of Africa English and Portuguese goods; to Europe sugar, coffee, cotton, tobacco, hides, otters' skins, horse-hair, &c.; and in speaking of trade, we must not omit the abhorred traffic in human beings, which disgraces Rio de Janeiro.

#### COMMERCIAL REGULATIONS OF RIO DE JANEIRO, AND OF OTHER BRAZILIAN PORTS.

*Regulation relative to Brazil-wood.*—The exportation of Brazil-wood from the ports of Brazil, has always been an exclusive privilege of the imperial government; but, as abuses have occurred, and some vessels, perhaps through ignorance of the Brazilian laws in relation to the trade, have exported on private account the said article to foreign ports, it is made known, to those whom it may concern, that the laws of Brazil forbid entirely the exportation of the article by private individuals, and impose a fine of thirty milreis (fifteen dollars) a ton on each vessel that may take the wood by contraband, from any part of the empire, to foreign countries. The fine will be enforced even after the departure of the vessel from Brazil, for which purpose the government has taken all necessary measures to arrest the aiders and abettors in the clandestine shipment.

*Tonnage Duties of Brazil.*—Art. 1. After the 11th of November, 1844, the anchorage dues upon Brazilian and foreign ships in foreign trade will be reduced to 900 reis, and the dues upon the Brazilian coastwise vessels to ninety reis a ton, for what period soever they may remain in port.

Art. 2. Ships arriving in ballast, and sailing with cargo, and arriving with cargo, and sailing in ballast, will pay one-half the dues—entering and clearing in ballast, one-third dues.

Art. 3. Ships entering for provisions, or in Franguia to try the market, whether in ballast or with cargo, will pay one-third.

Art. 4. Ships entering under average, or in distress, will pay nothing, unless they discharge or take cargo; being allowed to discharge the necessary cargo for the payment of the expenses incurred.

Art. 5. Ships that have paid in any port of the empire the anchorage dues of the articles 1st, 2nd, and 3rd, arriving in another port in the same voyage, pay nothing excepting taking cargo, and then have to pay the difference of the dues.

Art. 6. Coastwise vessels, trading between the ports of the empire, will pay one-half the dues when half the crew be composed of Brazilian citizens; and will pay nothing if, besides this circumstance, they be employed in the coast or in the high sea fishery.

Art. 7. Vessels of countries that will charge more dues upon Brazilian tonnage, or port dues higher than dues paid by their own vessels, are subject, in the ports of Brazil, to pay one-third more of the dues established, or to be raised to the same difference imposed by the said countries upon the Brazilian vessels.

LUIS HENRIQUE FERREIRA D'AGUIAR, Consul-General.

*To guide Owners and Captains of Vessels bound to the Brazilian Ports.*

To despatch a vessel at the office of the consulate of Brasil are necessary:

Three copies of the manifest, one certified at the custom-house.

The invoice of *all and every shipper*.

Bills of lading.

Bill of health.

List of crew; and passengers, if any, must take passports.

It is also necessary to give three days' notice at the consulate, of the intended departure of vessels, for any port in Brazil.

Art. 146. The master of any vessel sailing with a cargo for any of the Brazilian ports ought to bring two copies of his manifest, exactly alike, which must contain:

Sec. 1. The name, description, and tonnage of the vessel.

Sec. 2. The master's name, with the date at the end, and his signature.

Sec. 3. The port where he took the cargo, stated in the manifest.

Sec. 4. The port or ports said cargo is bound to.

Sec. 5. The marks, countermarks, number of packages, and their descriptions, such as bales, boxes, chests, pipes, half pipes, barrels, tierces, &c.

Sec. 6. A declaration of the quantity and quality of the merchandise in each package as near as possible, or of several homogeneous packages with the same mark, and of the goods stowed loose.

Sec. 7. The names of the shippers and consignees, or whether they are to order. Every thing must be written in words at length, except the numbers of the packages, and on entire sheets of paper not pieced to one another.

Art. 147. When a vessel has taken cargo at more than one port, she ought to bring a manifest from each one of the ports whereat she may have received shipment.

Art. 148. At the end of the manifests, the master shall state the number of passengers, both cabin and steerage ones, and make all other declarations he may deem necessary.

CUSTOMS' TARIFF OF BRAZIL.

*Imperial Decree of the 12th of August, 1844.*

Ordering the carrying into effect of the regulation and tariff of the custom houses of the empire.

I am pleased in virtue of the authority conferred on the government, by the 10th article of the law of 243 of the 30th of November, 1841, that from the 11th day of November of the present year forward, the regulations and tariff issued herewith, signed by Manoel Alves Branco of my council of state, minister and Secretary of State for the Finance Department, and President of the Public National Treasury, shall be observed, and the said minister shall so understand it, and cause it to be executed. Palace of Rio de Janeiro, 12th of August, 1844, twenty-third year of the independence, and of the empire. With the sign manual H. M., the emperor.

(Signed)

MANOEL ALVES BRANCO.



Regulation for carrying into effect the tariff of the custom houses of the empire of Brazil.

ARTICLE I.—From the 11th of November of the present year, the clearance for consumption of merchandise, coming from foreign countries, and which may then, or shall thereafter, be stored in the custom houses, or stores belonging thereto, of the empire, shall be regulated in the following manner.

ARTICLE II.—Snuff or tobacco in powder, cigars, and paper ditto, and tobacco in rolls or leaf, shall pay sixty per cent.

ARTICLE III.—Bags made of hessens, or India sacking, knives in the shape of daggers, cushions for carriages, cut paving stones, stone door posts for coach houses, and for other doors and windows, cut stones for water-courses, “cepas,” and for cornices and corners of houses, refined sugar, ditto crystallised, or in any manner composed, tea, ardent spirits, beer, cider, gin, marasquino, or other liqueurs, and wine of whatever quality and produce shall pay fifty per cent.

ARTICLE IV.—Carpets, ordinary hessens or sacking, scales of whatever quality, and ready-made clothes, not specified in the tariff, playing cards, brushes, with ivory handles, Chinese fire-works on cards, or any other artificial fire-works, painted paper, ditto silver or gold, being of fine quality, paper for papering rooms, painted in groups or landscapes, large sized foolscap paper imperial ditto, or any other not specified in the tariff, powder, scented soap, common ditto, mould candles, composition (stearina) ditto, prunes, or any other fruit in glass bottles, or tin cases, either dry, preserved, or in spirits, chocolate made from ordinary cocoa, vinegar, gigs, carriages, or carriage-boxes, frames, wheels, harness for either one or the other, matting for houses, carts for carrying people, sociables, side saddles, porcelain, ink and sand stands, and any other article of crockeryware, not included in the tariff, chandeliers, liqueur or wine glasses, plain of ordinary glass (No. 1), those of either blown or cut glass ordinary, and the German ordinary cut, and such like (No. 2), those of plain glass, blown or cut, with cut or plain bottoms, ordinary (No. 3), champagne, or beer glasses, mugs, glasses (direitos), from ten to one in a quart, glass bottles holding a quart or more, all these articles being of Nos. 1 and 2; black or dark glass bottles holding the same quantity, including those which are used for liqueurs, or Le Roy; tavern glasses far as one “Canada” (seven-tenths of a gallon) flasks of ordinary glass with stoppers of the same up to three pounds or more, or without stoppers of two pounds or more, those with wide mouths with stoppers of the same to hold four pounds or more, or without stoppers for opodeldoc, glasses for lamps, planks of mahogany or any other fine wood, and furniture made of any wood whatsoever, shall pay forty per cent.

ARTICLE V.—All other articles, except the following, imported from foreign countries shall pay thirty per cent.

1st. Steel, tar, zinc in bar or sheet, lead in ditto, ditto pewter in bars or rods, iron in bars, rods, plates, or tongues for foundries, tin, nutgall, tin in sheets, brass in plates, ivory, saltpetre, withes, cod fish, stock fish, or any other, either dry or salt, biscuit, jerked or corned meat, aniseed, wheat, flour, white or coloured kid, calves' skins for shoes, ditto varnished, pig skins, or ox-hides, green or dry, sole leather for shoemakers, or saddlers, copper, and copperas, all of which shall pay twenty-five per cent.

2nd. Wheat in grain, barilla, gold or silver wire, narrow gold or silver lace, wire covered with gold or silver thread (*feras*), thread, fringe, spangles, gold lace (*patheta*), ribbon made of gold and silver wire (*passamanos*) being of second class gold or silver, ordinary or false, laces of the same kind or woven with sewing silk, linen thread, cotton or silk laces, or *entremozo* of plain cotton, net, laces of cotton, silk, or twist (*torcal*), cambric handkerchiefs of cotton or linen, and silk rashes, all of which shall pay twenty per cent.

3rd. Books, maps, geographical globes, mathematical instruments, surgical or chemical ditto, dress pieces, velvets, or damasks worked with silver or fine gold, sewing silk or twist, and hair for hair dressers, shall pay ten per cent.

4th. Gold or silver wire (*canatitho*) thread cord, narrow lace, wire covered with gold or silver thread, thread, fringe, gold lace, spangles, gold lace (*patheta*), lace, tapes, and all other articles of this nature being of fine gold or silver shall pay six per cent.

5th. Coals, gold for gilding, or any silver articles and utensils, shall pay five per cent.

6th. Gold or silver jewellery, or any manufactured gold articles shall pay four per cent.

7th. Loose diamonds and other precious stones, seeds, plants, and new races of useful animals, shall pay two per cent.

ARTICLE VI.—All these duties shall be calculated either by taking the valuation marked in the tariff which is annexed to this regulation, of the article to be cleared, as often as the quantity referred to in the said valuation be contained in the merchandise about to be cleared, or upon the invoice value, sworn to and signed by the principals of the commercial houses who clear the goods, when the same shall not be reformed by the seizures (*impugnacoes*) of the regulation of the 22nd of June, 1836 (which may always take place in such cases), taking the hundredth part of it multiplied by the “quota” of the duties, when the merchandise shall not have any particular fixed valuation in the tariff, but only a note of ad valorem duties.

ARTICLE VII.—The duties hitherto paid for clearances of trans-shipment, or re-exportation,

are reduced to one per cent upon the value of the merchandise, but this reduction depends upon the definitive approbation of the general legislative assembly, and therefore all those persons who require such clearances before the said approval be given, must find good security, if the goods be cleared for the coast of Africa, for the payment of fifteen and a half per cent, besides the one per cent above referred to; and of two and a half per cent if for any other places out of the empire the said duties to be paid into the public coffers, should this reduction not be approved.

ARTICLE VIII.—These clearances shall be calculated by dividing the valuation of the merchandise to be transhipped or re-exported by the number which represents the relation in which it stands as regards the value of the said merchandise, and taking the quotient, wholly or in part as often as the unities or parts thereof may be contained in the duty to be paid, or by arbitration as laid down in the 218th article of the regulation above referred to, when the merchandise shall have no fixed valuation in the tariff. The clearances for trans-shipment or re-exportation to ports within the empire, which are now effected without paying the duties of consumption, are provisionally suspended until a better regulation be made on this subject.

ARTICLE IX.—The additional imposts for business of the office (*expediente*) and warehouse rent, hitherto paid upon merchandise, shall henceforward be included in the duties for consumption, and in order to comply with the law which orders the separate entry of this latter, twenty per cent shall be deducted at the end of each month from the whole amount of the taxes and duties for consumption, and the sum so deducted shall be divided into seven parts, two of which shall be considered as equivalent to the one per cent destined as a six monthly security for the interest on the loan in London, and the other five as equivalent to the two and a half destined for the destroying of paper currency.

ARTICLE X.—All merchandise, whether cleared for consumption, trans-shipment, or re-exportation, shall pay one quarter per cent on its respective value for each month it may remain in the warehouses of the custom-houses of the empire, which shall be calculated in the same manner as laid down in the eighth article for the clearances for trans-shipment and re-exportation, giving, however, fifteen days free to “*Estiva*” merchandise, that is, liquid, soap, &c., and two months to dry goods.

ARTICLE XI.—Notes for clearances must declare the foreign measure or weight reduced to Brazilian, without which they will not be distributed; foreign measure in length (*de extensao*) must always be reduced to the Brazilian “*vara*,” and the others to the measure or weight by which the valuation is fixed in the tariff upon merchandise to be cleared, and which it ought to pay, or to that measure or weight by which the article is commonly sold in the market, should the duties be marked in the tariff *ad valorem*.

ARTICLE XII.—The officer (*feitor*), to whom the clearance shall be given, must examine the reduction or weight, increasing or decreasing it as may be necessary; he shall declare the quantity and inches which the goods have in width in “*varas*,” or any other measure or weight, always *in extenso*. In the clearances of goods for which the duties must be paid per square “*vara*,” the officer (*feitor*) must reduce them to this measure, and declare the number of square varas they contain, as well as the duty to be paid for each addition.

ARTICLE XIII.—In order to ascertain the number of square varas, the officer (*feitor*) after having found the exact number of single varas, will multiply this by the number of inches in the width of the article, and divide product by forty. The quotient obtained by this operation will show the exact number of square varas. For example, twenty-five varas of calico, being twenty inches in width,

$$\begin{array}{r}
 25 \\
 20 \\
 \hline
 40)500(12\frac{1}{2} \\
 180 \\
 \hline
 120 \\
 \hline
 40=1\frac{1}{2}
 \end{array}$$

contains twelve and a half square varas.

In those articles which are not measured by the single vara, such as handkerchiefs and shawls, but upon which the valuation is imposed by the square vara, the officer (*feitor*) must take the length and width, and multiply one by the other; and having obtained the number of square inches which each handkerchief or shawl contains, he must multiply it by the product of the length and width, and afterwards divide this product by 1,600, the quotient will give the number of square varas upon which the tax is to be calculated. For example, ten dozens of handkerchiefs, thirty inches square:

30
30
—
900
120
—
1,000,000 (67)
96
—
120
112
—
8
—
16=

The ten dozens, or 120 handkerchiefs, contain sixty-seven and a half square varas.

ARTICLE XIV.—When in the note for clearance any article shall be included which ought to pay *ad valorem* duties, the officer (*fetor*) after the quantity shall state how much per cent it ought to pay, and he shall enter in the column of imposts the value of the invoice, in order that the person who makes the calculation may, after deducting the duties, enter the amount in the column of imposts, making the following declaration at the end thereof: "I have examined the merchandise and entered the imposts (and awards for damage when there shall be any) or duties *ad valorem* according to the tariff. The person who makes the calculation must multiply the number of square vara, or any other measure, or weight by the imposts, enter their amount in the respective column, and sum up, and having also examined the reductions, shall enter the following declaration: "the additions and imposts or duties *ad valorem* agree, and it must pay for duties of importation and store rent *per extenso*." Underneath the sum of the duties he must enter the amount to be paid for store rent, making the following declaration: "subject to store rent." Another person must then examine the sums and calculations, and declare the sums and calculations agree, and must pay, namely,

Duties for consumption ..... dollars

Store rent .....

ARTICLE XV.—When any part of the goods submitted for clearance shall be damaged, two officers (*fetores*) named by the inspector, and in his presence shall proceed to make the examination, and declare the quantity damaged, and decide how much per cent shall be deducted from the impost on account of that damage. The officer (*fetor*) who makes the clearance, referring to this decision, marked with the initials of the inspector, shall declare the quantity damaged, and the deduction decided upon, and he shall enter the imposts in the respective column with the said deduction, for example:—

2400 square varas of coloured calico, impost in the tariff..... 8,400 reis.

88 ditto damaged, with twenty-five per cent deduction; impost awarded... 300 ..

These declarations of award for damage shall be signed by the inspector, without which the "calculistas" shall not proceed with the clearance. Whenever deductions are made on account of damages, the first "calculista" shall declare on the margin of the clearance, the total amount of the said deductions to be taken from the duties, as in the case above referred to, —

Loss by award for damages at eight per cent..... 800 dollars.

ARTICLE XVI.—In the clearances of merchandise, the following points are to be observed:—

1. The value stated in the invoice shall include workmanship, precious stones and metals, and the whole shall be subject to seizure as well as other merchandise.

2. In the measurement of the goods, a quarter of an inch shall not be taken, but if it exceed that quantity it must be taken as half, and exceeding this latter, it must be considered as one inch.

3. In the notes for clearances, only the merchandise brought in one vessel shall be included; there must be as many notes as there may be vessels having merchandise to clear.

ARTICLE XVII.—The statistical returns, which must be drawn up in the custom-houses, shall declare the quantities cleared in square varas, or other measures, or Brazilian weights, for which purpose the officers (*fetores*) shall also declare in the clearances by invoice, the duties paid and the quantities deducted by award for damages.

ARTICLE XVIII.—Regarding the goods put up at auction for consumption in consequence of the length of time they may have been in the stores of the custom-house, beyond the time given by the regulations; and those sold before that time shall have expired because of their being generally damaged, verified by an examination made by the officers (*fetores*) according to the regulation now in force, the *ad valorem* duties shall be collected from the price obtained at the sale, if they should be so classed in the tariff; and when they are goods upon which the tariff imposes fixed taxes, thirty per cent shall always be collected upon the prices obtained at auction and not upon the fixed taxes.

ARTICLE XIX.—The stamp-duty established by the law of the 21st of October, 1843, shall be included in the imposts in the tariff.

ARTICLE XX.—The government is authorised to impose upon goods of any foreign nation which may pay heavier duties upon Brazilian merchandise than upon that of a like nature of any other country, a differential duty, which may counteract the evil effect of the inequality, or oblige it to abolish that duty; but that differential duty shall cease immediately upon the cessation of the said inequality.

ARTICLE XXI.—A differential duty shall also be collected in the custom-houses of Brazil upon the merchandise of those nations which receive greater duties for consumption upon goods imported to their ports in Brazilian vessels, than upon those imported in their own ships, proceeding with them in the same manner, as with those mentioned in the foregoing Article.

ARTICLE XXII.—The duties or imposts in the present tariff shall not be increased within the financial year; but the government may order the payment in gold or silver, of the twentieth part of those which may be above six and less than fifty per cent of the prices of the merchandise, or even diminish them as may appear most requisite.

ARTICLE XXIII.—All laws contrary to the present are revoked.

*Rio de Janeiro, August, 12, 1844.*

(Signed)

MANOEL ALVES BRANCO.

### IMPORTS into Rio de Janeiro.

COUNTRIES.	1840-1841	1842-1843	COUNTRIES.	1840-1841	1842-1843
	Value.	Value.		Value.	Value.
	milreis.	milreis.		milreis.	milreis.
Great Britain.....	13,022,553	13,697,638	Brought forward.....	25,436,416	26,108,590
United States.....	1,770,696	1,078,151	Hanse Towns.....	1,740,316	1,430,875
France.....	4,314,302	3,463,972	Spain.....	765,413	618,249
Portugal.....	2,431,798	1,911,077	Brazilian Ports.....	580,115	1,091,205
Uruguay.....	1,577,217	1,534,610	Other places.....	282,437	2,015,470
Argentine Republic.....		212,092			
Carried forward.....	25,136,416	26,108,590	Total.....	29,460,697	31,265,679

NOTE.—The rei originally answered to the mill of our currency. *Milreis* signifies a thousand reis. The silver coin denominated *milreis* is nearly equivalent to a dollar. Gold and silver currency having now disappeared from Brazil, the paper *milreis* issued by the Bank of Brazil fluctuate in value according to the rates of exchange. The present value of the *milreis* is about fifty cents.

### EXPORTS from Rio de Janeiro.

COUNTRIES.	1841-1842	1842-1843	COUNTRIES.	1841-1842	1842-1843
	Value.	Value.		Value.	Value.
	milreis.	milreis.		milreis.	milreis.
Great Britain.....	2,510,194	3,229,629	Brought forward.....	18,230,463	17,897,771
United States.....	6,044,960	6,005,131	Austrian Ports.....	1,779,116	2,050,075
France.....	1,130,040	1,118,006	Denmark.....	567,921	544,230
Portugal.....	1,194,174	1,205,160	Sweden.....	797,599	460,097
Uruguay.....	1,011,635	1,575,214	Genoa.....	444,599	369,563
Argentine Republic.....	157,863	794,296	Holland.....	188,055	31,023
Belgium.....	785,527	928,171	Uncertain.....	1,707,830	804,190
Hanse Towns.....	3,404,540	3,360,056			
Carried forward.....	18,230,463	17,897,771	Total.....	23,714,716	22,720,209

### PRODUCTS Exported from Rio de Janeiro.

YEARS.	COFFEE.	SUGARS.	HIDES.	RICE.	TAPIOCA.
	Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.
	bags of 160 lbs.	caars.	number.	bags.	barrels.
1841.....	1,011,975	10,465	157,543	18,788	3093
1842.....	1,160,731	15,660	194,078	16,191	3493
1843.....	1,109,513	9,433	345,070	12,147	4665

NOTE.—Various other articles of commerce should be added to make this table complete.

## ARTICLES Exported from Rio de Janeiro, during the Financial Year 1841-1842.

ARTICLES.	Value	ARTICLES.	Value.
	milreis.		milreis.
Coffee.....	18,002,288	Brought forward.....	22,517,471
Sugar.....	878,837	Sole Leather.....	71,473
Gold Dust.....	832,571	Beans.....	6,237
Hides, dry.....	874,283	Honey.....	6,250
" salted.....	97,029	Mata.....	6,116
Coin.....	660,116	Cotton.....	5,978
Tobacco.....	390,616	Rusk.....	4,232
Rum.....	720,984	Cacao.....	3,970
Rice.....	141,500	Snuff.....	3,480
Woods (precious).....	129,307	Carne Secca.....	3,192
Manioc Flour.....	85,429	Pea-nuts.....	1,700
Sweetmeats.....	77,197	Potatoes.....	1,626
Tapioca.....	42,220	Arrow Root.....	1,625
Horns.....	26,044	Wool.....	1,306
Birds and Quadrupeds.....	21,650	Cheese.....	1,137
Bacon.....	17,111	Soap.....	788
Biscuit.....	16,641	Glue.....	560
Ipecacuanha.....	13,355	Precious Stones.....	459
Corn.....	13,217	Horns.....	320
Gum.....	12,010	Powder.....	260
Cigars.....	12,630	Chocolate.....	125
Pine-wood.....	10,373	Tea.....	103
Wooden Shoes.....	9,393	Indigo.....	19
Wax.....	7,728	Sundries.....	48,119
Objects of Natural Hist.....	7,563		
Carried forward.....	22,517,473	Total.....	22,966,850

## VESSELS employed in Exporting the above.

COUNTRIES.	Vessels.	Tonnage	COUNTRIES.	Vessels.	Tonnage
	number.	tons.		number.	tons.
American.....	113	36,280	Brought forward.....	365	119,865
British.....	114	32,753	Brazilian.....	19	9,951
Burnos Ayrean.....	3	141	Neapolitan.....	6	2,372
Austrian.....	11	5,596	Norwegian.....	2	578
Belgian.....	7	2,371	Oldenburg.....	1	137
Bremen.....	12	3,282	Montevidean.....	10	1,441
Chilian.....	1	307	Portuguese.....	37	10,721
Denmark.....	32	16,941	Prussian.....	4	1,772
Dutch.....	2	477	Russian.....	1	566
French.....	26	7,084	Sardinian.....	13	6,480
Hamburgese.....	26	9,285	Spanish.....	17	4,114
Lubeck.....	1	30	Swedish.....	12	12,655
Carried forward.....	365	119,865	Total.....	400	169,771

## Bags of Coffee, 160 lbs. each, Exported from Rio de Janeiro.

COUNTRIES.	1841	1842	1843	COUNTRIES.	1841	1842	1843
	Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.		Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.
	160lbs. each.	160lbs. each.	160lbs. each.		160lbs. each.	160lbs. each.	160lbs. each.
Antwerp.....	34,316	78,793	50,224	Brought forward.....	468,817	633,577	514,991
Bremen.....	32,716	12,342	28,890	Portugal.....	12,964	43,643	14,644
Cape of Good Hope.....	4,108	18,637	12,134	Spain.....	26,514	31,324	21,464
Channel.....	62,779	191,920	80,334	Sweden.....	62,999	111,697	73,501
Denmark.....	47,540	31,091	36,773	Trieste.....	431,222	351,522	548,011
France.....	56,318	17,203	20,757	United States.....	10,134	2,550	9,090
Hamburg.....	197,560	143,596	184,523	Venice.....	1,968	5,608	2,439
Holland.....	4,755	9,141	382	Other countries.....			
Mediterranean.....	24,593	76,934	107,250	Total.....	1,013,865	1,179,231	1,189,823
Carried forward.....	468,817	633,577	514,991				

## Cases of Sugar Exported from Rio de Janeiro.

COUNTRIES.	1841	1842	1843	COUNTRIES.	1841	1842	1843
	Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.		Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.
	cases.	cases.	cases.		cases.	cases.	cases.
Cape of Good Hope.....	413	418	101	Brought forward.....	7,720	11,749	6,409
British Channel.....	1317	1,991	921	Sweden.....	171	619	00
Hanse Towns.....	655	97	1014	Trieste.....	1,856	2,302	283
Holland.....			3024	Valparaiso.....		179	439
Mediterranean.....	1193	1,669	408	Venice.....	428	319	
Portugal.....	2384	2,637	1497	Other countries.....	60	471	792
River La Plata.....	1969	4,994	3117	Total.....	10,665	15,630	9431
Carried forward.....	7920	11,749	6,409				

## HIDES Exported from Rio de Janeiro.

COUNTRIES.	1841	1842	1843	COUNTRIES.	1841	1842	1843
	Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.		Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.
	number.	number.	number.		number.	number.	number.
Antwerp.....	740	5,073	17,720	Brought forward.....	87,137	107,844	203,194
British Channel.....	1,632	23,290	23,261	Portugal.....	61,750	33,311	92,049
Denmark.....	1,101	4,654	6,119	Spain.....	5,274	..	7,315
France.....	29,126	23,965	21,102	Sweden.....	4,343	11,761	8,900
Hanse Towns.....	9,767	11,817	37,034	Trieste.....	10,666	16,664	17,314
Holland.....	..	..	..	United States.....	122	3,242	15,945
Mediterranean.....	71,311	37,623	97,507	Other countries.....	..	..	69
Carried forward.....	67,137	107,844	203,194	Total.....	152,544	198,092	345,070

*Commerce between Brazil and the United States.*—The commerce between Brazil and the United States consists chiefly in the exchange of useful productions, the consumption of which is constantly on the increase. This circumstance gives reason to expect that the commerce between the two countries will continue to expand in the future as it has done heretofore, in proportion to their mutual increase of population.

It will be seen from the following tables, that the importations from Brazil to the United States have increased in twenty-one years from the value of 605,126 dollars to 918,814 dollars per annum. During the same period the exports from the United States to Brazil have increased from 1,291,760 dollars to 2,201,502 dollars.

The principal articles of importation from Brazil to the United States, are coffee, sugar, and hides. The principal exports to Brazil are flour and cotton manufactures. Numerous other articles are constantly exchanged between the two countries for their mutual convenience and benefit, but not in great quantities.

Brazil has already become one of the greatest coffee growing countries of the world. It supplies the United States with more than half of their annual importations of that article. Nearly all the commerce between the two nations is done by vessels belonging to the United States. The aggregate tonnage employed in 1841-42 in conveying exports to Brazil, was 34,774. That employed in making importations, was 37,054.

## COMMERCIAL Arrivals and Departures, Coastwise and Foreign, during the Year 1845, compared with those in the Four preceding Years.

YEARS	COASTWISE.				FOREIGN PORTS.			
	ARRIVALS.		DEPARTURES.		ARRIVALS.		DEPARTURES.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
	number.	tons.	number.	tons.	number.	tons.	number.	tons.
Total 1845.....	3371	106,873	2342	1,2136	819	201,266	841	274,933
" 1844.....	2335	102,316	2434	170,336	733	170,869	799	240,895
" 1843.....	2179	92,611	2242	136,651	854	192,893	849	255,883
" 1842.....	2072	106,873	2013	133,091	803	183,806	775	241,760
" 1841.....	1815	121,094	1979	129,501	915	209,160	867	270,681
Average.....	2183	122,166	2209	138,405	811	191,411	831	256,831

## COMPARATIVE Export of Produce during the Years 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844, and 1845, showing the Increase or Diminution in 1845, upon the Average of Five Years.

YEARS.	CLEARED OUT- WARDS.		Coffee.	Sugar.	Hides.	Horns.	Tanned half Hides.	Rice.	Rum.	Rose- wood.	Ipec- acuanha.	To- bacco.	Té- ploc.
	Vessels.												
	No.	Tons.											
1845.....	564	171,720	1,208,092	113,339	215,869	308,646	14,359	27,374	6725	2192	27,561	15,003	7454
1844.....	871	167,018	1,250,131	115,112	360,183	341,436	15,566	14,976	3464	934	4,265	21,676	6123
1843.....	560	171,207	1,180,323	9,433	315,070	318,051	22,335	12,147	3296	1701	..	15,161	6663
1842.....	569	180,225	1,179,731	15,160	194,092	202,283	22,978	16,191	3151	1239	19,113	11,270	3688
1841.....	520	164,893	1,013,915	10,465	152,516	310,852	22,100	14,284	2176	1201	17,607	24,079	3008
Average.....	567	166,203	1,170,332	12,287	256,114	311,616	23,054	17,443	3472	1451	17,733	22,837	5619
Increase in 1845.....	17	4,117	32,730	2,257	..	..	..	9,291	1253	731	12,978	..	2105
Decrease in 1845.....	..	..	..	..	40,125	102,034	5,255	..	..	..	..	7,834	..

COMPARATIVE Importation into the Port of Rio Janeiro, from Foreign Countries, of principal Articles in 1843, 1844, and 1845, and the respective Quantities received from each Country in 1845.

VOL. IV.

1845

ARTICLES.	1843	1844	1845	Great Britain.	Belgium and Holland.	France.	Hanse Towns.	Portugal.	River Plate.	Russia.	Sardinia and Sicily.	Spain.	Sweden.	United States.
Ale and porter.....casks.	No. 31,601	No. 19,118	No. 24,294	No. 21,993	No. 26	No. ..	No. 135	No. ..	No. ..	No. ..	No. ..	No. ..	No. ..	No. ..
Brandy and spirit.....pipes.	455	590	794	50	..	9	79	1	..	..	33	175	..	..
Butter.....hrlins.	21,120	25,902	19,573	15,783	..	3,753	..	..	..	37	..	..	..	..
Candles.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
— composition and sperm boxes	5,630	3,108	7,874	820	3	120	364	..	120	..	18	..	..	6,330
— tallow.....do.	7,048	7,337	9,271	31	..	..	..	4,340	3,121	1,000	272	..	..	160
Cheese.....do.	3,775	4,938	3,343	1,157	441	226	1,403	80	..	..	..	40	..	..
Coal.....tons.	13,814	12,779	17,277	15,685	160	20	1,920	..	..	10	..	..	..	75
Codfish.....quintals.	21,302	27,660	31,574	27,823	..	2,151	..	17	..	..	..	25	50	1,703
Copper.....tons.	225	352	304	362	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cordage.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
— coil.....rolls.	5,316	2,533	4,228	3,669	..	..	520	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
— manilla.....do.	570	1,770	1,048	33	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	120
— patent.....do.	..	..	525	741	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72
— Russian.....do.	6,335	5,124	5,343	450	..	..	1,680	160	..	3,104	..	..	..	169
Deals.....dozen.	5,321	7,603	14,190	..	11	..	1,227	779	..	513	..	..	11,094	74
Flour.....barrels.	214,940	173,995	184,322	226	1,880	2,489	150	..	13	..	2	1,060	..	165,791
Gin.....pipes.	35	184	17	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
— dozen jugs.....	11,731	14,749	3,418	..	1,736	..	3,562	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
— demijohns.....	5,547	2,142	6,712	..	213	..	6,002	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hams.....cases.	195	1,060	2,087	..	1,262	..	900	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hams.....casks.	944	604	331	..	..	..	16	285	..	..	..	..	..	35
— house.....	12,083	7,443	5,358	51	..	550	3,724	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,633
Hardware, &c.....packages.	6,212	7,970	8,811	3,840	579	215	260	842	11	..	..	..	..	30
Hats.....do.	800	763	830	39	..	526	5	84	..	..	42	14	..	48
Iron.....tons.	1,868	604	2,452	2,452	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
— bars and bolts.....	19,343	66,145	33,067	69	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34,994	..
— sp.....tons.	84	62	175	175	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
— bundles.....	37,40	432	21	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lead.....bars.	14,111	5,674	9,766	1,079	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,679	..	90
— sheet.....rolls.	344	356	218	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	218	..	..
Leather.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
— curried.....packages.	1,643	1,313	883	189	14	362	97	217	..	..	..	3	..	..
— wrought.....do.	1,603	1,441	1,018	249	16	118	14	169	11	..	32	74	..	..
Lined oil.....pipes.	161	580	413	331	44	9	9	..	..	..	11	31	..	3
Manufactures.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
— cotton.....packages.	23,691	23,773	31,160	20,600	189	1,327	102	11	133	..	31	2	..	8,931
— linen.....do.	1,672	1,498	2,264	1,642	4	81	32	27	..	..	1	..	..	33
— linen and cotton.....do.	119	123	193	..	..	36	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
— silk.....do.	1,253	1,307	1,412	247	61	564	121	4	52	..	60	53	..	164
— silk and cotton.....do.	127	158	180	15	9	166	41	..	..	..	1	..	..	8
— silk and worsted.....do.	72	113	169	36	..	120	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
— woolen.....do.	3,291	4,299	3,888	4,064	75	488	85	2	66	..	..	7	..	4
— woollen and cotton.....do.	175	148	226	..	85	157	49	..	7	..	..	..	..	10
Meat beef and pork.....brls.	1,613	2,974	1,642	184	..	..	165	..	373	..	..	..	..	720

## Comparative Importation—(continued.)

ARTICLES.	1841.	1842.	1843.	Great Britain.	Belgium and Holland.	France.	Hanse Towns.	Portugal.	River Plate.	Russia.	Sardinia and Sicily.	Spain.	Sweden.	United States.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Nails.....packages	7,237	7,359	5,141	2,426	1,063	..	..	141	..	..	..	..	3	411
Olive oil.....pipes	2,770	766	1,564	74	..	7	..	742	..	..	298	330	..	..
Paints and colours.....packages	6,554	9,174	5,063	5,866	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paper.....do.	17,709	5,270	5,546	106	384	955	266	7	..	..	2,087	498	..	..
Pepper.....bags	1,631	700	1,233	1,153	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Pitch.....barrels	459	1,779	2,406	600	26	..	468	..	..	141	..	..	213	540
Raisins.....boxes	33,730	7,943	18,664	2,315	..	..	..	2,740	..	..	..	13,910	..	..
Havensduck.....ps	5,482	3,007	5,774	2,162	..	..	1,142	..	..	140	..	..	..	869
Rosin.....brls	6,086	12,026	6,022	120	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,885
Sailcloth.....packages	6,159	10,437	9,011	4,759	..	..	1,325	29	..	2,147	80	..	..	692
Salt.....alqs	571,720	513,945	804,939	21,500	..	4,580	..	174,927	6,700	..	31,700	362,382	..	160
Salt-petre.....kegs, &c.	2,964	2,930	7,894	5,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shot.....kegs	3,734	8,331	3,131	7,721	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	1,708	..	..
Soap.....boxes	51,305	30,063	9,718	7,058	..	100	520	..	..	..	148	1,643	..	206
Steel.....boxes, &c.	839	1,070	5,094	529	..	148	292	50	..	..	155	..	1,502	..
Tar.....brls	3,045	1,392	2,420	500	26	..	1,372	..	1	388	..	..	254	3,464
Tea (cheests & boxes).packages	8,295	3,761	4,817	728	..	..	7	116	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tin plates.....boxes	6,476	2,962	2,467	2,367	..	..	180	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tobacco.....packages	710	1,094	504	62	4	..	..	120	2	..	..	..	..	315
Turpentine.....barrels	479	75	112	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	414
Verucelli.....boxes	14,190	8,480	19,564	295	..	24	..	..	..	..	18,440	8,46	..	50
Vinegar.....pipes	1,066	973	1,139	..	..	36	29	1,095	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wheat.....alqs	20,110	5,240	514	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
White lead.....packages	1,444	1,494	1,429	47	50	65	128	55	..	..	..	..	..	158
Window glass.....boxes	3,563	4,416	5,372	..	5,364	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wine:—														
— Portugal.....pipes	9,973	10,187	10,996	3	10,960	..	..	..	..	..	1,189	7,660	..	..
— Mediterranean, &c.....do.	15,826	10,033	9,756	20	5	1,526	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
— Bordeaux.....bogsheads	3,776	2,108	3,092	..	..	3,092	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

NOTE.—There were imported from Austria 600 boxes of candles, 102 dozen deals, 12,371 barrels of flour, 3 bales of manufactured cotton, 120 pipes of olive oil, 24 packages of paper, 25 bags of pepper, 61 boxes of soap, and 24½ boxes of steel.



**DESTINATION by Countries and Ports of Produce Exported in 1845, with the Number of Vessels and Tonnage of each Nation employed in its Exportation.**

COUNTRIES AND PORTS.	TOTAL.		Coffee.	Sugar.	Hides.	Horns.	Tanned Halt Hides.	Rice.	Rum.	Rose- wood.	Tobacco.	Speci- cations.	Laplace.
	vess.	tons.	bags.	cases.				bags.	pipes.	dozen.	rolls, &c.	lbs.	barrels.
<b>GREEK BRITAIN AND OTHER DEPENDENCIES.</b>													
Cape of Good Hope. In 9 British vessels ..	9	1,879	12,523	81	..	..	2,340	..	40	1	..	..	11
Corfu. In 2 British, 397; 1 Danish, 260; 1 Hamburg, 310, .....	4	1,091	5,501	..	17,153	..	620	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cowes. In 1 British, 277; 1 American, 474; 1 Belgian, 290; 3 Danish, 130; 1 Ham- burg, 324; 1 Norway, 375; 2 Sweden, 721	10	3,094	31,350	..	..	..	35	..	..	..	..	..	..
Falmouth. In 6 British, 1874; 3 Danish, 781; 1 French, 536; 3 Sweden, 1339, .....	13	4,530	14,163	2,053	6,795	19,669	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gibraltar. In 2 British, .....	2	345	2,435	91	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jersey. In 3 British, .....	3	788	5,768	36	103	..	..	..	..	14	..	780	23
Liverpool. In 14 British, .....	14	3,546	13,678	512	4,432	27,355	..	..	..	2021	..	13,745	664
London. In 26 British, 1760; 3 Austrian, 107; 2 Danish, 450; 4 Sweden, 1403	24	6,501	9,018	928	6,507	47,651	400	10	..	730	..	..	2,837
Malta. In 6 British, 1760; 3 Austrian, 107; 2 Danish, 450; 4 Sweden, 1403	15	4,600	40,542	290	6,492	..	150	2	..	..	..	..	6
<b>AUSTRIAN STATES.</b>													
Trieste. In 1 British, 238; 11 Austrian, 3712; 1 Bremen, 320; 1 Danish, 207; 1 Dutch, 353; 1 Neapolitan, 390; 1 Norway, 241; 1 Sardinian, 722, .....	18	5,761	52,760	709	5,910	..	3,594	..	..	4	..	..	16
Venice. In 1 Austrian, 231; 1 Sweden, 351, ..	2	615	3,480	721	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>BELGIUM.</b>													
Antwerp. In 4 British, 986; 13 Belgium, 4479; 2 Bremen, 315; 3 Danish, 921; 1 Oldenburg, 217; 1 Prussian, 400; 3 Swe- den, 1250, .....	27	6,270	70,551	237	14,000	31,348	..	2,070	..	3,501	..	..	186
<b>CHILE.</b>													
Valparaiso. In 4 British, 2796; 2 Hamburg, 620, ..	6	3,122	..	807	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31
<b>DENMARK.</b>													
Altona. In 4 Danish, .....	4	1,432	14,322	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Copenhagen. In 1 British, 219; 4 Danish, 1724; 1 Sweden, 362, .....	6	1,735	16,812	130	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>FRANCE.</b>													
Havre. In 15 French, .....	15	6,278	37,270	..	11,413	..	..	..	..	573	..	..	809
Marseilles. In 3 British, 710; 1 Bremen, 213; 3 Danish, 691; 6 French, 1613; 2 Neapolitan, 639; 3 Sardinian, 795; 1 Spanish, 295; 1 Sweden, 429, .....	20	3,430	34,684	1	..	3,000	1,509	..	..	111	..	..	48
<b>HANSE TOWNS.</b>													
Bremen. In 1 American, 380; 6 Bremen, 1619; 1 Danish, 780; 1 Hanoverian, 195; 1 Oldenburg, 188, .....	10	2,662	26,940	..	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Hamburg. In 2 Bremen, 530; 12 Danish, 4060; 15 Hamburg, 6007; 1 Norway, 191; 1 Oldenburg, 185; 2 Prussian, 426; 6 Swe- den, 3181, .....	13	13,788	114,328	690	12,758	141,903	4,963	110	..	1141	..	1,680	1,747
Lubeck. In 1 Russian (part cargo), .....	1	199	1,501	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

## NUMBER OF VESSELS AND TONNAGE OF each Nation—(continued.)

COUNTRIES AND PORTS.	Total.		Coffee.	Sugar.	Hides.	Horns.	Tanned Halt Hides.	Rice.	Rum.	Rose- wood.	Tobacco.	Ipeca- cuanha.	Taploca.
	vcs.	tons.	bags.	cans.				bags.	pipes.	dozen.	rolls, &c.	lbs.	barrels.
<b>PORTUGAL AND HER DEPENDENCIES.</b>													
Africa. In 11 American, 1181; 2 French, 161; 1 Hamburg, 190; 25 Natchia, 3519; 3 Portugal, 653; 1 Sardinian, 731.	40	10,362	70	160	..	..	80	1,872	3,649	..	1,340	..	6
Azores. In 2 Natchia, 121; 3 Portugal, 567; 14 Oldsb., 5211.	5	991	160	46	..	..	236	255	1	2	..	..	..
Oporto. In 1 Natchia, 1131; 15 Portugal, 4215.	20	6,305	17,020	2,888	4,412	..	..	4,513	..	34	..	..	82
Stettin. In 1 British, 300; 1 Sweden, 373.	15	4,393	2,230	1,379	40,174	1,360	150	8,734	..	64	..	..	23
<b>PRUSSIA.</b>													
Stettin. In 1 British, 300; 1 Sweden, 373.	2	763	8,610	74	772	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32
<b>RIVER PLATE.</b>													
In 4 British, 1115; 2 American, 539; 1 Danish, 724; 1 French, 306; 1 Hamburg, 214; 17 Natchia, 3922; 4 Portugal, 547; 13 Sardinian, 1839; 6 Spanish, 1332.	49	9,328	1,420	1,371	..	..	3,101	9,610	1,002	..	13,763	..	18
<b>RUSSIA.</b>													
Alto. In 1 Russian, 307.	1	307	2,998	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Helsingfors. In 2 Russian, 631.	2	631	6,737	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norrbotten. In 1 Sweden, 183.	1	183	1,978	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Wyburg. In 1 Russian (part cargo), 140.	1	140	1,600	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>SARDINIAN STATES.</b>													
Genoa. In 2 British, 209; 1 Belgium, 240; 1 French, 225; 5 Sardinian, 1012.	9	1,992	6,782	822	2,877	14,331	1,500	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>SICILY.</b>													
Naples. In 3 Neapolitan, 889.	3	889	1,019	5	2,734	..	..	..	..	16	..	..	..
Palermo. In 1 Neapolitan, 165.	1	165	285	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>SWEDEN.</b>													
Gothenburg. In 1 Danish, 171; 4 Sweden, 1094.	5	1,265	12,611	..	3,009	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Stockholm. In 6 Sweden, 1,703.	6	1,703	10,044	113	5,881	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
<b>UNITED STATES.</b>													
Baltimore. In 39 American, 11,237; 1 Sweden, 494.	40	11,731	117,806	..	250	..	..	..	..	463	..	3,130	153
Boston. In 13 American, 5,253.	13	5,253	46,957	..	42,752	..	..	..	..	55	..	336	21
Charleston. In 1 American, 247.	1	247	2,864	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mobile. In 2 American, 737.	2	737	8,006	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Orleans. In 33 American, 15,342; 2 Sweden, 771.	35	16,313	167,780	..	94	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New York. In 31 American, 15,508; 1 Bremen, 408; 1 Danish, 339; 4 Sweden, 1163.	37	17,280	172,739	7	16,610	..	..	..	..	233	..	6,750	631
Philadelphia. In 13 American, 3,767.	13	3,767	3,294	..	..	..	..	..	..	80	..	1,290	..
<b>TURKEY.</b>													
Constantinople. In 1 British, 273; 2 Austrian, 566.	3	1,139	9,934	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total.	364	174,320	1,208,062	14,539	218,689	304,610	18,390	27,374	1,725	2,182	15,003	27,641	7,514

TOTAL.—In 88 British vessels of 23,896 tons; 174 American, 56,164 tons; 17 Austrian, 529 tons; 13 Belgium, 3015 tons; 13 Bremen, 531 tons; 40 Danish, 11,431 tons; 1 Dutch, 333 tons; 26 French, 9121 tons; 24 Hamburg, 7771 tons; 1 Hanoverian, 193 tons; 27 Natchia, 8637 tons; 7 Neapolitan, 2313 tons; 3 Norway, 799 tons; 3 Oldenburg, 620 tons; 17 Portugal, 11,345 tons; 1 Prussian, 1260 tons; 1 Russian, 1311 tons; 26 Sardinian, 1679 tons; 7 Spanish, 1627 tons; 43 Swedish, 18,773 tons.

DEMONSTRATIVE Table of the Value of the Export of Produce to Foreign Countries from the exporting Provinces of Brazil during the Year 1842—1843.

Exporting Province.	Whence to.	Value of Produce.	TOTAL.	Exporting Province.	Whence to.	Value of Produce.	TOTAL.
	country.	rials. mar.	rials. mar.		country.	rials. mar.	rials. mar.
Rio de Janeiro.	Austrian dominions.....	1,150,833 130		Pernambuco (continued.)	Spain.....	58,728 121	
	Belgium.....	978,471 750			Portugal.....	611,213 804	
	Hanseatic cities.....	3,360,936 580			Holland.....	170,362 476	
	Denmark.....	144,310 430			Porta of Pacific.....	79,116 143	
	United States.....	5,097,373 200			Sweden.....	237,141 17	
	France.....	1,118,036 080			Sardinia.....	281,293 780	
	Great Britain.....	3,527,406 540		Parahiba	Hanseatic Towns.....	21,884 470	6,138,180 432
	Spain.....	73,503 100			United States.....	23,701 332	
	Ionian Islands.....	777,257 790			Great Britain.....	64,906 328	
	Portugal.....	13,683 430			Portugal.....	31,780 872	765,312 422
	Holland.....	1,203,100 236		Ceara...	Hanseatic Towns.....	27 200	
	Porta of Pacific.....	62,033 570			United States.....	4,012 0	
	Argentine States.....	704,286 780			Great Britain.....	18,000 628	
	Russia.....	36,400 310			Portugal.....	10,021 771	
	Sweden.....	50,061 000			Country not declared.....	51,872 0	22,275 500
	Turkey.....	237,329 930		Maranhão...	Hanseatic Towns.....	2,802 175	
	Per consumption of vessels.....	37,168 510			United States.....	3,736 600	
	Fisheries.....	008 140			France.....	11,085 212	
	Uruguay State.....	655,212 370			Spain.....	12,115 431	
Espírito Santo...	Uruguay State.....	.....	22,275 300 110		Portugal.....	38,537 770	
	Austrian dominions.....	.....	1,090 712		Holland.....	11,721 718	
Bahia....	Hanseatic Towns.....	93,785 523		St. Catherine's.	Great Britain.....	1,202,109 210	1,789,316 169
	China.....	17,357 270			United States.....	51,281 669	
	British Channel.....	133,445 103			Argentine States.....	9,002 800	
	Denmark.....	103,273 730			Uruguay.....	27,136 100	4,843 952
	United States.....	2,654 0		Para....	Belgium.....	11,111 690	
	Argentine States.....	21,041 340			Hanseatic Towns.....	12,888 180	
	Uruguay.....	53,402 87			United States.....	27,045 043	
	France.....	243,516 157			France.....	18,484 241	
	Great Britain.....	2,101,023 922			Great Britain.....	112,918 90	
	Spain.....	3,076 700			Spain.....	5,269 600	
	Italy.....	300,177 503		St. Paulo.	Portugal.....	24,567 200	420,218 365
	Portugal.....	567,624 251			United States.....	290 113	
	Holland.....	11,425 775			Argentine States.....	291,241 108	
	Porta of Pacific.....	5,223 190			Uruguay.....	31,551 850	
	Russia.....	36,024 300			France.....	169 130	
	Sweden.....	449,256 342	6,215,735 939		Great Britain.....	1,776 730	
Alagoas...	Austrian dominions.....	60,374 483			Portugal.....	2,231 712	
	British Channel.....	72,329 571			Porta of Pacific.....	18,635 432	372,000 147
	Great Britain.....	10,800 442	196,681 610	Rio Grande do Sul.	Austrian dominions.....	69,805 540	
	Sweden.....	53,013 142			Hanseatic Towns.....	110,433 400	
Pernambuco...	Hanseatic Towns.....	27,655 737			United States.....	231,000 755	
	Great Britain.....	571,112 725			Uruguay.....	26,145 505	
	Portugal.....	19,554 14	619,322 530		France.....	123,300 200	
	Austrian dominions.....	0-3,161 613			Great Britain.....	308,100 906	
Carried forward.....	Hanseatic Towns.....	287,014 306			Portugal.....	42,231 715	
	United States.....	202 060 288			Holland.....	5,837 322	
	Argentine States.....	157,176 163			Denmark.....	60,300 540	
	France.....	719,699 300			Countries not declared.....	728 336 195	1,211,190 318
	Great Britain.....	2,260,585 782		Total.....			40,220,055 412
Carried forward.....		.....	29,233,115 970				

\* The exports from Rio Grande were necessarily small, owing to the civil war in that province, and the greater part of the country in possession of the rebels, but in 1845 Rio Grande exported upwards of 1,000,000 of holes.

N.B. In the above official exposition, no mention is made of the value of the Exports to the Coast of Africa, but the amount is very considerable.

The value of the Gold Dust and Diamonds yearly exported by contraband amounts, upon an average, to—Gold Dust, 1,000,000 riols. (or, 100,000 £.); Diamonds, 5,000,000 riols. (or, 500,000 £.).

Rio de Janeiro, August, 1846.

DEMONSTRATIVE Table of the Value of Foreign Merchandise Imported and Entered for Consumption in the Custom-houses of Brazil, during the Years 1842 and 1843.

WHENCE FROM	Rio de Janeiro	Bahia	Pernambuco	Maranham	Para.	Rio Grande do Sul*	St. Paulo.	Ceara.	St. Catharina's	Paraíba	Alagoas	Sergipe	Espirito Santo	GRAND TOTAL.
	reals, mrs.	reals, mrs.	reals, mrs.	reals, mrs.	reals, mrs.	reals, mrs.	reals, mrs.	reals, mrs.	reals, mrs.	reals, mrs.	reals, mrs.	reals, mrs.	reals, mrs.	reals, mrs.
Great Britain.....	142,853,435 505	5,099,192 000	1,651,926 532	1,382,333 128	71,020 399	342,436 525	920 171	26,717 695	10,162 400	.....	6,812 514	.....	.....	24,347,279 737
France.....	4,988,092 779	873,410 350	841,983 834	153,104 432	159,189 867	84,938 309	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,084,420 484
Portugal.....	1,092,772 184	682,744 517	741,936 379	310,501 274	253,477 377	81,011 792	47,017 413	17,997 160	.....	4192 021	6,830 306	1,661 560	.....	4,057,151 131
Spain.....	618,219 459	3,430 614	88,812 789	102,611 690	12,334 191	2,148 519	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	859,937 465
Hanseatic towns.....	1,431,873 552	413,274 143	301,898 181	48,958 379	53,367 579	181,066 813	30,018 185	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,417,464 449
United States.....	4,938,471 258	241,115 669	754,446 959	181,144 821	344,216 246	310,678 477	26,159 356	31,102 767	60,324 778	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,952,559 999
Italy.....	182,624 073	135,290 976	114,519 156	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	782,222 541
Austrian dominions.....	49,479 272	146,103 667	114,520 046	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	301,302 435
Holland.....	27,071 499	19,079 231	9,346 530	11,330 073	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65,777 354
Ports of the Baltic.....	185,284 199	49,410 132	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	234,694 341
States of Röver Plate.....	2,484,733 970	608,712 077	223,460 835	.....	.....	117,535 846	103,800 671	.....	63,813 925	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,092,588 425
Sweden & Norway.....	.....	.....	1,280 590	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,280 590
Belgium.....	610,155 173	.....	.....	.....	7,623 076	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	617,778 249
Ports of the Pacific.....	430,129 819	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	430,129 819
Russia.....	2,561 500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,561 500
East Indies.....	17,017 740	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,017 740
Fisheries.....	293,313 756	11,581 882	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,211 179	.....	.....	.....	.....	293,307 117
Port of the Empire.....	155,742 190	37,709 218	.....	5,669 189	5,368 103	45,107 969	8,587 290	2,698 500	1,032 069	319 120	.....	.....	850 965	266,879 859
Proceeds of seizures.....	5,213 219	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,213 219
Total.....	30,109,692 694	8,148,717 185	8,894,330 871	2,233,922 835	905,479 318	1,207,284 271	217,511 066	200,610 127	132,948 592	3,552 741	13,652 848	1,661 560	850 965	50,402,120 381
Goods not classified.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Surplus of ships' provisions.....	17,015 372	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37,015 372
Surplus of ships' provisions, free.....	.....	.....	31,330 800	9,888 796	.....	.....	5,316 254	.....	.....	.....	6,413 484	.....	.....	57,978 334
Gold and silver coin.....	.....	50,187 263	22,467 800	.....	.....	.....	39,643 240	.....	.....	.....	8,960 000	.....	.....	120,872 344
Total.....	30,106,978 016	8,194,934 216	8,926,121 671	2,243,811 631	905,479 318	1,207,284 271	202,475 620	200,616 127	133,048 592	3,552 741	20,065 332	1,661 560	850 965	50,439,660 379

\* Rio Grande do Sul was in rebellion during the years 1835—1843; but since the middle of the year 1841, foreign trade has increased so rapidly in that province, that during the financial year ending the 30th of June, 1843, the amount of foreign imports entered for consumption at the Rio Grande custom-house alone (and exclusive of that of Porto Alegre, was 6,464,000 reals.—Rio de Janeiro, August, 1846.

Official Account of the External and Internal Public Debt of Brazil.

Year ending 30th of June	EXTERNAL.	Nominal Capital in Sterling	INTERNAL.	Brazilian Cur- rency
1836	Brazilian loans in London 5 per cent.	£ 5,000,000	Inscribed 4, 5, and 6 per cent.	18,000,000
1837	Do. do. do.	5,000,000	Do. do. do.	22,500,000
1838	Do. do. do.	5,000,000	Do. do. do.	23,000,000
1839	Do. do. do.	5,000,000	Do. do. do.	23,000,000
1840	Do. do. do.	5,000,000	Do. do. do.	23,000,000
1841	Do. do. do.	5,000,000	Do. do. do.	23,000,000
1842	Do. do. do.	5,000,000	Do. do. do.	23,000,000
1843	Do. do. do.	5,000,000	Do. do. do.	23,000,000
1844	Do. do. do.	5,000,000	Do. do. do.	23,000,000
1845	Do. do. do.	5,000,000	Do. do. do.	23,000,000
1846	Do. do. do.	5,000,000	Do. do. do.	23,000,000

Paper money in circulation in the empire for which government is responsible. 18,000,000.

Rio de Janeiro, 15th of August, 1846.

COMPARATIVE Table of the Revenue of Brazil from the Year 1817 to 1845, as compared with the Revenue actually received in the Three Financial Years undermentioned.

GENERAL REVENUE.	ACTUALLY RECEIVED IN			Calculated for 1817 and 1818
	1817-18	1842-43	1843-44	
Imports.....	10,000,000	8,000,000	10,000,000	12,000,000
Maritime despatch, anchorage dues, &c. &c.	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
Exports.....	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
Internal imposts.....	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Special imposts levied in Rio Janeiro.....	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
Extraordinary internal imposts.....	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
	16,000,000	13,500,000	14,500,000	20,000,000
Imposts as guarantee for six months' dividend on external debt.....	500,000	500,000	500,000	500,000
Imposts for the amortisation of the paper currency of the country.....	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
	18,500,000	16,000,000	17,000,000	22,500,000

\* Three special amounts, proceeds of a certain per centage laid on the imports and export trade of the country for the purposes above-mentioned, have not been applied for some years to the purposes they are destined. No amortisation of the paper currency has taken place since 1839.

Rio de Janeiro, 15th of August, 1846.

Official Statement of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Empire of Brazil in the Financial Years undermentioned, showing the Division of her Expenses amongst the different Departments of State, and the yearly calculated Deficits in the Revenue, &c.

Financial Years	Receipts calculated.	Expenditure calculated.	Calculated Deficit.	Surplus.	Department of Empire.
1817-18	13,000,000	13,000,000	0	0	13,000,000
1818-19	13,000,000	13,000,000	0	0	13,000,000
1819-20	13,000,000	13,000,000	0	0	13,000,000
1820-21	13,000,000	13,000,000	0	0	13,000,000
1821-22	13,000,000	13,000,000	0	0	13,000,000
1822-23	13,000,000	13,000,000	0	0	13,000,000
1823-24	13,000,000	13,000,000	0	0	13,000,000
1824-25	13,000,000	13,000,000	0	0	13,000,000
1825-26	13,000,000	13,000,000	0	0	13,000,000
1826-27	13,000,000	13,000,000	0	0	13,000,000
1827-28	13,000,000	13,000,000	0	0	13,000,000
Total.....	13,000,000	13,000,000	0	0	13,000,000

Financial Years	Department of Justice.	Department of War	Department of Finance.	Department of Marine.	Department of Foreign Affairs.
1817-18	6,000,000	2,000,000	3,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
1818-19	6,000,000	2,000,000	3,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
1819-20	6,000,000	2,000,000	3,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
1820-21	6,000,000	2,000,000	3,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
1821-22	6,000,000	2,000,000	3,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
1822-23	6,000,000	2,000,000	3,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
1823-24	6,000,000	2,000,000	3,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
1824-25	6,000,000	2,000,000	3,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
1825-26	6,000,000	2,000,000	3,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
1826-27	6,000,000	2,000,000	3,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
1827-28	6,000,000	2,000,000	3,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000

SPECIFICATION of the Value of each Article of Merchandise Imported from Foreign Countries into Brazil, and Entered for Consumption at the several Custom Houses of the Empire during the financial Year of 1842—43, and according to the Classification existing at the Imperial Treasury.

NAME & CLASSIFICATION OF MERCHANDISE.	COUNTRIES FROM WHENCE IMPORTED									
	Great Britain.		France.		Portugal.		Spain.		Hanseatic Towns.	
	Reals.	m.	Reals.	m.	Reals.	m.	Reals.	m.	Reals.	m.
Cotton manufactures.....	11,076,750	184	1,250,000	419	90,771	548	2,014	861	139,459	37
Woolen do.....	1,257,404	558	311,572	724	12,308	413	1,833	431	26,635	604
Linen do.....	1,112,011	281	18,229	271	128,547	757	154	867	102,509	929
Silk do.....	184,065	266	28,714	17	21,230	259	58,762	151	112,117	49
Mixed species, do.....	980,296	654	268,007	229	1,845	512	107	9	46,769	761
Velvets, liguors, and spirits...	588	521	31,173	875	110	260	...	...	9,922	850
Brandy, liguors, and spirits...	21,179	329	65,798	694	7,538	672	31,080	594	20,100	589
Ale and porter.....	383,765	614	707	29	629	553	1	509	5,561	649
Wines.....	30,028	780	62,119	264	1,160,000	63	372,130	121	17,514	280
Vinegar.....	699	118	11,507	284	102,640	354	6,551	129	5,440	500
Butter.....	6,0287	271	2,0618	759	17,049	647	...	...	24,620	481
Cheese.....	65,515	216	2,567	275	3,219	29	841	480	63,227	574
Tar, pitch, and resin.....	16,804	738	418	800	570	232	73	824	16,429	634
Live cattle.....	18,101	73	1,005	120	15,615	680	110	578	5,512	790
Arms.....	112,894	661	22,082	169	6,534	350	61	775	31,000	800
Wax, and oil cloths & carpets	20,577	809	2,000	159	47	960	...	...	6,214	538
Onions and garlic.....	1,617	219	119	131	67,760	803	4,138	604	463	440
Olive oil.....	22,151	119	37,475	362	311,248	946	112,385	574	13	181
Oil fisheries.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,843	206
— linseed.....	19,475	479	824	639	370	733	8	927	3,978	66
— of other qualities.....	1,865	815	3,885	318	26,642	149	...	...	4,388	470
Codfish and others, dry and salted.....	686,596	384	7,114	767	15,586	665	364	750	889	495
Trays of iron and of China paper.....	7,747	610	54	649	...	...	...	...	753	980
Bacon.....	36	91	5	200	309	470	...	...	...	9
Barilla.....	19,481	613	...	...	16	480	5,966	250	16,231	825
Potatoes.....	24,809	667	12,583	87	7,601	78	710	919	4,802	186
False jewellery.....	...	...	8,114	580	...	...	...	...	1,845	631
Bonnets and caps, ready made	487	200	4,400	250	67	410	...	...	1,376	800
Hats, different qualities.....	51,767	575	12,616	2	94,108	534	470	800	30,363	782
Boots and shoes.....	170,870	507	229,827	500	60,510	912	324	729	10,813	417
Limestone.....	...	...	...	...	1,212	474	...	...	1,000	0
Salt beef and pork, hung and dried.....	24,963	110	2,000	119	129,212	718	984	0	24,239	499
Jerk beef and dried tongues	...	...	...	...	...	...	722	0	...	...
Carriages, gigs, &c.....	23,380	600	8,000	230	1,207	500	...	...	3,410	79
Playing cards.....	...	...	3,603	330	...	...	...	...	2,990	600
Coal.....	708,799	340	5,037	217	881	532	...	...	131,653	458
Wax, and do manufactured.....	1,294	673	2,373	63	119,919	54	1,923	910	6,880	677
Librellas, silk and cotton.....	38,008	800	57,280	435	...	...	...	...	483	100
Cigars and tobacco in leaf.....	54,373	519	1,429	599	315	820	11,457	172	2,111	990
Horns, &c.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,116	880
Lead, pig, sheet, &c.....	119,746	144	2,438	827	568	348	31,530	42	19,612	12
Copper sheathing, &c., &c.....	29,953	391	254	284	6,997	367	...	...	93,864	556
									37	216

(continued.)

NAME & CLASSIFICATION OF MERCHANDISE.	COUNTRIES FROM WHENCE IMPORTED.																Total Value declared for Consumption.		
	Holland		Ports of Baltic.		States of River Plate.		Belgium.		Ports of Pacific		Ports of Empire.		East Indies and China.						
	rials	m.	rials	m.	rials	m.	rials	m.	rials	m.	rials	m.	rials	m.	rials	m.	rials	m.	
Cotton Manufactures.....			210	0	39,541	204	63,463	13	6,759	405	17,273	300	2,721	600	13,492,872	284			
Woolen do.....	731	430			10,753	619	27,566	607			4,805	43			3,756,060	414			
Linens do.....	3,410	0	886	200	4,332	473	11,306	376			2,344	294			1,707,343	320			
Silk do.....			105	0	5,675	904	13,337	428			9,023	891			874,876	334			
Mixed species do.....					721	900	50,952	66			355	600			1,279,266	684			
Velvets and velveteens.....			954	500			2,528	400							73,836	325			
Brandy, liquors, and spirits.....	1,771	696	187	654	602	507	540	653	1	114	744	572			251,642	546			
Ale and porter.....							124	343			63	0			503,185	87			
Wines.....	343	324	16,650	75	1,119	50	2,099	134	64	484	1,500	35			2,420,080	734			
Vinegar.....					415	315	104	989			210	371			139,743	23			
Butter.....	3,178	580	145	610	3	360	2,289	362			302	400			980,427	559			
Cheese.....	18,233	607	2,237	713	14	267	2,960	249			701	70			151,073	57			
Tar, pitch, and resin.....	627	342	8,391	543	25	529	128	675			1,235	376			77,518	502			
Live Cattle.....			76	100	474	500	1	173	0		37	636			48,449	661			
Arms.....	9,075	0			124	0	50,824	512	23	200	1,139	669			330,431	747			
Wax, and oil cloths & carpets.....			192	750			265	800							40,154	50			
Onions and garlic.....			589	443							104	885			78,386	673			
Olive oil.....	5	150	6	956	2,002	457					2,376	744			645,969	171			
Oil, fisheries.....															246,566	535			
— linseed.....	370	693	24	945	1,760	0	1,956	915					32,263	956	62,802	174	151,947	245	
— of other qualities.....	5	569			3,569	452													
Codfish and others, dry and salted.....	312	270			519	550	500	10					6,024	155	733,077	885			
Trays of iron, and of China paper.....								153	174					49	0	8,797	513		
Bacon.....																16,702	538		
Barilla.....																14,102	482		
Potatoes.....	1,344	498	857	62	5	115	987	600			362	267			61,352	384			
False jewellery.....								50	0						12,578	380			
Bonnets and caps, ready made.....															4941	560			
Hats, different qualities.....			78	750	19,000	780	2,142	500	101,757	000	2,119	200			454,027	887			
Boots and shoes.....	560	0	224	180			8,873	272			1,452	140			545,551	953			
Limestone.....			1	50											2,214	574			
Salt beef and pork, hung and dried.....	421	200	3,979	438	2,445	176	67	950	164	280	14,566	891			2,864,601	673			
Jerky beef and dried tongues.....					2,312,782	651									313,004	651			
Carriages, gigs, &c.....															40,372	930			
Playing cards.....															6,362	709			
Coals.....	1,104	512	6,382	967	9,741	287	2,457	466			15,915	500			891,679	645			
Wax, and do. manufactured.....											60	480			125,552	792			
Umbrellas, silk and cotton.....							795	155							104,250	635			
Cigars and tobacco in leaf.....	168	591	6	232	1,666	478	18,943	350	961	300	951	31	0,300	0	214,012	981			
Horns, ox.....						873	0								673	0			
Lead, pig, sheet, &c.....			3,102	750	152	500									159,771	453			
Copper sheathing, &c.....	42	0	16	200							3	650			279,491	682			
Pickles.....	108	879	88	0	328	200	20	910			14	500			94,953	685			
Corks.....			35	280			49	0							15,714	208			
Hides, dried.....					50,729	82									52,034	376			

continued.

NAME & CLASSIFICATION  
OF MERCHANDISE

## COUNTRIES FROM WHENCE IMPORTED.

OF MERCHANDISE	Great Britain.		France.		Portugal.		Spain.		Hanseatic Towns.		United States.		Italy.		Austrian Dominions.		
	rials	m.	rials	m.	rials	m.	rials	m.	rials	m.	rials	m.	rials	m.	rials	m.	
Pickles.....	31,184	661	28,992	882	16,813	856	3,412	318	1,339	512	893	612	1,612	825			
Corks.....	21	62	3,852	249	7,476	346	1,988	369	4	9	5	10	259	889			
Hides, dressed.....	544	870			1,471	421						510					
Leath., varnished and pre- pared.....	49,464	704	252,553	678	9,401	794	1,267	50	61,528	525	9,166		2,730	149			
Sweetmeats and confectionary Drugs and other medicines and medical spirits.....	3,476	476	1,088	610	11,942	107	107	400	1,378	549	2	637	2,534	151			
Sulphur.....	130,318	911	70,669	766	117,064	43	3,353	677	71,877	107	71,780	129	88,096	770	111	170	
Spices.....	1,902	110	145	325	951	30			163	800			2,397	791			
Pewter, stucco, and brass, rough and manufactured.....	11,755	861	3,745	356	4,888	263	4,459	20	895	362	10,027	783	1	396			
Mats, of different qualities.....	63,325	715	16,400	180	6,520	340	394	137	7,567	938			166	329			
Brass.....	7,495	850	35	0	8,524	157			799	659	399	500	306	680			
Teas.....	611	100	360	0	1,540	395			20,361	756	2,920	200					
Flour of wheat, &c.....	33,574	858			2,414	560			930	60	27,616	542					
Beans, peas, &c.....	117,551	271	63,180	764	1,667	125	22,014	788	20,287	74	2,110	152	751	15,000	411	190,792	617
Hay.....	732	500	615	820	9,630	763	417	500	416	500	822	100	1,021	125		17,371	415
Ironmongery.....	101	988	19	10							3,050	302					
Iron, steel in bars, &c.....	861,983	34	70,652	354	270,620	535			199,471	143	15,701	682	820	960			
Flowers, artificial.....	626,720	954	7,119	916	62,699	580	1,782	100	17,645	305	3,224	221	1,469	212	13,918	756	
Pleasures, artificial.....	630	0	13,128	900	89	700			180	0							
Pleasures.....	105	600			720	200					120	0					
Tin plates.....	71,486	899	70	500	1,138	180			1,904	0			816	0			
Fruit, prepared and dried.....	16,120	665	8,160	159	34,063	562	106,441	941	562	430	10,083	430	13,808	963	197	770	
Ice.....	474	306									4,200	807					
Grass or fat.....											5,018	727					
Blacking.....	39,591	909	380	789					765	245							
Musical instruments.....	44,129	774	21,809	253	7,844	789			39,062	545	828	645	397	950			
Mathematical and surgical in- struments.....	4,912	274	2,648	805	157	0			1,146	150	57	500	182	0			
Boats, cutters, cars, &c.....	1,954	350	1,042	314					848	40	2,074	501			366	240	
Ratons, cane bottoms.....			51	0	10,260	31			1,848	680	28,815	800					
Books, printed.....	8,710	611	43,117	960	41,699	460	26	250	3,688	722	1,423	747	226	22			
— blank.....	810	700	981	0					1,041	500							
Crockery and glass.....	973,807	923	119,015	107	31,643	373	40,024	890	89,488	656	1,010	295	1,744	149	999	765	
Lamps and chandeliers.....	10,258	769	4,864	650	110	500			1,354	500							
Cordage.....	57,660	45	2,080	187	5,323	774	238	705	79,697	972	19,200	127	2,350	157			
Machinery, steam.....	19,395	0															
— different sorts.....	64,742	882	16,789	520	7,038	400			1,747	200	4,620	960					
Timber.....	13,287	810	1,271	130	9,409	970	12	600	16,136	784	110,344	290	161	700			
Ivory and timber manufac- tured.....	542	187	171	900	300	800											
Marble, slate, &c.....	277	500	3,248	609	11,173	751	15	0	410	0	21	0	16,026	485	16	0	
Paste, macaroni, &c.....	117	600	12,030	460	7	100			61	485			23,671	49			
Furniture.....	7,466	890	37,615	779	39,117	266	269	800	66,984	10	31,143	850	737	450	686	600	
Corn, gold and silver.....	39,713	410	17,504	250	14,007	277	364	992	1,932	0	68,017	364	5,540	800	214	813	
Objects of natural history.....	180	0					30	0			10	500	40	0			
Sundries not classified.....	73,478	966	13,217	499	17,360	861	384	0	9,001	418	2,690	942	2,874	265	778	75	
— for counting-house use.....	15,891	366	9,436	544					10,088	773							
— in use by milliners for lady's dresses.....	705	800	15,415	945					26	350			190	74			



NAME & CLASSIFICATION  
OF MERCHANDISE.

## COUNTRIES FROM WHENCE IMPORTED

	Holland		Ports of Baltic		States of River Plate.		Belgium.		Ports of Pacific		Ports of Empire.		East Indies and China		Total Value declared for Consumption.	
	rials	m.	rials	m.	rials	m.	rials	m.	rials	m.	rials	m.	rials	m.	rials	m.
Leather, varnished and prepared	.....		372	875	70 574	414	10,073	750	105	0	8,177	522				
Sweetmeats and confectionary	.....				49	350	1,333	806	1	32	29	800			549,562	978
Drugs and other medicines and medical spirits	1,816	373	63	109	1,133	194	3,308	496			1,501	31			22,163	19
Sulphur	.....												102	400	360,469	356
Spices	83	200					105	50			302	103			6,158	86
Pewter, zinc, and brass, rough and manufactured	1,618	370	343	726	872	022	24,514	941			37	350	72	200	43,313	261
Mats, of different qualities	.....														112,916	531
Brass	628	89					605	700					80	0	12,170	757
Teas	7	560									84	200			33,029	731
Flour of wheat, &c.	87	398	101	540	10,704	818	12	800			17,076	326			310,940	780
Beans, peas, &c.	18	000	468	930	7	480	11	787							2,890,520	371
Ray	.....										2	0	1,800	0	39,345	352
Ironmongery	5,881	686	274	538	498	807	131,302	595	210	888	3,749	504			3,193	350
Iron, steel in bars, &c., &c.	4,670	740	45,024	71	3,814	960	11,925	201			13,713	751	105	0	1,414,716	776
Flowers, artificial	.....						52	500							814,248	357
Fireworks	.....														11,081	106
Tin plates	.....												36	0	981	800
Fruit, prepared and dried	1	372	62	31	967	120			260	075	078	457			25,588	578
Ice	.....												10	0	150,091	060
Grease or fat	.....				5,733	624			2,860	343					17,35	137
Blacking	.....														13,213	684
Musical instruments	.....						1,640	0			302	800			40,737	944
Mathematical and surgical instruments	.....						8	400							116,976	050
Boats, cutters, piers, &c.	.....						605	0	10,023	712					7,172	179
Katana, cane bottoms	.....				7,086	260									70,839	367
Books, printed	51	50			136	0	2,321	370			518	40	1,699	740	47,715	674
— blank	.....						31	800							104,023	721
Crockery and glass	517	200	1,453	600	81	108	27,186	228			4,503	4			2,004	700
Lamps and chandeliers	.....						1,533	0			31	0	100	300	80,085	109
Cordage	024	750	372	801	568	685	68	0							18,082	619
Machinery, steam	.....														188,182	531
— different sorts	.....						76	0			40	0			10,988	0
Timber	1,151	451	141 312	438	6,133	294	105	0	10	0	688	289			50,944	992
Leary and timber manufactured	.....				156	000									300,071	756
Marble, slate, &c.	70	200	1,640	612			2,416	601							1,411	672
Paste, macaroni, &c.	.....		667	480	33	810									35,383	768
Furniture	1,129	768	1,275	570	210	050	7,275	670			91	500			26,481	684
Coin, gold and silver	.....				672,296	311			263,872	007	75,199	105	474	0	173,357	856
Objects of natural history	.....														1,444,632	079
Sundries, not classified	71	360	1,171	600	807	29					2,760	556			210	500
— for counting-house use	.....				80	100	372	875							75,935	606
— in use by milliners for lady's dresses	.....						115	800							38,825	656
	.....														13,983	108

(continued)

NAME & CLASSIFICATION  
OF MERCHANDISE.

## COUNTRIES FROM WHENCE IMPORTED

	Great Britain.		France.		Portugal.		Spain.		Hanseatic Towns.		United States.		Italy.		Austrian Dominions.	
	value	mt.	value	mt.	value	mt.	value	mt.	value	mt.	value	mt.	value	mt.	value	mt.
Sundries in use by gold and silver smiths and watchmakers for coopers' use	269	773	3,749	354	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	102	100	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plated ware	11,411	977	1,183	329	1,136	170	.....	.....	.....	.....	118	680	1,000	720	.....	.....
Gold and silver wares and jewellery	17,796	911	69,392	705	28,481	677	126	0	301	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Straw matting	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,331	859	.....	.....	334	790	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Handkerchiefs in use by undertakers, embroiderers, and silk throwers	4,777	180	1,408	350	25,324	794	.....	.....	18,309	752	1,843	800	.....	.....	210	.....
Sundries for hairdressers for battons	.....	.....	132	817	1,259	900	.....	.....	30,743	695	6	100	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paper for writing and printing, and pasteboard	27,337	788	126,579	833	8,730	446	6,019	895	22,801	5	1,193	200	181	209	29	12,723
Paper for music copying	18	319	724	270	40	340	.....	.....	6	712	.....	.....	.....	.....	603	776
Paper hangings	70	400	81,784	263	710	500	.....	.....	330	460	.....	.....	.....	.....	226	809
Mill stones	513	660	.....	.....	996	650	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stone cutters' work	1,546	781	5,138	299	9,014	788	.....	.....	781	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gold for gilding	.....	.....	439	530	430	750	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rhine	713	601	19,792	0	21	0	.....	.....	71,451	883	261	150	.....	.....	.....	.....
Perfumeries	5,564	793	48,833	150	6,807	470	739	437	18,721	83	170	643	1,007	180	17	640
Paintings in oil	208	370	500	800	608	375	668	498	4	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gunpowder	133,846	33	64	605	15	713	93	2	1,140	0	12,831	242	.....	.....	6	750
Pictures in frames	072	240	16,387	152	472	800	.....	.....	4,779	450	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hardware in general	90,763	265	508,781	601	35,850	427	1,150	70	7,903	186	29,236	166	3,700	573	4,911	6
Nails	750	400	270	0	168,161	138	.....	.....	2,084	300	118	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clocks	750	400	5,570	750	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,605	273	300	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clothes, ready made	15,401	203	31,918	156	1,098	876	.....	.....	3,509	910	1,519	258	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soap	331,571	643	3,598	632	1,461	152	7	300	3,321	707	28,423	101	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salt	5,779	603	14,483	179	258,010	482	52,431	202	12	105	1,777	700	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saltpetre	22,775	601	.....	.....	13	585	.....	.....	300	0	15,035	642	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leeches	1,752	300	11,800	600	5,177	370	5,079	500	19,039	50	1,575	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tallow and tallow candles	1,660	30	350	417	82,900	97	730	113	867	730	1,538	310	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saddlery	17,009	333	41,800	792	1,800	535	.....	.....	189	0	30	450	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seeds, roots, and plants	632	285	2,811	407	1,152	42	.....	.....	89	970	293	452	.....	.....	.....	.....
Raw leather	44	110	58	800	188	0	.....	.....	31	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tortoiseshell, and ditto manufactured	.....	.....	1,008	780	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,456	411	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bricks	10,4	140	608	852	100	840	.....	.....	3,147	438	151	200	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ink, for writing and printing	17,573	727	1,384	592	31	800	.....	.....	42	0	15	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paints, sundry qualities	54,920	255	5,110	571	404	652	1	100	1,801	899	4,967	43	2,600	171	.....	.....
Lead	39	796	47	652	10,776	235	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wheat, and other qualities of grain	2,607	692	2,708	810	6,505	425	3,141	500	11,732	78	1,580	957	19,809	814	3,398	103
Spermaceti candles	6,121	611	18,809	810	5,450	430	9	600	2,103	850	170,706	307	503	650	2,750	336

(continued.)

NAME & CLASSIFICATION OF MERCHANDISE.	COUNTRIES FROM WHENCE IMPORTED.								Total Value declared for Consumption.
	Holland	Porto of Baltic.	States of River Plate.	Belgium.	Porto of Pacific.	Porto of Empire	East Indies and China.		
	rials m.	rials m.	rials m.	rials m.	rials m.	rials m.	rials m.	rials m.	
Sundries in use by gold and sil- ver-smiths, and watchmakers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	700 200	.....	4,344 789	
— for coopers' use.....	12 600	.....	2,801 500	211 600	90 720	2,334 770	.....	23,604 623	
Plated ware.....	.....	.....	.....	18 0	.....	.....	.....	12,967 497	
Gold and silver wares and jewellery.....	.....	.....	142 475	23 950 0	71 0	913 700	.....	139,006 367	
Straw matting.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	114 0	2,231 350	
Sundries in use by under- takera, embroiderers, and silk-throwers.....	.....	.....	721 304	1,043 628	.....	817 923	.....	66,333 433	
Sundries for hairdressers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	172 813	
— for hatters.....	.....	.....	10 80	11 911 513	.....	.....	.....	93,147 353	
Paper for writing and print- ing, and pasteboard.....	1,721 126	.....	32,810 0	8,013 677	.....	47 847	.....	479,177 84	
Paper for music copying.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	353 509	
Paper hangings.....	.....	.....	892 430	733 634	.....	.....	.....	81,886 907	
Mill-stones.....	.....	33 040	.....	.....	.....	40 0	.....	1,637 530	
Stone cutters' work.....	.....	1,063 081	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,009 408	
Gold for gilding.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	490 750	
Skins.....	.....	.....	1,707 146	3,430 10	.....	.....	.....	36,880 931	
Perfumeries.....	909 230	10 500	438 900	4,194 62	2 100	2,368 780	.....	90,946 568	
Paintings in oil.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	113 740	.....	2,190 483	
Gunpowder.....	8 094	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,317 774	.....	174,446 777	
Pictures and frames.....	.....	.....	12 235	178 506	.....	.....	.....	22,556 777	
Hardware in general.....	1,840 216	.....	6,807 061	31,723 516	.....	8,396 070	179 0	1,027,251 635	
Knives.....	.....	.....	.....	63 0	.....	36 437	.....	171,334 310	
Clocks.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,767 723	
Clothes, ready made.....	.....	.....	577 304	600 804	.....	103 740	.....	57,992 543	
Soap.....	.....	77 324	100 000	304 0	.....	3 980	.....	378,701 89	
Salt.....	3,190 0	1,802 183	32,820 943	.....	.....	12,941 472	.....	441,478 607	
Salt-petre.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,707 681	.....	.....	113,443 587	
Lens-ties.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	234 460	.....	49,819 960	
Tallow and tallow candles.....	.....	.....	67,674 807	.....	6,071 085	402 330	.....	900,330 713	
Auditory.....	.....	.....	9 130	102 0	.....	.....	.....	64,473 964	
Seeds, roots, and plants.....	.....	.....	67 220	12 0	.....	.....	.....	5,397 456	
Sole leather.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	323 400	
Tortoise-shell, and ditto manu- factured.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,546 691	
Bricks.....	81 70	47 300	327 181	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,884 703	
Ind., for writing and printing.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,916 321	
Paints, sundry qualities.....	52 487	.....	141 417	1,703 700	.....	144 334	.....	101,677 521	
Lard.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,858 648	
Wheat, and other qualities of grain.....	7 743	217 205	47 900	2 100	7, 07 200	1 200	.....	38,234 67	
Sperm-cetill candles.....	.....	.....	1,677 747	1,740 000	.....	3 860	.....	181,328 978	
								50,091,130 361	
								236,867 150	
Sundries not classified to tariff.....									

Sundries not classified in tariff.....

Total entered for consumption in the financial year 1917-18.....

Compare Table No. 10, in Mr. Hudson's Description No. 10, of the 11th of September, 1905.

## ARMY AND NAVY.

THE military staff is considered on an extensive and large scale. There is also supported a large corps of military police or gendarmerie, and a national guard. The national guard is organised by law; and all males from eighteen to forty-five years of age are enrolled in it. They are equipped at their own cost, the nation furnishing arms and ammunition. The national guard performs sentinel duty daily at the palace and public offices.

Captain Wilkes says, "The navy is not effective; they want seamen, and are not likely to have any. A naval academy is established for the education of cadets or midshipmen. Here they enter at twelve years of age, receiving some of the first rudiments of education, and remain four years. After passing an examination, they are sent to sea, serve there four years, and if found qualified are then promoted to second lieutenants.

"The military academy they enter later, remain seven years, passing through various courses of study, and if found competent, they are made lieutenants. From what I understood, the system of education is very imperfect."

STANDING ARMY.—The standing army of Brazil consisted, in 1844, of 24,244 officers and soldiers, viz:—

	number.
Troops of the line	17,000
Volunteers and recruits	1,700
National guards in service	5,544

The troops of the line in 1844, were distributed in the provinces as follows:—

COUNTRIES.	Men	COUNTRIES.	Men
number.		number	
Rio de Janeiro	2,453	Brought forward	12,855
Bahia	630	Pernambuco	731
Sergipe	114	Parahiba	124
Alagoas	81	Rio Grande do Norte	86
Mato Grosso	479	Ceara	381
Goyas	234	Piahy	307
Rio Grande do Sul	7,754	Maranhão	411
Santa Catharina	131	Para	1,128
San Paulo	601	Minas Geraes	627
Carried forward	11,875	Total	17,000

## BRAZILIAN Naval Force, 1844.

VESSELS.	Vessels in Commission.			Vessels in Ordinary	Vessels condemned
	Vessels number.	Men number.	Cann number.	number.	number
Ships of the line	1	163	31	2	2
Frigates	5	804	102	1	1
Corvettes	4	273	44		
Brigs	2	376	76		2
Brigs and schooners	4	177	76		
Patrols	9	277	34	1	
Schooners	10	249	11		
Yachts	1	23	1		
Cutter	13	112	12		
Gunboats	6	214	12	2	
Steamers	7	128			
Transports					
Total	62	2820	350	7	3

Naval Officers, 1844.—Admiral, 1; Vice-admirals, 2; Commanders of the Squadsrons, 4; Commanders of Divisions, 8; Post-captains, 16; Captains, 30; Commanders, 60; First-lieutenants, 160; Second-lieutenants, 240; students in the Naval Academy, 67.

The Judiciary.—The department of Civil Justice is administered by the following officers:—1. Justices of the Peace, elected by the people; 2. Municipal Judges, appointed by the crown; 3. Judges of Orphans, ditto; 4. Judges of Common Law, ditto; 5. Judges of the Supreme Court, ditto.



## MISCELLANEOUS CHAPTERS.

### CHAPTER I.

#### TRADE AND NAVIGATION OF GREAT BRITAIN WITH CUBA, SPANISH AND AMERICAN REPUBLICS, AND BRAZIL.

THE progress of the trade of England with Cuba, Mexico, and the states of South America, though comparatively limited by the condition of those countries, is still of great importance.

The exports from England were

	1822.	1825
	£	£
To Mexico . . . . .	90,000	1,400,000
To Columbia . . . . .	27,000	650,000
To Buenos Ayres . . . . .	230,000	1,600,000
	<hr/>	
	347,000	
	1,303,000	
	<hr/>	
	3,650,000	3,650,000
Increase . . . . .	£3,303,000	

According to the official accounts of the British custom-house the value of the exports of England to the new republics in 1824 amounted to the several values as follows, viz.:

	£
To the Brazils . . . . .	3,425,324
To Spanish America . . . . .	2,377,100
To the same destination, passing by the West Indies . . . . .	4,197,576
	<hr/>
Total exports of Great Britain to the new republics of America . . . . .	10,000,000
According to the tables published by the French government, in the month of May, 1829, France exported to the new republics, goods to the value of . . . . .	640,000
The United States . . . . .	3,330,000
Spain, Germany, and other parts of Europe . . . . .	4,480,000
China and the East Indies . . . . .	1,150,000
	<hr/>
Total . . . . .	19,600,000

These reports are exclusive of the important exports of British manufactures from the British West Indies to the Spanish American Republics.

A RETURN of the Number and Tonnage of Vessels entered and cleared in Trade with Mexico, from the Year 1820 to the latest Account.

YEARS.	ENTERED INWARDS.				CLEARED OUTWARDS.				Total declared value of British and Irish produce and manufactures exported from the United Kingdom to Mexico
	British.		Foreign.		British.		Foreign.		
	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	
1820.....	1	38	..	..	1	126	..	..	1,075
1821.....	2	46	..	..	6	1,111	..	..	85,360
1822.....	4	1,245	..	..	6	1,974	..	..	267,418
1823.....	5	1,692	..	..	11	2,443	1	369	291,297
1824.....	5	919	..	..	16	8,177	1	306	1,642,754
1825.....	10	1,765	..	..	47	16,429	..	..	471,285
1826.....	9	1,483	..	..	25	5,248	..	..	692,800
1827.....	11	2,015	..	..	36	3,890	1	266	367,079
1828.....	30	6,112	..	..	29	3,369	..	..	361,672
1829.....	18	3,366	..	..	21	8,365	..	..	278,441
1830.....	35	6,236	..	..	51	8,574	2	483	718,834
1831.....	32	4,971	5	664	36	5,656	4	171	1,098,421
1832.....	34	6,006	1	54	26	1,240	2	326	421,482
1833.....	32	5,814	2	126	31	8,541	2	446	459,610
1834.....	35	6,603	2	469	29	5,462	2	446	666,820
1835.....	38	7,094	1	215	35	6,461	1	277	254,422
1836.....	31	5,313	2	473	21	3,860	..	..	526,000
1837.....	44	7,591	..	..	18	6,116	..	..	436,776
1838.....	35	7,093	..	..	26	5,046	..	..	646,176
1839.....	34	7,374	1	95	26	4,830	3	376	465,330
1840.....	51	16,925	..	..	26	4,392	1	151	431,501
1841.....	63	12,464	..	..	31	5,846	3	188	..
1842.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1843.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1844.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1845.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

As Account of the Number of Ships, distinguishing British and Foreign, with their Tonnage, that have entered and cleared for Cuba from the United Kingdom during the past Five Years, ending the 5th of January, 1846.—(This Account for the Year 1846, includes, with Cuba, all the other Foreign West Indies.)

YEARS, ending 5th January.	ENTERED INWARDS.				CLEARED OUTWARDS.			
	BRITISH.		FOREIGN.		BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.
	number.	tons.	number.	tons.	number.	tons.	number.	tons.
1840.....	134	36,777	22	6,507	163	23,137	52	17,862
1841.....	115	33,377	14	2,609	142	37,795	41	16,777
1842.....	141	47,217	34	7,661	163	43,896	61	17,186
1843.....	147	46,611	53	12,866	130	36,450	75	24,714
1844.....	172	34,712	41	16,743	169	31,289	62	15,386
1845.....	266	59,744	26	16,865	179	54,756	109	27,995

As Account of the Number of Ships, distinguishing British and Foreign, with their Tonnage, that have entered and cleared for the Brazils from the United Kingdom during the past Five Years, ending the 5th of January, 1846.

YEARS, ending 5th January.	ENTERED INWARDS.				CLEARED OUTWARDS.			
	BRITISH.		FOREIGN.		BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.
	number.	tons.	number.	tons.	number.	tons.	number.	tons.
1841.....	120	29,212	11	2,014	207	41,545	11	16,697
1842.....	153	37,507	14	2,913	183	46,078	39	7,599
1843.....	124	30,275	16	3,167	209	53,128	80	20,671
1844.....	158	38,079	4	2,060	202	50,611	50	12,661
1845.....	200	45,649	14	2,561	235	68,521	47	12,574
1846.....	248	54,119	13	3,888	231	56,135	94	24,626

AN Account of the Number of Ships, distinguishing British and Foreign, with their Tonnage, that have entered and cleared for Mexico, and the other Ports of South America, from the United Kingdom, during the past five Years, ending the 5th of January, 1816.

YEARS, ending 5th January.	ENTERED INWARDS.				CLEARED OUTWARDS.			
	BRITISH.		FOREIGN.		BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
	Ships.	Tonnage.	ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.	Ships.	Tonnage.
	number.	tons.	number.	tons.	number.	tons.	number.	tons.
1811	127	14,291	20	5,261	185	41,072	10	1,292
1812	171	24,520	11	2,972	191	42,436	11	2,276
1813	166	22,187	18	11,561	211	47,901	21	3,469
1814	134	14,784	19	4,563	159	35,261	15	3,193
1815	157	27,463	7	1,519	256	70,517	14	2,310
1816	120	13,262	11	3,116	156	161,521	15	2,233

BRITISH and IRISH Produce and Manufactures Exported from the United Kingdom to Cuba.

ARTICLES.	Years.	Declared value.	ARTICLES.	Years.	Declared value.
		£			£
Apparel, shops, and haberdashery.....	1810	3,716	Linen manufactures, including linen yarn.....	1810	102,914
	1811	3,711		1811	106,997
	1812	4,675		1812	105,067
	1813	6,581		1813	201,500
	1814	3,548		1814	191,179
	1815	7,753		1815	213,663
Brass and copper manufactures.....	1810	13,301	Machinery and mill work....	1810	12,551
	1811	11,884		1811	11,838
	1812	8,756		1812	12,111
	1813	11,406		1813	17,114
	1814	15,153		1814	9,471
	1815	20,910		1815	6,456
Coal, ironstone, and culm.....	1810	1,711	Silk manufactures.....	1810	6,561
	1811	6,361		1811	6,620
	1812	16,079		1812	15,171
	1813	7,065		1813	15,919
	1814	8,677		1814	16,230
	1815	10,760		1815	9,521
Cotton manufactures, including cotton yarn.....	1810	191,220	Iron and pewter wares, tinware, wrought, and tin plates....	1810	4,219
	1811	271,865		1811	1,580
	1812	194,136		1812	2,099
	1813	145,136		1813	2,062
	1814	211,779		1814	6,467
	1815	562,028		1815	6,186
Earthenware of all sorts.....	1810	15,172	Woollen manufactures, including yarn.....	1810	46,152
	1811	16,431		1811	44,195
	1812	8,554		1812	36,550
	1813	18,165		1813	49,886
	1814	11,721		1814	54,406
	1815	29,314		1815	67,356
Glass.....	1810	8,750	Other articles.....	1810	27,255
	1811	6,213		1811	22,710
	1812	3,242		1812	16,221
	1813	4,056		1813	35,343
	1814	7,627		1814	21,581
	1815	7,311		1815	7,800
Hardware and cutlery.....	1810	27,626	Aggregate value of British and Irish produce and manufactures.....	1810	514,783
	1811	26,756		1811	502,546
	1812	15,466		1812	396,171
	1813	31,619		1813	621,671
	1814	16,047		1814	651,216
	1815	60,901		1815	170,915
Iron and steel, wrought and unwrought.....	1810	51,123			
	1811	15,369			
	1812	16,291			
	1813	36,540			
	1814	15,154			
	1815	53,984			





ARTICLES	Years.	Declared Value.	ARTICLES.	Years.	Declared Value.
		£			£
Bacon and hams.....	1840	979	Yarn.....	1840	324
	1841	221		1841	1,452
	1842	345		1842	
	1843	754		1843	295
	1844	282		1844	1,267
	1845	148		1845	119
	1840	176		1840	40,723
Beef and pork.....	1841	11		1841	24,183
	1842	146	Earthenware of all sorts....	1842	24,976
	1843	110		1843	46,061
	1844	6		1844	47,752
	1845	1,564		1845	41,092
	1840	12,335		1840	14,657
Beer and ale.....	1841	12,361		1841	19,106
	1842	16,804	Glass.....	1842	21,445
	1843	20,511		1843	27,437
	1844	14,713		1844	16,784
	1845	26,272		1845	14,295
	1840	2,761		1840	54,921
Blacking.....	1841	3, 92		1841	44,071
	1842	4, 36	Hardware and cutlery.....	1842	50,756
	1843	2, 61		1843	40,070
	1844	1,659		1844	79,064
	1845			1845	76,096
	1840	8,29		1840	9,781
Books, printed.....	1841	616		1841	5,294
	1842	468	Hats of all sorts.....	1842	3,653
	1843	121		1843	1,517
	1844	526		1844	4,797
	1845	577		1845	2,018
	1840	49,614		1840	59,220
Brass and copper manufactures.....	1841	31,503		1841	50,260
	1842	34,083	Iron and steel, wrought and unwrought.....	1842	53,013
	1843	36,415		1843	51,696
	1844	44,264		1844	61,196
	1845	31,308		1845	68,482
	1840	72,727		1840	7,545
Butter.....	1841	66,141		1841	8,771
	1842	63,166	Lead and shot.....	1842	10,510
	1843	61,284		1843	9,021
	1844	51,514		1844	10,210
	1845	65,237		1845	5,699
	1840	1,666		1840	16,482
Cabinet and upholstery wares	1841	1,137		1841	17,011
	1842	801	Leather, wrought and unwrought.....	1842	15,078
	1843	921		1843	21,599
	1844	2,710		1844	17,510
	1845			1845	177
	1840	1,978		1840	1,953
Carriages.....	1841	5,169		1841	4,073
	1842	2,767	Leather, saddlery, and harness.....	1842	1,870
	1843	1,748		1843	2,661
	1844	2,789		1844	2,592
	1845			1845	1,763
	1840	9,718		1840	235,278
Coals, cinders, and culm..	1841	6,134		1841	241,097
	1842	17,552	Linen manufactures.....	1842	152,484
	1843	2,396		1843	184,224
	1844	6,507		1844	176,292
	1845	17,732		1845	212,004
	1840	1,307		1840	17,896
Cordage.....	1841	159		1841	17,608
	1842	1,763	Machinery and mill work....	1842	24,511
	1843	8,135		1843	17,342
	1844	1,072		1844	19,931
	1845	2,763		1845	16,685
	1840	1,024,789		1840	5,560
Cotton manufactures.....	1841	1,471,228		1841	6,107
	1842	819,530	Musical instruments.....	1842	8,370
	1843	1,099,669		1843	5,667
	1844	1,259,991		1844	5,907
	1845	1,429,361		1845	

(continued)

ARTICLES.	Years.	Declared Value.	ARTICLES.	Years.	Declared Value.
		£			£
Oil, linseed, hempseed, and rapeseed.....	1840 1841 1842 1843 1844 1845	2,166 3,593 4,972 6,006 7,159	Tin, unwrought.....	1840 1841 1842 1843 1844 1845	1,287 1,081 2,652 674 1,420 660
Painters' colours.....	1840 1841 1842 1843 1844 1845	7,196 6,008 7,099 9,129 7,888 9,254	Tin and pewter wares, and tin plates.....	1840 1841 1842 1843 1844 1845	3,181 5,064 5,782 11,108 4,882 5,992
Plate, plated wares, jewellery, and watches.....	1840 1841 1842 1843 1844 1845	1,528 2,552 2,356 4,004 3,093 4,769	Umbrellas and parasols.....	1840 1841 1842 1843 1844 1845	8,083 6,514 4,245 5,035 7,383
Saltpetre, refined in the United Kingdom.....	1840 1841 1842 1843 1844 1845	2,137 4,284 1,648 5,121 6,857	Woollen manufactures, including yarn.....	1840 1841 1842 1843 1844 1845	307,930 329,941 258,308 278,171 298,910 309,626
Silk manufactures.....	1840 1841 1842 1843 1844 1845	25,515 29,217 21,696 30,403 28,680 14,072	Other articles.....	1840 1841 1842 1843 1844 1845	15,293 12,741 14,031 15,799 18,272 60,444
Soap and candles.....	1840 1841 1842 1843 1844 1845	67,061 51,616 45,284 57,812 41,650 10,908	Aggregate value of British and Irish produce and manufactures.....	1840 1841 1842 1843 1844 1845	2,625,833 2,256,554 1,156,805 2,410,132 2,313,296 2,219,365
Stationery.....	1840 1841 1842 1843 1844 1845	6,234 4,216 6,790 6,616 3,611 2,256			

QUANTITIES of the principal Articles Imported into the United Kingdom from Brazil, and Quantities so Imported entered for Home Consumption.

ARTICLES.	Years.	Imported.	Entered for Home Consumption.	ARTICLES.	Years.	Imported.	Entered for Home Consumption.
		cwt.	cwt.			cwt.	cwt.
Anatto.....	1840 1841 1842 1843 1844 1845	277 772 434 406 243	18 178 520 384 138	Hides, untanned.....	1840 1841 1842 1843 1844 1845	24,190 13,815 41,927 58,191 125,732 187,340	12,562 7,180 21,526 48,631 127,632
Balsam, capivi.....	1840 1841 1842 1843 1844 1845	572 666 164 811 1,066	546 486 462 722 736	Horns, horns, tips, and pieces of horns.....	1840 1841 1842 1843 1844 1845	865 889 1,546 3,022 5,777	575 1,926 1,554 2,384 5,664
Cocoa.....	1840 1841 1842 1843 1844 1845	166,382 296,794 185,756 1,831,908 500,501 1,542,196	2 96 244 424 46,544 2,575,497	India-rubber, or caoutchouc.....	1840 1841 1842 1843 1844 1845	4,159 4,926 1,866 2,743 3,772	4,776 4,615 2,781 2,178 2,928
Coffee.....	1840 1841 1842 1843 1844 1845	8,608,616 2,191,851 5,832,315 4,222,114 3,492,660 5,445,754	17,625 1,276 47,015 207,263 627,308 21,703,190	Isinglass.....	1840 1841 1842 1843 1844 1845	790 260 304 113 523	254 301 257 323 451

(continued.)

ARTICLES	Years	Imported	Entered for Home Consumption	ARTICLES	Years	Imported	Entered for Home Consumption
		lbs	lbs			cwt	cwt
Rabbit, spearmint, anise.....	1840	1,184	5,772	Tapestry.....	1840	981	1,899
	1841	977	9,415		1841	1,870	1,679
	1842	1,345	10,051		1842	2,305	1,774
	1843	1,000	5,772		1843	1,581	2,417
	1844	1,000	7,401		1844	6,191	1,906
	1845				1845		
Ham.....		gallons (inc. including overproof)	gallons (inc. including overproof)	Wool, viz Brazil.....		tons	tons
	1840	20,000	7		1840	500	36
	1841	11,151	17		1841	1,107	184
	1842	4	13		1842	137	606
	1843				1843	470	657
	1844	16,211	5		1844	203	106
	1845	16,147	2,600,145		1845		
Sarsaparilla.....		lbs	lbs	Fustic.....			
	1840	1,141	700		1840	172	172
	1841	1,299	963		1841	147	147
	1842	5,272	3,107		1842	326	371
	1843	11,716	7,716		1843	683	683
	1844	15,064	31,259		1844	536	536
	1845	21,064			1845	791	
Sugar, unrefined.....		cwt	cwt	Rosewood.....			
	1840	216,616	1,545		1840	1,491	1,545
	1841	305,663	27		1841	1,106	1,071
	1842	268,006	11		1842	1,000	1,001
	1843	241,155	31		1843	1,235	2,002
	1844	271,615	21		1844	912	1,006
	1845	325,239	1,000,004		1845		
Tallow.....				Zebra wood.....			
	1840				1840	38	115
	1841	911	931		1841	16	135
	1842	3,475	1,075		1842	124	47
	1843	3,534	2,072		1843	201	170
	1844	4,010	4,075		1844	101	211
	1845	7,459	1,101,896		1845		
				Wool, cotton.....			
	1840				1840	lbs	lbs
	1841				1841	11,770,171	13,992,544
	1842				1842	16,671,216	14,065,966
	1843				1843	15,722,898	13,551,506
	1844				1844	14,675,125	13,807,143
	1845				1845	21,004,711	20,816,375

BRITISH and Irish Produce and Manufactures Exported from the United Kingdom to Mexico, and the other States of Central and South America, exclusive of Brazil, during the following Years:

ARTICLES	Years	Declared Value	ARTICLES	Years	Declared Value
		£			£
Apothecary wares.....	1840	4,715	Brass and copper manufactures.....	1840	1,051
	1841	3,570		1841	1,616
	1842	6,120		1842	8,313
	1843	6,932		1843	9,076
	1844	5,326		1844	16,123
	1845			1845	15,021
Apparel, cloths, and haberdashery.....	1840	19,141	Cabinet and upholstery wares.....	1840	1,504
	1841	20,025		1841	3,295
	1842	21,275		1842	5,717
	1843	21,299		1843	4,006
	1844	25,741		1844	1,654
	1845	29,675		1845	
Arms and ammunition.....	1840	7,623	Carriages.....	1840	5,184
	1841	16,155		1841	7,767
	1842	17,181		1842	4,067
	1843	37,946		1843	12,107
	1844	18,563		1844	1,311
	1845	7,937		1845	
Beer and ale.....	1840	2,313	Coals, cinders, and culm.....	1840	2,196
	1841	4,231		1841	5,216
	1842	6,111		1842	2,411
	1843	7,500		1843	5,211
	1844	7,072		1844	8,179
	1845	9,004		1845	13,155
Books, printed.....	1840	1,618	Cordage.....	1840	1,277
	1841	1,070		1841	966
	1842	1,278		1842	1,610
	1843	2,361		1843	818
	1844	1,511		1844	1,071
	1845	1,617		1845	1,204

(continued)

ARTICLES	Years	Declared Value	ARTICLES	Years	Declared Value
		£			£
Cotton manufactures, including cotton yarn	1810	2,218,870	Musical instruments	1810	6,500
	1811	1,087,706		1811	4,900
	1812	1,000,000		1812	9,500
	1813	1,000,000		1813	10,000
	1814	1,000,000		1814	10,000
	1815	1,000,000		1815	10,000
Earthenware of all sorts	1810	1,000,000	Painters' and artists' materials	1810	6,500
	1811	1,000,000		1811	6,500
	1812	1,000,000		1812	6,500
	1813	1,000,000		1813	6,500
	1814	1,000,000		1814	6,500
	1815	1,000,000		1815	6,500
Glass	1810	1,000,000	Claret, port, &c., jewelry, and watches	1810	7,000
	1811	1,000,000		1811	7,000
	1812	1,000,000		1812	7,000
	1813	1,000,000		1813	7,000
	1814	1,000,000		1814	7,000
	1815	1,000,000		1815	7,000
Hardware and cutlery	1810	1,000,000	Silk manufactures	1810	10,000
	1811	1,000,000		1811	10,000
	1812	1,000,000		1812	10,000
	1813	1,000,000		1813	10,000
	1814	1,000,000		1814	10,000
	1815	1,000,000		1815	10,000
Hats of all sorts	1810	1,000,000	Soap and candles	1810	5,000
	1811	1,000,000		1811	5,000
	1812	1,000,000		1812	5,000
	1813	1,000,000		1813	5,000
	1814	1,000,000		1814	5,000
	1815	1,000,000		1815	5,000
Iron and steel, wrought and unwrought	1810	1,000,000	Stationery	1810	5,000
	1811	1,000,000		1811	5,000
	1812	1,000,000		1812	5,000
	1813	1,000,000		1813	5,000
	1814	1,000,000		1814	5,000
	1815	1,000,000		1815	5,000
Lead and shot	1810	1,000,000	Sugar, refined	1810	5,000
	1811	1,000,000		1811	5,000
	1812	1,000,000		1812	5,000
	1813	1,000,000		1813	5,000
	1814	1,000,000		1814	5,000
	1815	1,000,000		1815	5,000
Leather, wrought and unwrought	1810	1,000,000	Tin and pewter wares, tin and wrought, and tin plates	1810	5,000
	1811	1,000,000		1811	5,000
	1812	1,000,000		1812	5,000
	1813	1,000,000		1813	5,000
	1814	1,000,000		1814	5,000
	1815	1,000,000		1815	5,000
Leather, saddlery, and harness	1810	1,000,000	Woollen manufactures, including yarn	1810	10,000
	1811	1,000,000		1811	10,000
	1812	1,000,000		1812	10,000
	1813	1,000,000		1813	10,000
	1814	1,000,000		1814	10,000
	1815	1,000,000		1815	10,000
Linen manufactures, including linen yarn	1810	1,000,000	Other articles	1810	10,000
	1811	1,000,000		1811	10,000
	1812	1,000,000		1812	10,000
	1813	1,000,000		1813	10,000
	1814	1,000,000		1814	10,000
	1815	1,000,000		1815	10,000
Machinery and mill-work	1810	1,000,000	Aggregate value of British and Irish produce and manufactures	1810	1,000,000
	1811	1,000,000		1811	1,000,000
	1812	1,000,000		1812	1,000,000
	1813	1,000,000		1813	1,000,000
	1814	1,000,000		1814	1,000,000
	1815	1,000,000		1815	1,000,000

QUANTITIES of the principal Articles Imported into the United Kingdom from Mexico, and the other States of Central and South America, and Quantities so Imported entered for Home Consumption.

ARTICLES.	Years.	Imported.	Entered for Home Consumption.	ARTICLES.	Years.	Imported.	Entered for Home Consumption.
		lbs.	lbs.			lbs.	lbs.
Bark, Peruvian.....	1840	19,167	47,314	Indigo.....	1840	121,766	96,964
	1841	208,823	53,297		1841	247,631	60,619
	1842	174,411	86,151		1842	188,803	80,131
	1843	203,665	61,064		1843	136,836	95,435
	1844	223,415	80,136		1844	179,148	93,469
	1845	4,706			1845	160,444	
						cwts.	cwts.
Chestnut, gran- nilla, and dust.....	1840	379,726	266,556	Mother-of-pearl shells.....	1840	3,667	4,930
	1841	56,131	67,490		1841	1,431	37
	1842	259,990	164,250		1842	3,074	727
	1843	411,742	415,485		1843	6,202	8,092
	1844	303,480	273,267		1844	8,411	7,377
	1845	2,639			1845		
Cocoa.....	1840	1,056,615	191	Orchard.....	1840	732	572
	1841	1,402,547	86		1841	7,640	4,554
	1842	441,684	77		1842	4,750	990
	1843	1,377,415	619		1843	3,442	5,379
	1844	15,726	7,815		1844		
	1845	5,641	2,579,897		1845		
Coffee.....	1840	547,353	31,151	Saltpetre and cubic nitre.....	1840	146,928	139,643
	1841	1,754,335	2,666		1841	154,494	117,170
	1842	2,146,836	786,419		1842	143,636	136,579
	1843	6,184,149	3,129,381		1843	276,160	160,041
	1844	6,001,639	3,066,779		1844	112,371	163,571
	1845	11,729,867	31,233,190		1845	173,843	
		tons.	tons.			lbs.	lbs.
Copper ore.....	1840	12,813	1	Sarsaparilla.....	1840	11,589	16,262
	1841	11,236			1841	6,352	9,424
	1842	15,345	4,667		1842	56,511	15,337
	1843	21,754	20,872		1843	48,642	23,514
	1844	21,470	21,361		1844	15,804	23,399
	1845				1845	27,952	
		cwts.	cwts.			number.	number.
Copper, un- wrought and part wrought.....	1840	3,368		Slips and furs undressed, viz.: deer.....	1840	72	7
	1841	7,531	4		1841	32,729	14,514
	1842	2,151	4		1842	1,029	7,220
	1843	1,972	8		1843	6,314	22,574
	1844	23,166	81		1844	6,034	36,496
	1845	684	145		1845	11,700	
		tons.	tons.				
Guano.....	1840			Nitre.....	1840	196,811	212,736
	1841	2,881	952		1841	1,119,565	967,082
	1842	20,398	9,666		1842	420,376	647,666
	1843	2,847	12,478		1843	418,649	535,436
	1844	26,314	26,123		1844	20,979	143,202
	1845				1845	106,673	
		cwts.	cwts.				
Hair, horse.....	1840	6,643	7,295	Sheep.....	1840	16,632	24,853
	1841	81,666	16,171		1841	450,212	22,306
	1842	8,402	9,546		1842	119,250	66,006
	1843	12,611	16,773		1843	244,232	175,107
	1844	5,320	6,499		1844	65,447	285,171
	1845				1845		
						cwts.	cwts.
Hides, untanned.....	1840	216,773	196,955	Sugar unrefined.....	1840	1,643	1
	1841	681,146	363,075		1841	1,415	7
	1842	681,731	364,784		1842	19	1
	1843	274,756	243,223		1843	761	11
	1844	264,737	273,255		1844	697	11
	1845	254,829			1845	6,404	4,856,604
Horns, horn-tips, and pieces of horns.....	1840	6,715	3,971	Tallow.....	1840	62,773	62,968
	1841	14,290	11,062		1841	286,375	143,086
	1842	5,971	8,961		1842	113,466	122,743
	1843	7,036	6,795		1843	103,093	11,599
	1844	4,136	8,362		1844	101,801	112,490
	1845				1845	110,600	1,191,896
		lbs.	lbs.				
Jalap.....	1840	22,366	24,535	Tin.....	1840	783	1
	1841	6,742	17,614		1841	347	3
	1842	59,366	17,126		1842	421	
	1843	17,363	31,312		1843	594	43
	1844	34,557	22,228		1844		65
	1845				1845	233	8,704

(continued.)

ARTICLES	Years	Imported.	Entered for Home Consumption.	ARTICLES	Years	Imported	Entered for Home Consumption.
		lbs.	lbs.			tons	tons
Tobacco, manu- factured, or re- gated	1840	784,697	100,915	Mahogany	1840	477	179
	1841	712,474	360,121		1841	413	150
	1842	764,171	531,961		1842	472	176
	1843	1,556,316	633,279		1843	1,121	424
	1844	821,113	778,876		1844	1	401
	1845	172,147	25,917 1-0		1845	1,636	
Tobacco, manu- factured, or re- gated	1840	161	167	Samarangani	1840	2,792	2,507
	1841	1,126	648		1841	1,562	1,804
	1842	280	212		1842	7,604	7,227
	1843	6,263	142		1843	2,518	2,151
	1844	121	111		1844	1,512	1,465
	1845	1,503	245,809		1845		
		tons	tons			lbs	lbs.
Woods, var. Futic	1840	1,093	4,131	Wood, cotton	1840	3,118,643	2,415,618
	1841	4,271	3,691		1841	4,111,961	1,631,758
	1842	5,156	4,512		1842	3,804,419	1,110,361
	1843	6,656	4,410		1843	1,611,717	2,942,517
	1844	4,216	4,152		1844	1,876,461	4,371,377
	1845	4,371			1845	640,245	
Logwood	1840	8,054	8,062	Wood, sheep and lambs	1840	1,360,751	1,016,111
	1841	12,094	8,760		1841	9,171,634	6,977,241
	1842	10,151	9,106		1842	3,112,219	1,411,112
	1843	10,717	9,956		1843	1,562,082	1,462,668
	1844	9,796	9,471		1844	1,780,697	1,500,562
	1845	7,642			1845	6,352,127	

## CHAPTER II.

### STATISTICS OF THE PRECIOUS METALS AND COINAGE OF THE SPANISH AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

BEFORE Humboldt wrote his "Political Essay upon New Spain," the reports circulated respecting the quantities of gold and silver exported from America all differed in their calculations. These discrepancies arose from their not possessing accurate data.

AUTHORS	Epochs.	Value.	AUTHORS	Epochs.	Value.
		dollars.			dollars
Ustaria,.....	1492 to 1774	2,526,000,000	Necker,.....	1763 to 1777	341,000,000
Villanueva,.....	1492 to 1649	1,000,000,000	Gortoux,.....	1724 to 1800	1,600,000,000
Moucade,.....	1492 to 1505	2,000,000,000	The author of the "In- vestigation upon Com- merce, America, &c."		
Navarette,.....	1512 to 1617	1,500,000,000	1779	1492 to 1775	3,072,000,000
Raynal,.....	1492 to 1719	5,150,000,000			
Robertson,.....	1492 to 1775	4,000,000,000			

According to Humboldt, the quantity of precious metals taken out of the mines of America is as follows:

From 1492 to 1500	marks	From 1600 to 1700	marks
" 1500 to 1550	2,000,000	" 1700 to 1750	10,000,000
" 1550 to 1600	1,500,000	" 1750 to 1800	21,000,000
	11,000,000		35,000,000

He also gives the following recapitulation of the value of gold and silver taken from the mines of America from 1492 to 1803:

Registered from the Spanish colonies	dollars
Portuguese ditto	4,015,150,000
Not registered from the first	500,500,000
" " second	81,600,000
	171,700,000
Total	5,706,700,000

Of which Amount, during those 311 years the proportions furnished were as follows:

New Spain	dollars	Chili	dollars
Peru and Buenos Ayres	3,026,000,000	Brazil	1,100,000,000
New Granada	2,510,000,000		815,700,000
	277,000,000		

He computes the annual product of the mines of the New World, at the commencement of the present century, as follows :

COUNTRIES	Value marks of gold.	Value marks of silver.	Value d. francs.
New Spain	7,000	7,139,720	21,000,000
Peru	3,000	6,111,920	18,335,000
Chili	12,212	28,700	2,000,000
Buenos Ayres	7,500	181,830	1,800,000
New Granada	7,500	1,000	2,000,000
Brazil	20,000	1,000	1,000,000
Total	77,212	14,053,470	44,000,000

He calculated that the annual product of the European mines of Hungary, Saxony, and other places, and that of northern Asia, during the same period, amounted to nearly 5,000,000 more.

It is stated in an article on the precious metals in *Hunt's Merchant's Magazine* :

"The quantities of gold which America yielded at the commencement of this century, was, to the quantity of silver, in the proportion of one to forty-six; and in Europe, the proportion between gold and silver was as one to forty. The value of gold and silver, of equal quantities, was then in the proportion of fifteen to fifteen and a half of the latter, to one of the former. Finally, the quantity of gold produced, has augmented, in comparison, the quantity of silver.

"From 1800 to 1810, the product of the American mines had a considerable increase but, during the latter year, the contest commenced which resulted in the complete separation of the colonies from the mother country; and the convulsions and want of security, caused by the struggle, likewise the proscription of the old Spanish families, the principal proprietors of the mines, who fled with the relics of their fortune to Spain, Cuba, Bordeaux, and other parts of the south of France; caused the abandonment of several mines, and a very extraordinary diminution in the amount of their product. We have not the means to calculate with precision the exact extent of this decadence."

According to Mr. Ward, in Mexico, from the year 1811 to 1828, the average of the coined metals was only 10,000,000 dollars a year; while, in 1810, it had risen to 26,500,000 dollars.

Mr. Jacob computed the total product of the American mines, including those of Brazil, during the twenty years terminating in 1829, at 379,937,731 dollars, or 18,996,845 dollars yearly; which is considerably less than half the amount which was produced at the beginning of this century.

Storch, in correcting the calculations of Humboldt, computes that the circulation of metals in Europe, which in 1815 amounted to 1,320,000,000, in 1830, was increased to 1,600,000,000; being, in a great measure, on account of England withdrawing her paper money, and resuming cash payments; and likewise through Russia, Austria, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and the United States, having followed her example; besides the consumption of gold and silver, wrought up into plate, jewels, and other artificial objects, having considerably augmented.

Mr. Jacob estimates the value of the precious metals which are annually destined for ornaments of luxury (*objets de luxe*), as follows :



Great Britain.....	2,457,071
France.....	1,200,000
Switzerland.....	2,000,000
The rest of Europe.....	1,000,000
And that which is calculated for the same objects in America,.....	100,000
Total.....	6,657,071

We consider this computation little more than conjecture.

M. Chabrol calculates that the annual consumption of gold and silver in Paris, for the use of works of art, amounts to 14,552,000 francs, or 582,180*l.* sterling a year; this corresponds with the calculation of M. Benoiston de Chateaufort: both parties agreeing that the consumption of precious metals in Paris, in objects of art, is double that of the rest of France; the consumption of the whole kingdom being 21,825,000 francs, or 873,000*l.*;—that is to say 327,000*l.* sterling a year less than the calculation of Mr. Jacob.

Mr. McCulloch estimates the consumption of the precious metals in works of art, as follows:

Great Britain.....	1,000,000
France.....	500,000
Switzerland.....	2,000,000
The rest of Europe.....	1,200,000
America.....	500,000
Total.....	5,200,000

This computation is probably still too high. According to Humboldt, the total consumption of precious metals in Europe, for other objects besides that of coinage, amounts to 17,436,400 dollars; and, adding to this amount 1,411,764 dollars, fifty-five cents, for the consumption of America, the total sum would be 18,848,164 dollars, which is 2,821,889 dollars less than the calculation of McCulloch, and no less than 8,919,611 dollars under that of Mr. Jacob. We, however, consider all these estimates based on vague data.

A London periodical, the *Mining Journal*, estimates that, "In forty years, from 1790 to 1830, Mexico produced 6,436,453*l.* worth of gold, and 139,817,032*l.* of silver; Chile, 2,768,488*l.* of gold, and 1,822,924*l.* of silver; Buenos Ayres, 4,024,895*l.* of gold, and 27,182,673*l.* of silver; Russia, 3,703,743*l.* of gold, and 1,500,971*l.* of silver. Total, 187,257,179*l.* sterling, or 4,680,429*l.* 9*s.* 7*d.* per annum."

*Produce of the Gold Mines in the Ural Mountains and in Siberia derived from official sources.*

Of the total quantity of gold extracted in 1846 from the mines belonging to the crown, and to private individuals situate in the Ural Mountains and in Siberia, the Royal Mint received 1397 poods, 15 lbs., and 13 solotniks; and during the course of the winter about 325 poods 14 lbs., and 74 solotniks more are expected to be transmitted to the mint, which will make the total produce of the mines for the year 1846, amount to 1722 poods, 29 lbs., and 87 solotniks.

Formerly the gold was sought for only in the neighbourhood of the mines of Katherineburg, belonging to the crown; in the mines of Berzoff; and in the country adjacent to the mines of Kolyvano, Voskressensk, and of Neretchinsk. This gold was extracted from the silver which the mines produced, but the total quantity did not amount annually to more than from 34 to 40 poods' weight.

In the year 1819 beds of auriferous sand were discovered in the Ural mountains. The following table shows the quantity of gold extracted in the year 1819 to 1828, inclusive:

YEARS	QUANTITIES				VALUE, at \$25 lbs. per lb.	
	poods.	lbs.	solotnicks	lbs. standardpos.	£	s d
1819	60	2	55	1,459 1-2	31,074	10 0
1820	44	3		1,667	94,312	6 0
1821	52	24	25	1,694 3-4	185,778	0 0
1822	70	21	20	2,965 1-2	159,172	2 4
1823	125	19	20	4,719 3-4	252,554	12 4
1824	125	13	36	5,291 1-2	455,973	4 9
1825	228	12	54	9,864 1-2	517,863	19 0
1826	237	22	15	9,327 1-6	537,323	14 4
1827	257	20	25	11,063	519,829	14 0
1828	267	20	44	11,431 1-2	649,179	14 0
TOTAL	1711		31	61,215 2-3	3,681,241	16 10

In 1829 the discovery was made of the beds of auriferous sand in Siberia. In the first instance the produce was but small, but subsequently, and more particularly during the last six years, the results were brilliantly successful, as may be seen by the following table:

YEARS	QUANTITIES				VALUE, at \$25 lbs. per lb.	
	poods.	lbs.	solotnicks	lbs. standardpos.	£	s d
1829	114	31	1	11,223	523,026	10 0
1830	274	15	22	14,223 3-4	795,104	4 8
1831	106	22	27	14,285 1-2	708,200	6 8
1832	419	8	61	14,768 1-2	935,559	11 0
1833	469	22	21	14,710 3-4	927,231	10 6
1834	456	4	24	14,540 1-2	917,811	2 0
1835	413	1	8	14,662	931,177	2 0
1836	426	3	24	15,330 3-4	957,192	12 6
1837	479	24	25	16,904 3-4	944,976	11 0
1838	524	26	69	18,709 1-2	1,036,352	10 6
1839	525	6	34	18,906 1-2	1,053,264	1 4
1840	565	15	60	21,675 1-2	1,174,136	5 1
1841	661	20	34	24,530 1-2	1,371,246	4 4
1842	950	26	68	31,256 2-3	1,512,371	3 1
1843	1,283	2	60	46,160 2-3	2,567,044	15 4
1844	1,311	25	60	64,891 3-4	3,209,953	12 1
1845	1,355	6	41	62,562 1-2	3,769,540	12 4
1846	1,712	22	47	62,671 3-4	3,466,411	8 6
TOTAL	12,624	28	34	65,103 1-2	35,235,818	12 6

Since the discovery of the beds of auriferous sand, namely, since the year 1819, the total quantity of gold extracted from the Ural mountains, as well as from Siberia, amounts to 14,335 poods, 28 lbs., and 45 solotnicks, of which quantity 2924 poods, 24 lbs., and 32 solotnicks was produced from the crown mines in the Ural mountains; 1293 poods, 7 lbs., 28 solotnicks from those in Siberia; and 4219 poods, 39 lbs., 29 solotnicks from the mines belonging to private individuals in the Ural mountains, and 5897 poods, 37 lbs., 11 solotnicks from those in Siberia.

The produce of the gold mines in the year 1846, which amounted, as before stated, to 1722 poods, 29 lbs., 87 solotnicks, forms more than a tenth part of the total quantity of gold extracted, since the year 1819, from all the mines in Russia, and exceeds by 336 poods, 28 lbs., 46 solotnicks the total quantity for the year 1845.

See Statistics of the Coinage, &c. Vol. II. p. 1174, for an account of the gold mines and coinage of the United States.

The following statements are condensed from the official returns received by her majesty's government from Mexico and South America.

#### COINAGE of Mexico.

YEARS.	GOLD	SILVER	TOTAL.
	dollars.	dollars.	dollars.
Ten years, 1801-10	11,970,000	716,750,000	727,720,000
1811-20	6,850,000	104,100,000	112,100,000
1821-30	3,600,000	96,000,000	99,760,000
1831	no returns	11,725,000	
1832-33	do	no returns	
1834	110,000	11,638,800	11,848,800
1835	250,000	11,650,000	11,900,000
1836	370,000	11,840,000	12,000,000
1837	500,000	11,730,000	12,230,000

## COINAGE at the Mexican Mines in 1836 and 1837.

MINTS.	1836			1837		
	Gold.	Silver.	Total.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
	dollars.	dollars.	dollars.	dollars.	dollars.	dollars.
Mexico.....	30,000	734,000	764,000	11,000	516,000	527,000
Zacatecas.....	none	3,400,000	3,400,000	none	5,320,000	5,320,000
Guadalupe.....	171,000	2,341,000	2,512,000	151,000	2,437,000	2,588,000
Pedernales.....	none	1,000,000	1,000,000	none	1,111,000	1,111,000
Durango.....	330,000	1,763,000	2,093,000	207,000	711,000	918,000
Guadalupe.....	23,000	341,000	364,000	13,000	367,000	380,000
Chihuahua.....	none	214,000	214,000	none	215,000	215,000
Total.....	572,000	11,452,000	12,024,000	381,000	11,225,000	11,606,000
	\$714,600	\$11,706,000	\$12,420,600	\$476,200	\$11,245,000	\$11,721,200

STATEMENT of the Value of Copper Money coined at the Mint of the City of Mexico, from the 1st of January, 1829, to the Cessation of that Coinage on the 18th of January, 1837.

PERIODS.	Total Nominal Value.	PERIODS	Total Nominal Value.
	dollars.		dollars.
Year ending 31st of December, 1829.....	123,363	Total brought forward.....	1,674,763
" " 30th of June, 1831.....	250,000	Year ending 30th of June, 1833.....	1,805,500
" " 1832.....	140,000	" " 1836.....	1,151,900
" " 1833.....	491,300	From 1st July, 1836, to 18th Jan., 1837.....	479,512
" " 1834.....	628,100		
Total carried forward.....	1,674,763	Total dollars.....	4,712,024
		at par 400. per dollar.....	942,405

NOTE.—The copper coins are Cuatrillos, of which 37 are equal to 1 dollar, and Tlacos, of which 65 are equal to 1 dollar. The weight of 100 dollars, 200 sterling, nominal value in copper coin, is about 40 lbs. Spanish, or nearly 51 lbs. avoirdupois, the real average value of which is considered to be under 25 dollars, or 54 lbs., including an allowance for coining.

COMPARISON of the Coinage in Gold and Silver of the Mints of the Mexican Republic, in the Years 1840 and 1841.

MINT.	GOLD.		SILVER.		TOTAL 1841.
	Year.	Amount.		Amount.	
		dollars.		dollars.	dollars.
Mexico.....	1840	71,207	1,917,617	.....	.....
	1841	77,674	2,151,408	.....	2,229,082
Zacatecas.....	1840	.....	4,846,319	.....	.....
	1841	.....	4,396,611	.....	4,396,611
Guadalupe.....	1840	427,164	3,479,591	.....	.....
	1841	440,216	3,276,000	.....	3,716,216
Durango.....	1840	242,002	1,77,907	.....	.....
	1841	135,100	423,344	.....	558,444
Chihuahua.....	1840	.....	172,406	.....	.....
	1841	63,050	730,000	.....	793,050
San Luis.....	1840	.....	1,137,007	.....	.....
	1841	.....	1,110,217	.....	1,110,217
Guadalupe.....	1840	.....	801,346	.....	.....
	1841	.....	438,013	.....	639,013
Total coinage 1841.....		.....	.....	.....	13,712,005

Increase for 1841, 403,193 dollars.

Value of total coinage for 1841, at 400. per dollar.....\$2,707,501

Ditto of increase on the year.....60,650

RETURN of the Amount, in Dollars, of the Precious Metals Coined in Bolivia during the Eight Years ending the 31st of December, 1837.

YEARS.	GOLD.	SILVER.		Total each Year.
		In Dollars of 8 Reals.	Small Coinage of Half Reals, 1, 2 and 4 Reals.	
	dollars.	dollars etc.	dollars etc.	dollars etc.
1830.....	.....	1,007,150 75	.....	1,007,150 75
1831.....	.....	1,074,121 0	.....	1,074,121 0
1832.....	.....	2,030,611 25	.....	2,030,611 25
1833.....	.....	1,005,615 75	.....	1,005,615 75
1834.....	.....	2,001,003 50	.....	2,001,003 50
1835.....	104,301	1,474,500 0	678,725 1	2,557,526 1
1836.....	97,799	1,647,001 0	404,811 1	2,749,611 1
1837.....	100,120	1,777,301 0	472,605 0	2,349,026 0
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	19,291,543 43
				\$2,377,016 156

Note.—The first coinage of small money commenced in 1835; it contains from 33 to 36 per cent of alloy, and is exclusively used for the interior circulation of Bolivia and of the neighboring provinces of North and South Peru. The Bolivian dollar contains the same proportion of pure silver as the old Spanish dollar, and the small money only 80 per cent of that metal.

La Paz, July 1, 1838.

(Signed)

J. B. PENTLAND.

Pure or refined silver contains 12 dwts, and the standard for coinage in Bolivia is 10 dwts, 59 grains; consequently standard silver contains 201 parts of pure silver and 24 parts of alloy.

Since the year 1836, however, all the silver coins issued from the Mint of Potosi, with the exception of dollars, have been of the standard of 4 dwts, about 76 per cent less than the national standard, and although the annual issue of this small and base coin is nominally restricted to 200,000 dollars, equal to 10,000  $\frac{1}{2}$ , this regulation is not always adhered to; thus, in 1835 its issue amounted to 200,000 dollars & cents, equal to 101,914  $\frac{1}{2}$ ; in 1836 to 201,146 dollars & cents, equal to 102,271  $\frac{1}{2}$  Gr., and in 1837 to 201,563 dollars & cents, equal to 102,327  $\frac{1}{2}$  Gr.

Her Majesty's Legation, Lima, April 18, 1838.

(Signed)

BELFORD HINTON WILSON.

### STATEMENT of Metals bought and coined in the Mint of Popayan, in Columbia, from the Year 1790 to that of 1829.

Value bought in gold.				Value bought in silver.				Gold coined.				Silver coined.			
dollars.	rls.	marcs.	grs.	dollars.	rls.	marcs.	grs.	dollars.	rls.	marcs.	grs.	dollars.	rls.	marcs.	grs.
Total for 50 years.	27,517	2	20	141,813	2	0	21,252	0	0	0	0	22,024	0	0	5

\* The denominations after marcs (marcas) follow in this order: onzas, ochavas, tomines, grains.

Office of the Mint at Popayan, 23rd of January, 1834. JOSE J. CARBAJAL.

Note. Of the 181,633 dollars, value of silver coined, two-thirds were in old silver.

All the rest of the silver after 1810, and nearly all before, was the produce of plate and old coin sold to the mint. Very little silver was ever sent from the mines to Popayan before 1810, and none after, nor do the sums enumerated as having been coined there during the whole period, include the annual 2,000 dollars stated in the Note in the Bogota Tables to have been extracted from gold, as the gold produced by the mines, whose produce was sent to Popayan, contained no silver. Nearly the whole, therefore, of the silver bought and coined by the mint of Popayan, was the produce of plate ornaments and old money sold. —W. T.

#### Columbian Measures of Gold and Silver.

1 Marc	1 lb. Spanish	408.	1 Marc
1 lb. Spanish	16 oz. Spanish, or 100 Castellanos	8 Ochavas	1 oz.
8 Tomines	1 Castellano.	6 Tomines	1 Ochava
1 oz. Spanish	311 grains English.	12 Grains	1 Tomina
1 oz. Troy	360 grains English.		

Of a mark of gold are coined 136 dollars, in conformity with the Colombian law of 1811.

The Spanish Ordenanza enacted that 24 dollars should be coined from a marc of silver of 11 dineros of fineness.—W. T.

### RETURN of the Amount in Dollars of the precious Metals coined at the Mint of the Republic of South Peru, since its Establishment in 1824.

YEARS.	GOLD.		SILVER.		Total amount of each year.
			Small money of half reals, 1, 2, and 4 reals.		
	dollars.	dollars.	dollars.	dollars.	
1824.....	310,315	310,315	..	310,315	310,315
1825.....	279,024	279,024	..	279,024	279,024
1826.....	743,960	743,960	..	743,960	743,960
1827.....	799,472	799,472	..	799,472	799,472
1828.....	774,010	774,010	..	774,010	774,010
1829.....	715,312	715,312	..	715,312	715,312
1830.....	520,200	520,200	..	520,200	520,200
1831.....	671,624	671,624	..	671,624	671,624
1832.....	1,208,842	1,208,842	..	1,208,842	1,208,842
1833.....	807,000	807,000	..	807,000	807,000
1834.....	601,075	601,075	..	601,075	601,075
1835.....	72,543	72,543	1,615,237	1,615,237	1,687,780
1836.....	113,909	113,909			1,801,689
1837.....					1,915,598
					4,634,070
Sterling.....					£1,231,774 8 6

The coinage of small money commenced in 1835; it contains 66 per cent of pure silver, and circulates only in the territory of the Peru Bolivian Confederacy.

La Paz, 1st of July, 1838. (Signed) J. B. PENTLAND.

STATEMENT of the Value of Gold and Silver which has been coined in Bogota, in the Years herein expressed.

VALUE IN DOLLARS.		VALUE IN DOLLARS.	
YEARS.		YEARS.	
	Coined in gold in Bogota.		Coined in gold in Bogota.
	dollars.		dollars.
1790-1791.....	2,152,019	Brought forward.....	28,559,971
1791-1792.....	2,200,115	1812-1813.....	116,000 7
1792-1793.....	2,511,914	1813-1814.....	10,000 0
1793-1794.....	2,533,194	1814-1815.....	63,115 0
1794-1795.....	2,511,840	1815-1816.....	10,167 0
1795-1800.....	2,297,724	1816-1817.....	31,941 0
1800-1801.....	2,110,112	1817-1818.....	4,718 0
1801-1802.....	2,176,621	1818-1819.....	1,353 0
1802-1803.....	2,371,117	1819-1820.....	30,412 0
1803-1804.....	2,556,900	1820-1821.....	31,150 0
1804-1811.....	2,313,230	1821-1822.....	50,200 0
Carried forward.....	28,559,971	Total.....	16,313,176
			527,997 71

This is an exact statement from the books of the mint, Bogota, December 21, 1830.

STATEMENT of the Value of Gold and Silver bought in Bogota, in the Years herein expressed.

VALUE IN DOLLARS.		VALUE IN DOLLARS.	
YEARS.		YEARS.	
	Value bought in gold in Bogota.		Value bought in gold in Bogota.
	dollars.		dollars.
1790-1791.....	1,801,274 3	Brought forward.....	22,338,197 3
1791-1792.....	2,042,741 1	1812-1813.....	1,119 4
1792-1793.....	2,039,667 5	1813-1814.....	11,207 2
1793-1794.....	2,116,309 1	1814-1815.....	29,541 2
1794-1795.....	2,166,116 6	1815-1816.....	4,347 2
1800-1801.....	2,719,974 0	1816-1817.....	41,146 71
1801-1802.....	2,241,931 4	1817-1818.....	15,275 1
1802-1803.....	2,510,506 6	1818-1819.....	31,151 0
1803-1804.....	2,476,117 1	1819-1820.....	62,309 1
1804-1805.....	2,161,335 6	1820-1821.....	73,543 71
1810-1811.....	2,063,963 7	Total.....	41,943,178 1
Carried forward.....	22,338,197 3		1,607,991 71

This is an exact statement from the books of the mint of Bogota, December 21, 1830.

RETURN (corrected) of the Number of Marcs of Gold coined at the Mint of Lima between the Years 1790 and 1819, both inclusive.—(Transmitted in Despatch of 13th April 1841.)

YEARS.	Marcs of Weight Ounces.	Dollars at 154 Dollars & Rials per Coined Marc.	Pounds Sterling.	YEARS.	Marcs of Weight Ounces.	Dollars at 154 Dollars & Rials per Coined Marc.	Pounds Sterling.
1790.....	1,691	4 re. 10.	£ 117,409 11	1800.....	2,404	4 re. 10.	£ 155,411 12
1791.....	3,796	7 re. 10.	£ 248,551 6	1801.....	2,564	4 re. 10.	£ 167,234 4
1792.....	3,199	7 re. 10.	£ 206,551 6	1802.....	2,741	4 re. 10.	£ 178,234 4
1793.....	4,756	8 re. 10.	£ 314,551 6	1803.....	2,741	4 re. 10.	£ 178,234 4
1794.....	3,741	7 re. 10.	£ 248,551 6	1804.....	2,741	4 re. 10.	£ 178,234 4
1795.....	4,836	8 re. 10.	£ 314,551 6	1805.....	2,741	4 re. 10.	£ 178,234 4
1796.....	4,836	8 re. 10.	£ 314,551 6	1806.....	2,741	4 re. 10.	£ 178,234 4
1797.....	4,836	8 re. 10.	£ 314,551 6	1807.....	2,741	4 re. 10.	£ 178,234 4
1798.....	4,836	8 re. 10.	£ 314,551 6	1808.....	2,741	4 re. 10.	£ 178,234 4
1799.....	4,836	8 re. 10.	£ 314,551 6	1809.....	2,741	4 re. 10.	£ 178,234 4
1800.....	4,836	8 re. 10.	£ 314,551 6	1810.....	2,741	4 re. 10.	£ 178,234 4
1801.....	4,836	8 re. 10.	£ 314,551 6	1811.....	2,741	4 re. 10.	£ 178,234 4
1802.....	4,836	8 re. 10.	£ 314,551 6	1812.....	2,741	4 re. 10.	£ 178,234 4
1803.....	4,836	8 re. 10.	£ 314,551 6	1813.....	2,741	4 re. 10.	£ 178,234 4
1804.....	4,836	8 re. 10.	£ 314,551 6	1814.....	2,741	4 re. 10.	£ 178,234 4
1805.....	4,836	8 re. 10.	£ 314,551 6	1815.....	2,741	4 re. 10.	£ 178,234 4
1806.....	4,836	8 re. 10.	£ 314,551 6	1816.....	2,741	4 re. 10.	£ 178,234 4
1807.....	4,836	8 re. 10.	£ 314,551 6	1817.....	2,741	4 re. 10.	£ 178,234 4
1808.....	4,836	8 re. 10.	£ 314,551 6	1818.....	2,741	4 re. 10.	£ 178,234 4
1809.....	4,836	8 re. 10.	£ 314,551 6	1819.....	2,741	4 re. 10.	£ 178,234 4
Carried forward.....	34,404	8,097,176 0	£ 1,782,234 4	Total.....	111,196	16,111,172 0	£ 3,272,234 4

N.B.—Exchange, forty-eight pence per dollar.

# RETURN of the Number of Mares of Gold coined at the Mints of Peru, between the Years 1820 and 1834, both inclusive.

YEARS	Total Amount of Coinage.			Amount Coined at the Mint of Lima.			Amount Coined at the Mint of Cusco.		
	Marcas.	Dollars at 744 Dollars & Rials per Marc.	Pounds Sterling at 5 Dollars per Pound.	Marcas.	Dollars at 744 Dollars & Rials per Marc.	Pounds Sterling at 5 Dollars per Pound.	Marcas.	Dollars at 744 Dollars & Rials per Marc.	Pounds Sterling at 5 Dollars per Pound.
	marcos.	dlrs. rs.	£ s. d.	marcos.	dlrs. rs.	£ s. d.	marcos.	dlrs. rs.	£ s. d.
1820.....	2460 1	233,723 04	106,644 13 3	3660 1	233,723 04	106,644 13 3	No coinage.		
1821.....	1957 4	202,456 4	86,571 15 0	1957 4	202,456 4	86,571 15 0			
1822.....	1766 7	137,933 34	31,110 13 9	1766 7	137,933 34	31,110 13 9			
1823.....	119 4	25,937 6	5,147 11 0	179 4	25,937 6	5,147 11 0			
1824.....	No coinage.								
1825.....	No coinage.								
1826.....	1745 5	601,944 64	263,364 19 3	637 0	91,536 4	18,367 6 0	7124 5	307,604 74	61,461 13 1
1827.....	736 4	103,593 3	21,115 13 5	642 0	66,759 0	11,331 16 0	904 0	36,431 3	7,366 17 6
1828.....	672 3	99,933 14	17,996 12 9	779 0	33,096 4	6,618 1 0	343 3	56,444 54	11,369 10 9
1829.....	903 4	137,953 6	26,111 3 0	903 4	137,953 6	26,111 3 0	No coinage.		
1830.....	1,739 7	184,5 34	36,324 13 0	41 0	6,334 0	1,271 12 0			
1831.....	636 7	97,924 24	16,195 13 5	No coinage.					
1832.....	517 7	71,432 74	14,366 11 9	do					
1833.....	1931 0	146,374 0	29,275 13 0	436 0	63,291 0	12,654 4 0	593 0	85,644 0	17,127 14 0
1834.....	164 0	110,396 0	22,079 12 0	No coinage.			164 0	110,396 0	22,079 12 0
Total.....	16,136 7	2,234,257 34	466,591 9 9	5647 4	1,594,663 6	375,517 15 0	6311 3	940,693 54	188,174 14 9

## RETURN of the Number of Marcas of Gold coined in Peru, in each Year during the Quinquennium ending the 31st of December, 1839, distinguishing the Mints whereat they have been coined. Exchange Forty-eight Pence per Dollar.

YEARS.	Amount Coined at the Mint of Lima.			Amount Coined at the Mint of Cusco.			Total Amount of Coinage.		
	Marcas of Eight Ounces.	Dollars at 8 Dol- lars & Rials per Coined Marc.	Sterling.	Marcas of Eight Ounces.	Dollars at 8 Dol- lars & Rials per Coined Marc.	Sterling.	Marcas of Eight Ounces.	Dollars at 8 Dol- lars & Rials per Coined Marc.	Sterling.
	marcos.	dlrs. rs.	£ s. d.	marcos.	dlrs. rs.	£ s. d.	marcos.	dlrs. rs.	£ s. d.
1835.....	No coinage.			190 7 0	71,796 34	14,359 13 9	490 7 0	71,796 34	14,359 13 9
1836.....	11 6	1,697 7	339 11 6	579 7 0	60,441 74	12,088 1 9	591 5 0	47,130 64	9,427 19 4
1837.....	No coinage.			979 7 4	119,923 34	23,984 1 0	979 7 4	119,923 34	23,984 1 0
1838.....	200 5	44,162 6	8,832 11 0	395 0 0	8,977 4	17,954 19 0	595 5 0	130,140 2	26,978 1 0
1839.....	33 0	4,700 4	933 14 0	219 7 6	30,476 0	6,095 7 0	252 7 6	55,315 3	1,049 1 0
Total.....	250 3	56,629 1	10,125 16 6	1411 4 14	204,681 64	40,734 0 3	1702 7 14	259,249 14	51,949 16 9

REMARKS.—It has not been possible to procure a return of the amount of gold raised in Peru for the same period. No gold was coined at the mint of Cusco prior to the year 1826. Pure gold is 24 carats. The standard for gold coinage in Peru is 21 quillates (carats), or 21 parts of pure gold to three parts of alloy. A marc (of eight ounces) of gold on being brought to this standard (21 carats), either by adding to or subtracting from its fineness when introduced at the mint, is made to produce in gold coin 144 dollars 4 rials, or 244.16s. but as the mint only pays to the introducer of a bar at the rate of 129 dollars 7 rials, or 254.19s. 9d. the marc of 31 carats, there results a profit to that establishment of 15 dollars 4 rials, or 24.16s. 6d. on each marc; which added to the 129 dollars 7 rials, or 254.19s. 9d. completes the 144 dollars 4 rials, or 244.16s. the product in coined money. The average value of gold of 21 carats, if purchased on board, is 136 dollars, equal to 272.40s. the marc (eight ounces); thereby effecting a saving in favour of the smuggler of a dol-  
lar.

bars 4 reales, equal to 14.16. The greater proportion therefore of the gold produced in the country is smuggled out of it in the shape of bullion, in that state its exportation being altogether prohibited. The current gold coins of Peru are as follow:—

Exchange at 160 per dollar.				Exchange at 160 per dollar.			
Doblon of 4 escudos..... 1 ounce		dirrs. rs.	£ s. d.	Doblon de 4 escudos..... 2 1/2 equal to		dirrs. rs.	£ s. d.
of 4 ditto.....		17 0 equal to	2 8 0	Un peso de Oro..... 1/16 .....		1 1/2 .....	0 4 0
of 2 ditto.....		8 4 .....	1 14 0				
		4 2 .....	0 17 0				

A marc of gold, according to Castilian weight contains eight ounces (1556 grains troy), each ounce eight ochavas, each ochava two adarmes, each adarme 17 734-1000 grains troy three hundredths, and each lunin twelve granos. But as a marc of gold, when coined, produces eight coins of eight escudos each, or octonarium dollars, equal to 37.50, and one coin of four escudos, or 4 dirrs. 16, equal to 14.16, each of the eight coins should weigh 13.17 adarmes, equal to 17.44 grains troy, or 117 12-17 granos, and the remaining coin 1/4 adarme, equal to 4 dirrs. 16 7/32 grains, or 100 75-31 grains troy; thereby increasing a profit to the mint of a doblon of four escudos, equal to 4 dollars 16, equal to 14.16 on each marc of gold there coined. The same proportion, with the difference of value between the two metals, is observed in the coinage of silver. But in the gold coinage a variation of a feble, in the following proportion is permitted, on a marc of gold 6 grains, on an ounce of gold 1/2 grains, on 1/2 an ounce 1 grain, on the four, two, and one dollar pieces 1 of a grain each. Lima, July 20, 1836.

HELFOED HINTON WILSON.

RETURN of the Number of Marcs of Silver, of Eight Ounces, reduced to Bars at the different Smelting Houses of Peru, herein specified, during the Years 1790 to 1819, both inclusive, so far as it has been possible to procure the same.

	Lima.	Truxillo.	Pisco.	Huamanga.	Arequipa.	Tacna.	Puno.	Total in Marcs.	Total in Dollars at 160 Dollars per Marc.	Total in Pounds Sterl. at 5 Dollars per Pound.
	MARCS. GR.	MARCS. GR.	MARCS. GR.	MARCS. GR.	MARCS. GR.	MARCS. GR.	MARCS. GR.	MARCS. GR.	dollar. rs.	£ s. d.
1790.....	60,560 6	119,763 3	177,796 8	14,743 6	49,930 0	34,339 4	37,509 3	419,431 5	3,920,185 6	784,037 1 3
1791.....	65,264 3	105,387 3	193,789 0	19,737 0	29,454 5	16,031 5	38,364 2	430,599 1	3,710,662 1	742,132 10 3
1792.....	100,051 1	135,066 4	163,596 6	31,070 5	31,074 1	27,500 5	43,875 0	550,996 7	4,758,317 3	951,663 9 6
1793.....	111,315 1	72,964 1	254,912 5	29,101 1	31,608 0	27,350 7	40,710 3	511,066 7	4,088,530 3	817,706 1 5
1794.....	104,321 0	66,576 1	251,233 7	22,567 0	64,110 3	.....	11,182 6	615,341 1	5,225,539 9	1,045,109 18 3
1795.....	81,961 6	70,511 4	379,421 7	12,361 4	32,183 0	27,701 1	39,569 0	558,769 4	4,714,216 6	942,842 1 0
1796.....	99,773 5	78,597 5	377,551 1	17,647 1	71,434 1	.....	13,110 4	647,371 4	5,391,006 1	1,078,201 5 6
1797.....	72,86 0	67,789 3	312,914 1	14,195 0	70,173 5	.....	15,97 1	517,617 2	4,396,991 1	879,399 16 6
1798.....	71,276 0	67,461 1	371,661 3	15,175 0	17,063 4	34,433 0	11,700 1	537,207 6	4,560,569 1	912,110 15 6
1799.....	107,170 2	100,932 4	224,256 4	24,463 2	23,465 0	.....	13,556 6	583,696 7	4,860,414 1	972,088 12 6
1800.....	62,977 4	61,849 4	241,191 4	6,911 6	66,207 2	29,343 4	46,734 2	505,111 4	4,207,117 6	841,423 11 0
1801.....	67,160 0	70,057 0	217,135 4	15,126 4	29,513 1	36,160 6	11,331 0	525,913 2	4,461,943 3	892,389 18 6
1802.....	67,637 4	51,754 4	163,960 7	21,005 4	29,844 9	20,379 4	23,712 2	487,591 1	4,063,279 1	812,651 18 3
1803.....	45,346 4	31,666 4	264,121 1	61,069 9	10,474 0	20,379 0	39,160 0	440,069 5	3,665,761 6	733,152 7 3
1804.....	41,963 4	66,150 4	220,564 6	15,291 7	23,821 1	13,619 0	41,967 4	374,411 0	3,036,780 3	607,356 1 6
1805.....	50,414 0	35,683 4	306,650 0	16,761 4	32,649 4	16,919 0	52,116 4	510,170 0	4,285,373 0	857,074 6 0
1806.....	65,137 4	71,059 0	160,191 0	7,767 4	31,061 4	16,181 0	31,122 6	485,960 2	4,050,084 1	810,017 4 6
1807.....	52,479 4	37,113 0	110,191 0	14,954 0	6,079 4	.....	.....	294,766 5	2,459,753 24	491,950 11 6
1808.....	54,760 0	100,369 0	211,255 4	6,536 0	27,147 1	3,000 0	41,85 4	513,731 4	4,216,661 0	843,332 11 0
1809.....	60,064 4	60,050 0	235,731 4	6,560 0	27,634 1	17,641 9	38,744 3	483,991 7	4,033,919 7	806,780 3 6
1810.....	54,493 0	48,650 0	169,179 0	11,554 0	21,051 0	2,389 0	47,174 7	201,110 0	1,669,080 0	333,816 0 0
1811.....	67,660 4	67,736 1	150,117 0	9,650 4	12,642 7	16,642 0	38,587 2	306,193 2	2,551,527 1	510,305 4 4
1812.....	60,611 0	110,119 0	130,001 4	6,652 9	21,619 0	31,619 0	38,171 4	346,053 4	2,871,254 6	574,250 9 0
1813.....	126,130 0	45,187 0	160,672 0	4,375 4	21,009 0	3,993 0	60,671 1	413,625 5	3,413,032 1	682,606 11 3
1814.....	55,615 0	24,632 0	101,262 0	7,141 0	1,181 4	3,317 0	15,675 4	114,669 0	2,955,276 6	591,055 3 0
1815.....	61,519 0	34,114 0	306,719 0	3,913 7	69,937 3	3,950 0	17,076 4	450,316 7	3,757,706 1	751,541 2 6
1816.....	50,410 4	26,131 0	175,055 0	66,177 2	33,823 0	7,801 6	29,129 3	566,786 7	4,706,099 21	941,219 13 9
1817.....	50,17 0	37,379 2	133,259 0	.....	31,658 4	1,034 1	38,369 9	510,822 2	4,259,374 1	851,874 11 0
1818.....	110,784 0	20,379 0	167,23 0	5,819 1	34,553 4	2,111 3	25,371 2	381,193 7	3,169,177 2	633,835 44 5
1819.....	90,204 0	20,976 0	109,127 0	3,117 0	37,710 3	5,723 5	37,591 7	477,591 7	3,996,550 6	799,310 1 3
Total.....	7,500,171 6	1,571,063 6	6,270,363 1	43,549 0	1,044,475 4	694,201 5	1,159,791 0	12,911,600 6	106,369,846 5	21,273,971 11 3

RETURN (corrected) of the Number of Marcs of Silver, of Eight Ounces, reduced to Bars at the different Smelting Houses of Peru, herein specified, during the Years 1820 to 1834, both inclusive, so far as it has been possible to procure the same.

YEARS	Lima	Truxillo	Pisco	Ayacucho	Puno	Arequipa	Tarma	Total in Marcs of Eight Ounces	Total in Dollars, at 8 dms. 4 rs per Marc.	Total in Pounds Ster- ling, at 3 dollars per Pound.
	dms. rs.	dms. rs.	dms. rs.	dms. rs.	dms. rs.	dms. rs.	dms. rs.	marcs. os.	dms. rs.	£. s. d.
1820.....	36,819 0	24,603 0	263,966 9	2,639 0	24,894 3	27,465 4	6,904 3	426,075 3	3,632,648 34	731,128 3 9
1821.....	14,441 3	19,472 7	.....	1,912 0	16,667 3	16,846 0	3,461 3	116,741 4	1,099,648 6	221,926 11 0
1822.....	44,870 3	17,343 3	.....	2,813 1	14,549 1	7,049 0	2,785 1	101,181 0	862,334 4	172,107 14 0
1823.....	.....	17,237 6	.....	2,144 2	14,540 7	413 7	.....	34,768 6	293,466 3	59,052 8 0
1824.....	.....	43,363 6	.....	2,341 7	14,629 7	1,281 7	7,094 1	64,697 4	561,973 6	116,394 18 0
1825.....	11,810 3	4,936 1	36,921 6	.....	8,848 0	15,127 3	3,853 0	119,696 4	1,035,348 3	207,110 9 0
1826.....	13,361 4	16,104 3	163,531 0	1,170 1	16,636 9	28,348 3	3,805 6	222,332 0	1,844,734 0	368,950 16 0
1827.....	15,097 3	11,597 3	211,707 9	2,972 2	21,599 3	11,671 4	119 3	256,016 4	2,121,266 2	424,241 13 0
1828.....	7,440 3	2,365 3	201,130 0	1,441 3	27,831 4	1,379 3	4,179 7	256,540 1	2,175,591 64	435,116 4 3
1829.....	6,433 3	1,760 4	42,831 0	3,634 4	27,247 7	11,973 3	2,770 0	134,600 3	1,190,652 24	236,131 1 3
1830.....	23,145 7	22,536 3	95,863 0	17,336 0	30,734 6	18,422 3	311 3	213,391 4	1,816,277 6	363,275 11 0
1831.....	14,362 0	18,633 1	133,134 6	7,287 7	36,417 0	14,174 3	.....	270,148 4	2,196,627 3	439,320 9 0
1832.....	14,373 1	26,902 9 + 13,622 0	319,376 1	8,376 0	41,120 4	10,698 0	.....	366,331 4	3,036,640 7	606,127 19 6
1833.....	17,374 4	4,739 7 + 4,733 0	227,660 0	2,736 4	22,720 6	1,138 0	.....	344,318 1	2,891,811 44	578,367 6 3
1834.....	19,031 0	none supplied + 15,067 4	172,536 3	2,417 1	31,279 0	4,362 0	.....	311,804 7	2,503,341 34	501,068 3 9
Total....	609,741 7	207,173 6	1,969,863 3	68,439 3	315,066 7	146,143 3	20,101 0	4,756,373 3	39,099,873 64	7,604,173 3 3



# RETURN of the Number of Mares of Silver coined at the Mints of Peru between the Years 1820 and 1834, both inclusive.

Y E A R S.	Total Amount of Coinage			Amount Coined at the Mint of Lima.			Amount Coined at the Mint of Arequipa.		
	Marcos.	Dollars, at 4 dollars per Marc.	£ Sterling at 5 dollars per £.	Marcos.	Dollars, at 4 dollars per Marc.	£ Sterling, at 5 dollars per £.	Marcos.	Dollars, at 4 dollars per Marc.	£ Sterling, at 5 dollars per £.
	marcos.	dollars. reales.	£ s. d.	marcos.	dollars. reales.	£ s. d.	marcos.	dollars. reales.	£ s. d.
1820.....	460,000 0	3,993,360 0	798,672 0	460,000 0	3,993,360 0	798,672 0	No silver coined.		
1821.....	137,957 7	1,141,641 2 1/2	228,328 1 1/2	137,957 7	1,141,641 2 1/2	228,328 1 1/2			
1822.....	193,500 0	1,612,000 0	322,400 0	193,500 0	1,612,000 0	322,400 0			
1823.....	60,000 0	510,000 0	102,000 0	60,000 0	510,000 0	102,000 0			
1824.....	37,300 0	311,000 0	62,200 0	None coined this year, on account of the War of Independence.			37,300 0	311,000 0	62,200 0
1825.....	53,000 0	441,000 0	88,200 0	53,000 0	441,000 0	88,200 0	53,000 0	441,000 0	88,200 0
1826.....	173,000 0	1,441,000 0	288,200 0	173,000 0	1,441,000 0	288,200 0	173,000 0	1,441,000 0	288,200 0
1827.....	348,500 0	2,908,000 0	581,600 0	348,500 0	2,908,000 0	581,600 0	348,500 0	2,908,000 0	581,600 0
1828.....	301,700 0	2,513,600 0	502,720 0	301,700 0	2,513,600 0	502,720 0	301,700 0	2,513,600 0	502,720 0
1829.....	168,400 0	1,406,400 0	281,280 0	168,400 0	1,406,400 0	281,280 0	168,400 0	1,406,400 0	281,280 0
1830.....	236,300 0	1,970,400 0	394,080 0	236,300 0	1,970,400 0	394,080 0	236,300 0	1,970,400 0	394,080 0
1831.....	290,000 0	2,420,000 0	484,000 0	290,000 0	2,420,000 0	484,000 0	290,000 0	2,420,000 0	484,000 0
1832.....	372,500 0	3,080,000 0	616,000 0	372,500 0	3,080,000 0	616,000 0	372,500 0	3,080,000 0	616,000 0
1833.....	331,700 0	2,753,600 0	550,720 0	331,700 0	2,753,600 0	550,720 0	331,700 0	2,753,600 0	550,720 0
1834.....	370,500 0	3,084,000 0	616,800 0	370,500 0	3,084,000 0	616,800 0	370,500 0	3,084,000 0	616,800 0
Total.....	3,721,900 0	30,840,500 0	6,167,900 0	3,721,900 0	30,840,500 0	6,167,900 0	3,721,900 0	30,840,500 0	6,167,900 0

RETURN of the Number of Mares of Silver coined in Peru in each Year, during the Quinquennium ending the 31st of December, 1839, distinguishing the Mints whereat they have been coined. Exchange 48*d.* per Dollar.

Y E A R S.	Amount coined at the Mint of Lima.			Amount coined at the Mint of Arequipa.			Total Amount of Coinage		
	Marcos of 8 Onces.	Dollars at 4 <i>d.</i> re per coined Marc.	Pounds Sterling	Marcos of 8 Onces.	Dollars at 4 <i>d.</i> re per coined Marc.	Pounds Sterling	Marcos of 8 Onces.	Dollars at 4 <i>d.</i> re per coined Marc.	Pounds Sterling
	marcos.	dollars.	£	marcos.	dollars.	£	marcos.	dollars.	£
1833.....	300,000	2,400,000	480,000	300,000	2,400,000	480,000	600,000	4,800,000	960,000
1836.....	310,000	2,480,000	496,000	310,000	2,480,000	496,000	620,000	4,960,000	992,000
1837.....	320,000	2,560,000	512,000	320,000	2,560,000	512,000	640,000	5,120,000	1,024,000
1838.....	330,000	2,640,000	528,000	330,000	2,640,000	528,000	660,000	5,280,000	1,056,000
1839.....	340,000	2,720,000	544,000	340,000	2,720,000	544,000	680,000	5,440,000	1,088,000
Total.....	1,600,000	12,800,000	2,560,000	1,600,000	12,800,000	2,560,000	3,200,000	25,600,000	5,120,000

1840..... 3,100,000

1841..... 2,700,000

EXPORT of Gold, Silver, and Copper Ingots and Ores from the Ports of the Republic of Chili, and of Silver Ingots in Transit, during the Years 1835 to 1841, inclusive.

INGOTS, ORES, &c		1935		1936		1937		1938		1939		1940		1941	
	metric tons	oz	metric tons	oz	metric tons	oz	metric tons	oz	metric tons	oz	metric tons	oz	metric tons	oz	metric tons
Silver Ingots.															
Ingots of silver reported from the Custom-house of Valparaiso, paying there the duties	73,312	51	31,766	3	44,599	67	53,381	4	6,726	8	141,867	4	9,734	69	
From the Custom-house of Antofagasta	27,141	79	21,131	0	27,664	4	23,152	4	1,367	0	23,217	7	21,743	62	
From the Custom-house of Copiapo	75,660	13	27,781	0	24,361	0	63,811	4	43,667	0	8	4	7,375	54	
From the Custom-house of Huasco	8,153	1	2,672	6	12,366	0					117	0	12,775	4	
The Mint has stamped	4,717	5			1,572	2	2,964	2	2,514	6	620	4	7,431	51	
	139,983	71	106,350	3	111,299	7	141,910	6	11,372	9	141,326	1	169,133	74	
Gold Ingots.															
Exported from the Custom-house of Valparaiso	7	11	211	0	734	0	311	6	173	0	393	6	541	37	
Do do of Antofagasta	4	0	19	7	675	0	5	2	9	5	12	7	19	11	
Do do of Huasco					23	6							4	59	
The Mint has stamped	7	0			1,065	0	292	5	264	4	2,879	1	8	52	
	18	11			2,496	6	1,109	3	450	9	3,217	6	560	74	
Gold and silver coined in the Mint.															
There has been coined in gold	3,663	1	3,471	5	2,483	1	6,125	7							
Do do silver	281	4			28	6	221	1							
	3,944	5													
Copper in bars.															
Exported from the Custom-house of Valparaiso, paying there the duties	14,136	8	20,168	0	18,118	76	17,324	14	11,961	0	36,731	5	39,661	27	
Exported from the Custom-house of Antofagasta	288	0	20,770	6	27,111	49	69,671	79	29,437	0	17,756	31	39,444	8	
Exported from the Custom-house of Huasco	19,816	12	19,172	21	112,606	92	8,619	63	1,194	0	4,673	10	14,918	94	
Do do of Copiapo			1,265	18	611	67	3,950	91	2,611	0	367	4	692	0	
	34,240	20	59,376	47	57,833	87	89,537	43	50,793	0	60,863	26	95,121	39	
Ores of Copper.															
Exported from the Custom-house in Valparaiso in copper ore	14,429	78	19,212	51	20,123	1	20,777	63	779	0	10,190	19	5,118	51	
Exported from the Custom-house of Antofagasta in copper ore	11,092	0	20,215	0	11,596	63	13,958	50	21,003	0	63,281	22	68,671	49	
Exported from the Custom-house of Huasco in copper ore	60,101	0	67,676	26	71,064	51	147,116	62	147,116	0	137,913	12	174,916	52	
Do do of Copiapo	17,649	24	47,659	80	79,667	58	29,953	4	29,831	0	72,634	70	55,500	0	
	133,271	82	179,763	63	214,425	86	361,503	79	319,791	0	278,819	17	378,110	7	
Gold and Silver in transit.															
Gold	340	5	7	5	200	2	49	5	3,415	6	3,193	7	2,884	5	
Silver in ingots	60,502	3	56,781	1	57,744	1	12,723	5	11,717	3	135	3			
					57,336	7									

RETURNS of the Number of Marcs of Silver smelted at the various Smelting-houses in Peru.

YEARS.	Line.	Tonwht.	Peso.	Average.	Peso.	Average.	Total in Marrocs & Guinea.	Total in Dollars, it = Dollars, it = Marrocs.	Total in Pounds sterling.
1871.	10,253 0	28,421 0	276,141 0	2,412	20,115	3,221 0	127,048 1	1,272,473 0	574,494 12 0
1876.	21,500 0	41,744 6	410,410 0	3,445	23,411	3,705 0	118,484 0	1,185,075 0	599,161 12 0
1877.	15,137 3	35,879 4	345,964 0	1,412	18,150	1,417 0	311,004 1	3,069,631 7	561,212 15 0
1878.	16,043 3	36,043 4	345,912 1	1,600	18,144	2,272 0	186,994 1	1,773,130 4	544,670 0 3
1879.	11,000 0	33,753 3	270,460 3	1,500	18,140	2,500 1	371,503 1	3,690,774 4	641,753 0 3
Total.	105,794 1	141,410 2	1,278,197 0	10,170	98,115	22,119 1	1,170,673 1	10,990,711 4	2,001,344 6 1

**MARCS OF SILVER COINED AT THE MINT OF LIMA, 1790 TO 1819, INCLUSIVE.**

YEARS	March of Eight Ounces		Dollars at 4½ Dollars per Mare		Pounds sterling at 3 Dollars per Pound.		YEARS	March of Eight Ounces		Dollars at 4½ Dollars per Mare.		Pounds sterling at 3 Dollars per Pound.					
	marco.	oz.	dls.	rs.	£	s. d.		marco.	oz.	dls.	rs.	£	s. d.				
1791	599,101	3	15-12	4,562,361	5	318,472	2	6	Brought								
1791	51	254	5	15-12	4,563,941	6	577,416	2	6	forward							
1792	518,613	7	5-12	4,572,935	9	577,416	2	6	1790								
1793	562,554	5	15-12	4,577,543	2	564,564	2	6	1795								
1794	524,554	0	15-12	4,582,097	5	565,782	4	6	1796								
1795	572,162	3	5-12	4,586,411	0	567,584	1	6	1799								
1796	572,191	3	5-12	4,586,411	0	567,584	1	6	1800								
1797	591,193	1	5-12	4,590,515	4	551,711	13	6	1811								
1798	525,650	1	5-12	4,595,169	7	553,620	12	6	1812								
1799	608,196	6	5-12	4,600,791	6	555,260	19	6	1813								
1800	517,906	7	5-12	4,605,724	0	557,114	16	6	1814								
1801	518,181	7	5-12	4,610,132	0	561,416	8	6	1815								
1802	547,532	1	15-12	4,614,165	1	564,631	2	6	1816								
1803	469,606	3	5-12	4,618,973	5	562,564	8	6	1817								
1804	516,610	1	5-12	4,623,127	4	566,017	19	6	1818								
1805	516,626	0	16-12	4,627,113	2	566,221	11	6	1819								
Carried forward.	5,018,484	1		22,255,162	6	14,231,221	11	0	Total	15,183,609	7	16-12	12,666,104	5	8-12	16	6

MARCS of Silver of Eight Ounces, reduced into Bars, at the Callana (Smelting-house) of Arquenda, during the Years 1832 to 1836.

YEARS	Rate	Money of Silver	Dollars, Basis, at 1/2 dollar per Mark	Pounds Sterling, Exchange at 1/2 Dollar.
	per 100	marks	dollars	£ s. d.
1927 .....	65	12,676 3	63,381 1/2	12,676 3 9
1932 .....	13	2,381 7	11,905 1/2	2,381 3 4
1931 .....	25	5,262 6	26,312 0	5,262 3 4
1930 .....	71	14,754 5	73,772 1/2	14,754 3 4
1929 .....	74	17,941 7	89,705 3/4	17,941 3 9
Total .....	176	53,015 1	264,072 1/2	53,015 12 6

PRELIMINARY Metals extracted from the Mines of Chili, during the Year 1834.

[illegible]

As Account of the Quantities of Gold and Silver stamped at the Mint of Santiago de Chili, from the Year 1790 to 1830 inclusive.

YEARS	GOLD		SILVER	
	Marcas.	Value in dollars.	Marcas.	Value in dollars.
1790	5,207 0 0	731,759 0 0	21,728 0 0	185,585 0 0
1791	5,441 1 0	761,554 0 0	23,462 1 0	203,091 0 0
1792	5,461 0 0	736,809 0 0	21,334 0 0	181,354 0 0
1793	4,840 0 0	652,649 0 0	20,995 0 0	234,157 1 0
1794	5,704 4 0	775,156 0 0	24,154 0 0	205,294 0 0
1795	6,078 4 0	825,860 0 0	24,306 0 0	246,201 0 0
1796	6,345 0 0	843,180 0 0	28,111 0 0	239,111 1 0
1797	6,905 0 0	816,540 0 0	27,440 0 0	231,665 0 0
1798	5,836 0 0	793,564 0 0	23,776 0 0	196,116 0 0
1799	5,153 0 0	706,214 0 0	21,545 0 0	185,022 1 0
1800	6,074 0 0	800,736 0 0	24,454 0 0	207,859 0 0
1801	5,117 0 0	695,511 0 0	21,510 0 0	208,235 0 0
1802	5,611 0 0	739,275 0 0	21,565 0 0	192,421 1 0
1803	5,476 0 0	747,456 0 0	15,860 0 0	132,505 0 0
1804	5,449 0 0	745,464 0 0	17,454 0 0	149,223 0 0
1805	5,201 0 0	714,772 0 0	20,229 0 0	175,155 0 0
1806	4,466 0 0	637,346 0 0	22,546 0 0	191,251 1 0
1807	4,625 0 0	659,800 0 0	15,450 0 0	133,575 0 0
1808	4,647 0 0	631,112 0 0	19,479 0 0	168,371 1 0
1809	4,415 0 0	604,840 0 0	19,081 0 0	161,197 0 0
1810	6,349 0 0	864,811 0 0	18,496 0 0	157,216 0 0
1811	5,230 0 0	711,611 0 0	13,177 0 0	111,201 0 0
1812	5,641 0 0	766,660 0 0	61,769 0 0	238,666 1 17
1813	4,574 0 0	629,264 0 0	59,065 0 0	509,514 2 0
1814	3,855 0 0	470,136 0 0	46,464 0 0	346,136 3 25
1815	4,274 0 0	650,256 0 0	46,171 0 0	412,600 1 0
1816	4,719 0 0	647,206 0 0	57,259 0 0	462,061 2 0
1817	4,196 0 0	594,124 0 0	63,475 0 0	529,587 1 0
1818	3,792 0 0	503,472 0 0	44,111 3 4	375,112 6 34
1819	4,223 0 0	626,540 0 0	46,360 0 0	391,395 1 17
1820	4,290 0 0	541,816 0 0	12,063 0 0	118,645 1 25
1821	1,119 0 0	171,156 0 0	15,154 0 0	131,713 1 17
1822	2,673 0 0	327,374 0 0	14,611 0 0	123,401 7 0
1823	2,300 0 0	313,166 0 0	5,729 0 0	44,401 7 0
1824	1,344 0 0	164,001 0 0	1,749 0 0	13,296 0 0
1825	1,152 7 0	156,353 0 0	400 0 0	3,400 0 0
1826	1,094 1 0	176,229 0 0	710 4 0	6,115 6 0
1827	2 7 0	26,840 0 0	62 4 0	521 2 0
1828	30 7 0	37,631 0 0		
1829	410 1 0	55,537 0 0	804 2 0	6,474 2 0
Total	122,060 0 0	23,505,050 4 0	979,961 1 4	7,911,761 8 17

RETURN of the Gold and Silver melted into bars in the Public Offices of New Granada for the Year ending August 1846.

PROVINCE OF NEW GRANADA.		Office.	Quantity of Gold in weight.	Value in sterling.
Antioquia	{	Antioquia	1562	13,137
		Medellin	2,631	140,336
		Rio Negro	300	20,000
		Barbacoas	354	27,223
Barbacoas	{	Requena	1,150	27,560
Negota		Novita	537	27,650
		Quibdo	603	30,175
		Popayan	1,641	62,075
Choco	{		4,074	271,011
Popayan				
SILVER.				
Negota		Requena	21,714	4,591

RETURN of the Gold Dust presented at the Public Offices, to be registered for Exportation, Melting, or Coining, with the amount of contribution paid to the revenue for the Quarter from 1st of September to 31st of December, 1836.

PROVINCE.	Office for Melting	Quantity of Gold to be exported in its original state.	Quantity presented to be exported after melting.	Quantity presented to be coined.	Amount of contribution paid on the exported and 5% on the coined.	Total quantity of Gold Dust presented in the Quarter.	Total Value.
		lbs. os	lbs. os	lbs. os	lbs. os	lbs. os	£
Antioquia.....	Antioquia	.....	.....	96 04	2 13	59 124	2,537
	Medellin	373 04	630 14	700 13	170 00	3042 74	102,183
Bogota.....	Rio Negro	59 124	115 5	121 11	18 004	240 7	18,475
	Bogota	.....	120 0	222 04	17 11	240 114	18,037
Barbacoas.....	Barbacoas	.....	.....	202 11	18 1	211 12	10,567
Choco.....	Quibdo.	2 1	.....	64 14	4 12	64 144	6,137
Popayan.....	Popayan	.....	.....	214 14	11 04	225 184	15,247
TOTAL.....		434 74	735 144	1613 1	173 74	3363 114	166,165

Value in pounds sterling £4,775, or 5  $\frac{314}{100}$ % on 166,165.

The anarchy and the rebellions which have disordered the Spanish American Republics, have rendered it impossible to procure recent accounts of the produce of the mines; and we have been unable to procure any account of the produce of the Brazilian mines, upon which any reliance can be placed. The produce of the precious metals from all the mines in the world, is but very imperfectly known; and the foregoing tables contain, we believe, all the information of any consequence that has been officially ascertained.

The yearly increasing produce of the gold sands of Siberia, and of the Oural Mountains is remarkable, as will appear from the official statements, page 268. The produce of the continental mines of America have, however, no doubt decreased; and the greatly augmented price of quicksilver, as well as the distracted state of Mexico and Peru are sufficient causes of a decline in the produce of the gold and silver mines of America.

## SECTION XX.

# ORIENTAL COMMERCE.

### CHAPTER I.

#### INTRODUCTORY.

THE commerce and navigation of the Indian Ocean were, certainly, of great magnitude long before the period when the civilisation, created by trading intercourse, extended to Europe, and especially to Western Europe; and learned treatises have been written in different languages\* on the commerce of the ancients in the Oriental seas. The voyage of Nearchus, under Alexander the Great, from the Euphrates to the Indus, is usually considered the epoch of the first European intercourse with India.

The Phœnicians became navigators and traders by necessity. Their territory was narrow, limited, and arid. They became fishermen in order to obtain the means of subsistence. Their fishing craft originated their naval galleys, and their trading vessels. Familiarity with the sea, and with storms, rendered them daring and adventurous. While ignorant of the tactics of plying to windward with sails, they were on many occasions driven from off their own coasts and tossed over the surges to distant shores. By these disasters, their geographical knowledge was extended, and they became acquainted with the ruder nations, with whom they afterwards traded. By degrees they became possessed of commodities, which formed the foundation of their interchanges. A shellfish, the *murex*, the produce of their fishery, yielded an article of commerce: known as the celebrated Tyrian purple or red. Accident discovered the secret of, and the weeds and the sands of their shores, afforded the materials, for making glass. Their situation between the east and the west was, at that time, highly favourable to commerce and navigation. The products carried from the Indies, partly overland, were distributed by them along the Mediterranean shores, and even to the western coasts of Europe. Raynel truly observes, "The nations which have civilised all others have been

\* See *Histoire du Commerce et de la Navigation des Anciens*, by Huet, Bishop of Avranches, Paris, 1727, a very able work.—*Schneider's* (of Hulle) edition of *Arrians Indica*.—The *Periplus* of the *Erythrian Sea*, and the *Voyage of Nearchus*; the Commerce of the Ancients in the Indian Ocean, by Dr. Vincent, Dean of Westminster. London, 1807.

commercial. (*Les peuples qui ont poli tous les autres ont été commerçans.*) Tyre and Sidon, originated the colonisation, commerce, and maritime power of Carthage; the latter established its power and its commerce in Spain, and explored its mines of silver and of gold.

The Egyptians became, from their geographical situation, and by the abundance which the fertility of their soil yielded, also a commercial nation. They communicated by the Red Sea with the East Indies, as the Phœnicians did with the western coasts of Europe by the Mediterranean; and, after Alexander had destroyed Tyre, the city which he founded, and which still bears his name, became the great entrepôt between Europe and India. The Greeks, inhabiting a country, the soil of which was stubborn, but the position of which and its harbours, were favourable to navigation, became a maritime, commercial, and highly civilised people; and they, and the Carthagenians, introduced the most productive agriculture, and the most flourishing commerce into Sicily. That fertile island became prosperous, rich, and populous. The Carthagenians, and Greeks, and the colonies of both, were finally vanquished by the Romans, but their agriculture and commerce were not destroyed. Rome conquered nations, but not the arts and the commerce of the vanquished governments; and we learn, especially from Xenophon, that sound commercial principles were clearly understood by the Greeks. The arts and commerce were carried by them to the highest point which the intelligence of mankind, at that period of the world's history, seems to have admitted. The policy of the Greeks tended to unite the nations of the world by maritime and commercial intercourse; which would necessarily have conveyed, at the same time, to barbarous countries, the arts and the civilisation of the people, who were at that period the most polished and intelligent in Europe—probably in the world.

The Roman policy, and spirit of conquest, were directed to bind nations under the same yoke of absolute bondage. The people of that empire were oppressed by despotism, and a military government, which finally extinguished learning in Italy, and degraded the inhabitants. The genius of the military, and executive, power of Rome was anti-commercial, yet commerce flourished in Italy, under the Romans, among whom we find regular fairs established. Rome had also, at an early period, its college of merchants, and its commercial laws, and Italy, especially Magna Grecia and Sicily, must have carried on to a considerable extent manufactures, trade, and navigation, about the era of the birth of Christ. Herculaneum, and Pompeii afford abundant evidence that such was the fact. The very luxuries indulged in by the rich were necessarily supplied by commerce. Marseilles was a trading port of magnitude in the time of Julius Cæsar: at which period some of the western coasts of Europe were not destitute of fishing craft, and of vessels engaged in trade. In no country have the inhabitants of the sea coasts been long without discovering the means of floating upon the waters, and of pursuing and capturing the animals living in the sea. Nor was the commerce of Europe destroyed, even by the overthrow of the whole Roman empire, by the

Goths, Vandals, and other barbarous nations. In fact the necessities of the great majority of the people have, in all ages and countries, prevailed, however slowly, against those impediments to industry, commerce, and the arts, which are inseparable from the military spirit, and from the feudal system, which the conquering nations had established in Western and Central Europe, and in all Europe, after the final overthrow of the Eastern Empire by the Turks.

The decline of the Roman empire ~~has~~, among other causes, been attributed to two edicts of Constantine the Great. The first declared all slaves free, on the condition of their embracing Christianity. This edict deprived the great manorial lords of their property in the persons who cultivated the soil ; and it left the suddenly manumitted, untaught slaves without their usual means of subsistence. The other edict prohibited Paganism. "Without priests, temples, or public morals, the inhabitants of the divers nations being," says Raynal, "in consequence of these edicts, no longer bound by the same bonds of common religion or vows, were destitute of any general zeal to repel their enemies." The success of the Goths, Huns, and Vandals, was, therefore, ascribed chiefly to these celebrated edicts ; but we can discover many other elements of decay in the great Roman body. The daring system of maritime piracy which succeeded the downfall of the Roman power gave rise in western Europe to that extraordinary league in 1190, which we have described in the first volume of this work.\* The merchants of this Hanseatic league were, from trading to the east, called *Oesterlings* or *Orientalis*.

It was in 1084, six years before the Hanseatic league was originated, that the Venetians were allowed to build warehouses, for the Levant and Oriental trade, at Constantinople ; and, from that period the latter became so great an emporium for the trade of the Indies, that in 1190 it was only second, as a commercial mart, to Bagdad.

It is usually contended that the navigation, commerce, and civilisation of western Europe are chiefly to be attributed to the effects produced by the Crusades. We have, in former parts of these volumes (see Commercial Legislation of England and America, vol. iii.) briefly attempted to show, that this assumption is but partially true, although much stress is laid upon it by Robertson, in his preliminary view of Europe, before the beginning of the reign of the Emperor Charles V. He grounded his opinions on the vestiges of Oriental commerce, and the luxury, which were discovered at that time in the East, and especially at Constantinople. The crusaders who returned to western Europe, were no doubt influenced so far, by the splendour of oriental customs and luxuries, that they acquired a desire to live in a less rude state ; and the traders who followed the crusaders for protection as undoubtedly profited by the circumstances of the times. The expenses incurred by the crusaders tended also, by rendering it ne-

\* See Hanse Towns in the first volume of this work, page 707. Hanseatic, or Anseatique, corrupted, from the German words *Am-See*, on the sea. Purely the name should be *Am-sicatic*.



cessary for them to sell part of their lands, and with the municipal privileges obtained by cities from the crown, to encroach upon, and gradually to enfeeble, the feudal system. These changes, and the general progress of events, imparted spirit and power to maritime and commercial enterprise. The oriental trade carried on by the Venetians and others by way of Aleppo, the Persian and Arabian gulfs, and other routes,—the commerce of western Europe,—the establishment of fairs,—the invention of bills of exchange,—the fabrics—and the fisheries of western Europe—had consequently acquired great celebrity before the end of the fifteenth century. But a great revolution in the channels of trade occurred soon afterwards, followed by effects of unprecedented magnitude and power.

Two events, in the history of the world, constitute an epoch of paramount importance to mankind. The first is the discovery of America\* by Columbus, in 1492. The second, and almost an equally great discovery—that of sailing round Africa, to the eastern Indies, by Vasco de Gama. Both formed, as is well known, an era that gave a new and more adventurous direction to the ambition of European nations; and, while the consequent passion of enterprise sent bold spirits to the vast regions and seas discovered in the West, and to the South, fresh explorations enriched the sciences—and, from that period, geography, astronomy, and navigation, became more practically, and more usefully known.

The beginning of the fifteenth century—the epoch preceding the discovery of the western world, and of the first voyage, accomplished by sea, to the oriental Indies—may well be considered the great advent of European regeneration. It was at this period that the people, and the intellect, of Europe manifested a decided reaction from a state of degradation, below which mankind could not have been brutalised, either by ecclesiastical terror, or baronial tyranny. Charles VII., and Louis XI., were among the first princes who exercised their authority, in humbling the power, and checking the licentiousness, of the barons. The church, in the assumption of universal, temporal as well as spiritual, power, had long disregarded, both in practice and in precept, the simple and beautiful doctrines of primitive Christianity; and imposed, instead, over the human mind, a most darkening absolutism, and a most passive obedience. It was the glaring wickedness of the papal exactions that brought forth Luther—it was the vices of the clergy that rendered inevitable a Reformation:—which, even in that great division of the Christian world that did not abandon its doctrines, nor change its ceremonies, tended greatly to purify the Romish church itself of its disgusting immoralities; and, finally, to render its ecclesiastics, in moral character, as they were afterwards known to be, and are now found to be, among the most exemplary of pastors.

But amidst all the barbarous turmoils of Europe, during the thirteenth, four-

\* This false name should be suppressed, and the name of COLUMBIA ought, in truth and justice, to be adopted by the general consent of mankind.

teenth, and fifteenth centuries, we find that it was the fisheries, the navigation, and the trade which had struggled through the middle ages, that originated the spirit of liberty and intelligence which has civilised Europe—that is civilising, and will civilise, the whole world. It was to enjoy freedom that the fishermen who founded Venice fled from the northern barbarians, to sterile, sandy, or marshy islands in the Adriatic; that the fishermen and traders of the Low Countries founded, in a country of difficult access, and without minerals or building materials, the navigation, fleets, and commerce of Holland. The safety and extension of maritime voyages, and trading intercourse, created that Hanseatic league, which destroyed the pirates who ravaged the Atlantic coasts and the shores of the Baltic. The Florentine merchant-princes were the first to revive the arts and learning in Italy. The discovery of the powers of the magnet was successfully applied to navigation; and by this wonderful and certain guide, in traversing the ocean with confidence, the Venetians, Genoese, Florentines, and Pisans, were emboldened to extend their voyages to unusual distances, and to send trading adventurers to the ports of western Europe. The Portuguese became also, in consequence, a maritime power. England, from her position, her wants, and her products, and in consequence of the descents of the Northmen, began to share early in navigation and trade; but the bloody contests for sovereign power—the wars with Scotland—the wars and the turbulence of government, in Ireland—and the ignorance, or the selfishness, of the British sovereigns and barons, until after the reign of Henry VII., retarded that progress of maritime discovery and power, and of commercial enterprise, which has advanced with a greater rapidity, since that period, than can elsewhere be found in the records of history.

France is considered to have become a maritime power soon after the accession of Charlemagne; and the ships of that prince are said to have defeated the Saracens in a sea-fight off Genoa. The author of the *Orbis Maritimus* says, Charles Martel vanquished the ships of the Frisians, in 528. But the commerce and navigation of France languished, afterwards, down to a later period, than in any other maritime European power.

A most remarkable coincidence of events distinguishes the period which followed the application of the magnet to the mariner's compass, and the age which immediately commenced after the discovery of America, and of the East Indies by sea. During this epoch gunpowder and the art of printing were both invented; ancient learning, the arts and sciences, were revived; a powerful and successful resistance to the papal authority was declared; and the balance of power among princes became a leading policy in Europe.

To Portugal, and to her sovereign, King John I., is due the honour of being the first nation and prince in Europe, to undertake great discoveries. Some adventurers from Spain fell in, previously, with the Canaries; but this discovery

was not considered a national enterprise ; although the Pope, in his assumed divine right to all the countries of the world, granted, in perpetuity, these *Fortunate Islands*, as they were called, with their infidel inhabitants, as slaves to Louis de la Cerda, of the Royal family of Castile, who transferred them afterwards to a Norman baron.

In the year 1412, John I., King of Portugal, commenced those voyages along the coasts of Africa, directed by his son, Prince Henry, which, in 1419, discovered Madeira, and in 1433, extended so far south as to double Cape Boyador, and to enter the dreaded Torrid Zone. Before the death of Prince Henry, in 1463, the Azores, and Cape de Verd Islands, were discovered by the Portuguese. From this period, until the accession of John II., the nephew of Prince Henry, in 1481, the spirit of maritime discovery languished in Portugal, although a trade with the previously-found countries was carried on without interruption. In 1484, John II. fitted out a powerful fleet, and declared himself the patron of navigation and discovery. It was in his service, that Columbus completed that knowledge, and acquired that distinction, which prepared him for engaging in the voyages that render his name immortal.\* The Portuguese, after advancing south, and forming establishments along the coast of Africa, reached the Cape of Good Hope ; and a voyage round it was accomplished by Vasco de Gama, in the year 1497, five years after the discovery of America by Columbus.

The mind of this extraordinary man had, from an early period, been occupied in preparing the design of the sublime enterprise that was destined to extend the limits to which ignorance and superstition had confined the boundaries of the earth. He, as a dutiful citizen, made his first proposal to sail westward to the Indies to Genoa. His offer was rejected, as that of a visionary adventurer. He felt the consolation arising from having discharged a patriotic obligation, and was mortified, but not disheartened, that his native country should have derided a project, which he foresaw would extend fame to the nation under whose auspices it should be undertaken.

He was received favourably by John II. of Portugal, where the intelligence, and nautical skill, and boldness of Columbus were well-known, and where he had married the daughter of Perestrello, the discoverer of Madeira. But Ortis, the Bishop of Ceuta, not only thwarted his views, and derided them as chimerical, but meanly attempted to deprive him of the honour, by sending in the direction proposed by Columbus, a vessel under a Portuguese pilot, in order to attempt and secure the glory of the discovery. The pilot had neither the genius nor the fortitude which are necessary to accomplish bold enterprises. He consequently failed in the treacherous attempt.

Columbus applied soon afterwards to the government of France. But neither

\* Columbus, previously to his serving in the navy of Portugal, was bred to the sea in the Mediterranean. He had also sailed as far north as Iceland, and within the Arctic circle.

the prince nor the people had, at that period, been animated by the spirit of maritime discovery. The chivalrous and generous Francis I. had not ascended the throne; and it was destined that the most brilliant project, ever made, was rejected :—a project which finally succeeded under the patronage of a royal family, which became, in consequence, the most powerful rival that ever mortified the predecessors of the house of Bourbon.\*

Columbus then sent his brother, Bartholomew, to the court of Henry VII. of England. That distrustful prince, after one bold and successful attempt to obtain the crown, never encouraged great, if, in his mind, the least hazardous or doubtful, enterprises. He, however, by slight, but not conclusive promises, detained Bartholomew in England for six years; and the latter finally arranged with the king for the employment of his brother Christopher in the proposed voyage of discovery.†

In the meantime Columbus, disgusted with the meanness, and exasperated by the treachery of Ortis, proceeded with his charts and proposals to the court of Ferdinand and Isabella. For eight years he exercised his address, his patience, his interest, and his abilities at this court, so remarkable then, and long after, for the tardiness of its decisions. It is a trite remark, that projectors are enthusiasts. It is fortunate that this accusation is true as regards the projectors of arduous undertakings; otherwise the spirits and the health of Columbus would have been subdued before he accomplished his great mission. He had to endure the most fatiguing delays, and to hear pronounced against him presumptuous, and insulting judgments, by the ignorant, and by the bigoted. To the honour of Isabella and her sex, and at her own expense,‡ we are bound to attribute, in justice, the final success of Columbus; who, after displaying, during eight years, in his whole character and conduct, an assiduity, a firmness and resolve of mind, never sufficiently to be applauded and imitated, sailed from Cadiz on the 3rd of August, 1492, on the most daring enterprise ever undertaken by man.

He proceeded on this voyage without any chart to guide him,—with no acquaintance with the currents, the winds, or climates, of unknown seas and lands,—and in ignorance of the magnetic variation. His own genius and instinctive judgment,—his confidence in the spherical system of the world, although the law of gravity was undiscovered,—his knowledge of the human heart,—and his address in commanding, and winning those placed under his authority, enabled him to prevail over a crew which at length became impatient, and to advance, in ignorance of imaginary, as well as real dangers, until he discovered the Island of San Salvador, on the 12th of October, 1492.

\* This offer to France is stated by Burke in his account of the European Settlements in America. Robertson does not allude to it.

† Bartholomew, on concluding this contract, proceeded to Portugal, or Spain, to join his brother. It was at Paris, on his way, that he first learnt that Christopher had, since they parted, discovered the New World.

‡ She actually borrowed the money to fit out the expedition on the security of her own jewels.

It was, comparatively speaking, at a late period of the world's history, that the discovery, by Columbus, constituted the first, known, Christian acquaintance with a whole hemisphere, possessing all climates, fertile soils, precious metals and stones; all the ordinary minerals; forests of the most useful and beautiful wood; magnificent rivers; numerous and safe harbours; plentiful fisheries;—inhabited by a human race, differing in colour, in language, in manners, and in religion from the people of all previously known countries; and abounding, also, in multitudes of wild animals. This discovery was no sooner announced than the Romish church, and the ambitious princes of Christendom resolved that all its regions should be explored, the natives conquered, converted, or exterminated, and that the discovered regions should be subjected to the sovereigns who sent forth men to discover, and conquer, and possess them. It would, at the same time, have been well for the reputation of Europeans, if their acquaintance with, and colonisation of, those territories, had been equally distinguished for justice and humanity.

Of all the tenures on which the right of soil is founded, there is none superior to that of immemorial occupancy. This supreme right of the red men to the country they inhabited was founded in nature. It was to the aborigines of America, the free and bounteous gift of Heaven. Europeans declared this tenure of no validity; for the dark superstition of the times, and the passions of avarice and conquest, represented the all-just and merciful Deity as the partial God of Christians. The Spaniards were the first to inculcate this monstrous doctrine; and, under the authority of their king, and the sanction of the Pope, instituted it as their measure of right, in robbing from the aboriginal nations the richest countries of the continent, and the magnificent islands of Cuba, Hayti, Jamaica, and Porto Rico. Queen Elizabeth and King James denied the papal authority, but the same spirit of avarice, and ambition, made them adopt, without scruple, the subterfuge of Christian over heathen right to the countries discovered by their servants.

The aboriginal tribes, however numerous, were at first easily subdued or betrayed by Europeans. Being ignorant of the use of fire-arms, and of scientific warfare, they looked upon their invaders not as men, but as supernatural, invulnerable spirits, sent forth by the gods; nor did they fully believe that white men were mortals until they became masters of the red nations and of the lands in which their fathers lay entombed. Columbus, on his first voyage, opened a friendly intercourse with the natives of San Salvador, Hayti, and Cuba; and that great man was alone guiltless of the atrocities and cruelties towards the aborigines which were exercised by the succeeding Spanish governors and adventurers.

We have, in another work, endeavoured to exhibit the progress of the Western Indies, or America, since the discovery by Columbus. We will, in the following chapters, endeavour to describe, and state, the revolution caused in the form and course of Oriental commerce, and its statistical progress, since the period when Vasco de Gama made the first voyage round the Cape of Good Hope to India.

## CHAPTER II.

## COURSE OF EUROPEAN AND ORIENTAL TRADE AT THE PERIOD OF THE FIRST VOYAGE BY SEA TO INDIA—PROGRESS OF THE PORTUGUESE DISCOVERY, AND TRADE WITH THE INDIES.

THE Genoese and Venetians acquired almost exclusive commercial privileges from the sovereigns of Constantinople, for a long time previous to, and until the downfall of the Eastern Empire. The European trade by the Euxine and Caspian seas, and by the caravans with India, had centered at Constantinople, which, with Alexandria, became the mart for distributing the rich products of the East over Europe. The Turks destroyed the commercial entrepôt of Constantinople, in which the Genoese had the most ample privileges. After that expulsion, the Venetian power retained, for more than half a century, the unrivalled monopoly of the remaining great emporium of Alexandria. But this monopoly was, in the early part of the sixteenth century, transferred, not only from Alexandria to other entrepôts, but from the Venetians to a previously unimportant nation.

The progress of navigation round the coasts of Africa, which was commenced by the Portuguese, extended, in 1484, so far, that Diego Cam discovered Congo, and, it is said, brought to Portugal "an account of a Christian king who reigned in Ethiopia, which induced King John II. of Portugal to send trusty persons to gather intelligence;" but they returned without performing such service.

In 1487, two Portuguese travellers, Pedro de Covillam and Alonzo de Payva, who spoke Arabic, left Portugal for Alexandria and Cairo, as merchants; they proceeded from Cairo, with a caravan of Moors, to Tor, on the Red Sea, where they were informed of the trade to Calicut. They sailed together to Aden, where they separated. Covillam went in a Moorish ship to Cananore, and from thence to Goa. He was the first Portuguese that ever was in the Indian seas. From thence he passed to Sofala, on the east coast of Africa, to visit the gold mines, where he gained intelligence of Madagascar, called by the Moors "the Island of the Moon." From Sofala he went back to Aden, and thence to Egypt, where he learned that Payva, who had parted with him for Ethiopia, was dead. He then went again to Tor, thence to Aden, where, hearing of the fame of the city of Ormus, he sailed thither, and having observed what was most remarkable, he returned to the Red Sea. He then went to the court of the King of Abyssinia, where he was detained a prisoner till 1520, when he was released, and returned to Europe.

In 1493, Bartholomew Diaz was employed by the King of Portugal to proceed along the south coast of Africa, until he reached a high cape, which he doubled, and sailed some way to the east of it. He named the promontory the "Cabo Tormentoso," from the boisterous weather he experienced. On his return to Portugal, the king changed its name to "Cabo Bona Esperanza," or the Cape of Good Hope, which name it has retained.

In 1497, the account of Diaz, with the despatches from India transmitted by Covillam, occasioned an expedition to be equipped, consisting of four ships under Vasco de Gama. He sailed from Lisbon, on Friday, July 8th, 1497, rounded the Cape of Good Hope, November 20th; and having proceeded along the coast as far as the River Cuama, they repaired their ships, and sailed on the 22nd of January, 1498. On the 1st of March they discovered Mosambique, where they narrowly escaped being cut off by the Moors. On the 7th of April they arrived at Mombas, and on the 13th at Melinda; they were kindly received at the latter, where they obtained a pilot for the Indies. On the 20th of May, 1498, they arrived at Calicut, and met with a favourable reception; but the Moors, who considered their trade menaced by rivals, persuaded the chief of Calicut, to plan the destruction of the new adventurers. De Gama, having been informed of this treachery, is said to have hastened on board his ship, and to have written a letter to the king, complaining of his breach of faith; and that the king returned a courteous answer, blaming his ministers and the Mahometan Moors; and that he then wrote a letter to the King of Portugal, by which he consented that the Portuguese should trade freely with the town and country of Calicut. De Gama then proceeded to Anjediva, where he repaired his ships, and then sailed homewards. On the 20th of March, 1499, he doubled the Cape of Good Hope, and in September following arrived safe at Lisbon, after a most successful voyage of two years and ten months.

On the 9th of March, 1500, a second Portuguese fleet, of thirteen ships, sailed from the Tagus for India, under the command of Cabral, who discovered the coast of Brazil April 24th. During very tempestuous weather off the Cape of Good Hope, several of the ships were lost. In one of them was Bartholomew Diaz, who first sailed round the Cape. Cabral visited Mosambique, Quiloa, and Melinda, and arrived at Calicut September 13th. The king sent for Cabral, on his arrival on shore, and received him courteously, granting him permission to erect a factory. Cabral, afterwards, either believing or fearing that the intentions of the king, or the samorin, as he was called, were treacherous, commenced hostilities by seizing the samorin's ships; upon which the inhabitants attacked the factory, forced the gates, pillaged and burnt the factory, and of sixty-six people who were in it, killed fifty; the remaining sixteen escaped on board their ships. The Portuguese then burnt ten vessels richly laden in the port, made slaves of their crews, and battered the town with heavy artillery. Cabral then sailed

to Cochin, off which place he arrived on December the 20th, 1500, concluded a treaty with the king, established a factory, obtained cargoes for his ships, and on the 10th of January, 1501, sailed for Europe, where he arrived July 31st, having on board ambassadors from Cochin, Quilon, and Cananore. Of the thirteen ships which sailed under Cabral six only returned, the others having been lost during the voyage. Before his return to Europe, Cabral established factories at Melinda, Mombas, and Querimba, and compelled several of the princes on the east coast of Africa to acknowledge themselves tributary to the Portuguese.

In 1502, Vasco de Gama sailed from the Tagus, with a fleet of twenty ships, a second time for India. In March following he reached Sofala; and obtained leave to settle a factory. He then sailed for Mosambique, where he also obtained permission to build a factory. On July 12th he reached Quiloa, whose prince acknowledged himself tributary to Portugal. He then proceeded to Cananore, concluded a treaty of commerce, loaded some of his ships, and then departed for Calicut, which he cannonaded, destroying the palace and many of the houses. He captured several ships in the roads with rich cargoes; he then returned to Cananore, from whence he sailed for Europe, December 20th, 1503; and arrived at Lisbon, September 1st, 1504.

In 1503, a fleet from Portugal, under Albuquerque, visited Socotra, Guardafui, and Muria Bay. At Cochin he built a fort, and he established a factory at Quilon. Saldanha Bay was this year first visited by the Portuguese, and Mombas, Zanzibar, and Brava, on the east coast of Africa, became tributary to them.

In 1505, Calicut was a third time bombarded by the Portuguese, who burnt Cranganore, and captured many richly-laden vessels belonging to the Moors. These expeditions were of a character little superior to those of pirates.

The Mahometan Moors and Arabs were, at this period, the chief Oriental merchants and navigators. They had three marts from whence they carried on a great trade with the most distant parts of India. First, Aden, at the mouth of and constituting the Gibraltar of the Red Sea; Ormus, in the Persian Gulf; and Malacca, within the straits of the same name. The Portuguese in a short time resolved to become possessed of these marts, by sending out large fleets with numerous land forces. Events were taken advantage of with this view. The King of Quiloa refusing to pay tribute, the Portuguese took and plundered the town, and built a strong fort, leaving a garrison of 500 men; they were afterwards driven out by the Arabs.

On the 25th of March, 1507, a fleet of twenty-two ships sailed from Lisbon, under Francis Almeyda, upon whom the King of Portugal conferred the title of viceroy and governor-general of the Indies. He arrived at Mombas on August the 8th, where his boats being fired upon, he battered the forts, took the city by storm, and made slaves of the inhabitants. From thence he proceeded to Anjediva,



and built a fort. He then sailed to Onore, where being ill-received, he burnt the town, and the shipping that were in the harbour. He then proceeded to Cananore, where he likewise built a fort.

At the same time, the Portuguese built a fort at Sofala, surveyed the Maldivé Islands, and sailing round Cape Cormorin discovered the Island of Ceylon.

In 1507, Muskat, or Muscate, was reduced by the Portuguese, who committed great ravages on the towns upon the coast of Africa, plundering and burning all places where the chiefs refused to become tributary. The fleet under Albuquerque made also an unsuccessful attempt upon Ormus. Malacca was first visited by the Portuguese in this year.

On the 6th of March, 1508, a fleet in two divisions, under Tristan d'Acunha and Alphonso Albuquerque, sailed from Lisbon. The former discovered the islands which bear his name. On their passage to India they visited Brava, which, being in rebellion against the Portuguese, was plundered and burnt, and great cruelties were inflicted upon the inhabitants. Socotra was also taken.

In 1509, the Portuguese made an unsuccessful assault upon Diu; the Moorish ships in the harbour were destroyed. The city of Calicut was taken, plundered, and burnt by the Portuguese. The Island of Sumatra was discovered by them.

In 1510, the city of Goa surrendered to the Viceroy Albuquerque, who made his public entry into it on February the 17th; but it was soon after retaken by the inhabitants of the country; but, on November 22nd, it was again assaulted by the Portuguese, who put the whole garrison to the sword. Several forts were then built, and Goa then became the capital of the Portuguese East Indies.

The chief of Zanzibar neglecting to pay the stipulated tribute, the place was plundered and destroyed by the Portuguese.

On the 2nd of May, 1511, Albuquerque sailed from Goa for Malacca, where he arrived on the 1st of July. On the 24th, he attacked the town, and after an obstinate resistance, it was taken by storm, and plundered. The Portuguese then visited Siam, where they were kindly received.

In 1512, Albuquerque sent three ships to the Spice Islands. They visited Palembang, on Sumatra; the islands of Ternate, Bourro, Amboyna, and Banda, where they obtained great quantities of spices. Surat was plundered and destroyed this year by the Portuguese.

In 1513, Albuquerque, with a large fleet and army, made an unsuccessful attempt upon Aden, the strong hold of the Moors; he then sailed up the Red Sea. He was the first European who had entered this great gulf. He wintered at the island of Camaran, and then returned to India.

On the 20th of February, 1514, Albuquerque sailed for Ormus, where he arrived on the 26th of March. This mart surrendered to him, and he built a fort in the place. He then returned to India, and died near the bar at Goa, December 16, 1515.

In 1516, the successor of Albuquerque, Soarez, fitted out a considerable fleet for the Red Sea. On his way thither he stopped at Aden. The inhabitants being apprehensive of an attack, sent deputies to offer their submission. The Portuguese, relying on their professions, neglected the erection of defences to secure the place, of which the natives took advantage, and in a short time put themselves into such a posture as to defy any of the Portuguese to obtain possession. An unsuccessful attempt was made upon Judda; but Zeyla was taken and burnt by the Portuguese.

In 1517, the Portuguese, under Soarez, proceeded to Columbo, in Ceylon, where the king finally agreed to become tributary to them, and to pay annually 1200 quintals of cinnamon. He also ceded to them Point de Galle. In this year Ferdinand Andrada arrived and opened a trade at Canton, and returned with a valuable cargo to Molucca. The Portuguese this year burnt the town of Barbora.

In 1519, the Spaniards laid claim to Banda and the Malacca Islands, as falling within the line laid down by the Pope in 1493. The Emperor Charles V. employed Ferdinand Magellan to explore them by a new route westward, through the straits which bear his name. In his way he discovered the Philippine Islands, where he lost his life in a skirmish with the natives. The ships reached Tidore, and returned home by the Cape of Good Hope. This was the first voyage made round the world. The Spaniards made many unsuccessful attempts to obtain possession of the Moluccas; at length the King of Portugal lent the emperor, his brother-in-law, 350,000 ducats, on condition of his not being disturbed therein till the money was repaid. Spain neither repaid the money, nor renewed the claim.

In 1520, the islands of Bahreen in the Persian Gulf, and Catif, were subjected to the Portuguese.

In 1521, a fleet was sent against Diu, but finding it strongly fortified, the attack was abandoned. This year the Portuguese built a fort at Ternate, and the Spaniards obtained possession of Tidore.

A trade with China having been established by Andrada, his brother Simon this year obtained leave to proceed thither with five ships; but, in consequence of the misconduct, alleged or real, of the Portuguese, the Chinese massacred the greater number of them, the survivors escaped to Malacca.

De Witt, in his "Interest of Holland," says, the spice trade at this time yielded the King of Portugal above 200,000 ducats yearly; he also observes that when the spice trade centered in Calicut, the great staple of India, and was carried to Bussorah and Egypt, and from thence to Cairo by caravans, and shipped for Europe, the sultans of Syria and Egypt, through whose dominions they passed, derived an annual revenue of 80,000 ducats in customs.

The Venetians having enjoyed the whole commerce in spices, till deprived of it by the Portuguese, proposed to the court of Lisbon to buy all the spice annually imported (over and above what that kingdom itself might consume) at a certain fixed price : the proposal was rejected.

The Portuguese attacked Acheen in Sumatra, but were repulsed with great loss; the Sumatrans then became inveterate enemies to their assailants, and invariably inflicted shocking cruelties upon such Portuguese as fell into their hands.

In 1525, the fort built by the Portuguese at Calicut was attacked by the natives, and the former abandoned the place after having demolished the fortifications.

In the year 1526, the Portuguese discovered the island of Celebes, and plundered and destroyed Dofar on the coast of Arabia, and Massuah on the coast of Abyssinia.

In 1527, Borneo was discovered by the Portuguese, who also plundered and burnt Mangalore, Porca, and Chitwa, on the Malabar coast; and took Tidore from the Spaniards.

In 1529, the towns of Bassein and Tannah were subjected to the Portuguese.

In 1530, a Portuguese fleet proceeded up the river Taptee, burnt Surat, and several villages. About this time Dumaum was taken, and a treaty concluded with the King of Cambay upon terms favourable to the Portuguese, who built a fort at Diu, but the natives expelled them from the island of Ternate.

In 1531 and the following year, the Portuguese destroyed Gogo, Pate, Mangarole, and most of the other towns on the coast of Guzzerat.

In 1532, Aden rendered tribute to the Portuguese.

In 1534, the King of Cambay ceded Bassein and its dependencies in perpetuity to the Portuguese.

In 1537, the King of Cambay, repenting of his grant to the Portuguese to build a fort at Diu, made an unsuccessful attempt to dislodge them, in which he lost his life, and the Portuguese obtained entire possession of the island. Malacca was twice attacked by the forces of the King of Acheen, but was repulsed with considerable loss. The island Magindanao discovered.

In 1538, the Arabs sent a fleet from Suez, and made an attempt upon Diu, but were repulsed with great slaughter. On their return to the Red Sea, they expelled the Portuguese from Aden.

About the year 1540, the Portuguese first traded to Patany, Cambodia, and Cochin China.

In 1542, the coast of Japan was discovered by three Portuguese, who were driven thither in a junk, bound from Siam to China. They were received hospitably by the Japanese.

In 1545, the King of Cambay attempted unsuccessfully to obtain possession of Diu, and the Portuguese destroyed Gogo, and many other places on the sea-coast of his dominions. Delagoa Bay was visited by the Portuguese.

In 1555 the Portuguese plundered Tatta, and put 8000 of the inhabitants to the sword.

The western powers of India formed a league in 1567 against the Portuguese. The King of Acheen acceded to it, and besieged them in Malacca with a fleet, and with 15,000 men and 200 pieces of artillery; but after prodigious efforts of valour, the Portuguese resisted all assaults, and retained the place. This was one of the most desperate sieges which the Portuguese repelled in India, their whole force not exceeding 1500 men, of whom only 200 were Europeans.

The successes of the Portuguese in various parts of the world, gained them, during this and the following three or four years, further high naval and military reputation; their fleets covered the sea, and their settlements were spread along the eastern and western coasts of Africa. From the Red Sea to China and Japan, they were sole masters of the European trade of the east; and in America, the coasts of Brazil, were under their dominion.

In 1578, the King of Acheen having made several attempts against Malacca, invested it with a fleet of 300 vessels, 80 of which were junks of 400 tons each. After a siege of three months, and a loss of 10,000 men, he returned.

The crown of Portugal was annexed to that of Spain in 1580, from which period the Portuguese interests in India were neglected by the united crowns. At this period the Portuguese possessed the following places:

Sofala, Mosambique, and Mombas, on the East coast of Africa, Muscat in Arabia, the Island of Ormus, and Bussorah in the Persian Gulf; Diu, on the coast of Guzerat; a fortified factory at Dumaun, the town and castle of Choul, and a factory at Dabul; the city of Bassein, the island of North Salsette, and the town of Tannah; the island of Bombay; the town and fort of Goa, which was the capital of their possessions; a factory at Onore, at Barcelore, at Mangalore, at Cannanore, and the town of Calicut; a factory at Cranganore, the port of Cochin, and a factory at Quilon. They had also established themselves in several parts of Ceylon. On the Coromandel coast they had stations at Negapatam, St. Thomé, and Mausulipatam, and had established commercial stations in the province of Bengal. They had also factories, or liberty of trade, at Pegu and Martaban, a station at Junk-Ceylon, and had taken possession of, and fortified Malacca; but they do not appear to have had any establishments of consequence on the islands of Sumatra or Java. All these places were controlled by the supreme government of Goa, where the viceroy presided over all civil and military, and the archbishop over ecclesiastical affairs.

The crown of Portugal derived from these settlements, during about fifty

years, a nett annual revenue, estimated at about 250,000*l.*, after paying the salary of the viceroy (about 4000*l.* a year), together with that of the subordinate governors, and the whole expense of the civil, military, and ecclesiastical establishments. This revenue was derived from the duties levied on all goods imported and exported at the different places that have been enumerated, from the tribute paid by some of the small states on the coast of Malabar, for the protection afforded them; and from the sale of those vessels that were captured, when found trading in the Indian seas, without a licence from the viceroy.

With respect to the trade carried on between Portugal and India, there are no data to form a correct estimate of its profits; but from the quantity of goods imported from Asia and Africa annually to Lisbon, and the value of those goods in India, and the prices at which they sold in Europe, the profit was estimated at 150,000*l.* per annum. Portuguese writers state, that a fleet of twenty ships sailed regularly every year from Goa to Lisbon, laden with the products and manufactures of India and China. Indian goods then yielded in Europe a profit of about 30 per cent. The private fortunes made by individuals were enormous. In about fifty years some of the viceroys returned to Portugal with 300,000*l.*, several of the governors and generals with 100,000*l.*, and many subordinate civil and military officers with from 20,000*l.* to 50,000*l.* The ecclesiastics realised fortunes from the fees they were authorised to take, and from plundering the villages, in order to compel the inhabitants to embrace the Romish faith.

About the year 1586, a pirate, who committed great ravages upon the coasts of China, obtained possession of the island of Macao. He then blockaded Canton and besieged the city. The Portuguese assisted the Chinese, and drove the pirates out of Macao, by which means the Portuguese obtained a grant from the emperor to make a settlement at Macao, where they built and fortified a town, which they still hold. Soon after this period the English trade commenced with the East. Before noticing the further details of the Portuguese trade, or of the Dutch, French, or other commercial adventures east of the Cape of Good Hope, we will endeavour to give an account of the rise and progress of the British trade with India.

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### CHAPTER III.

#### RISE AND PROGRESS OF THE BRITISH TRADE, NAVIGATION, AND POWER IN THE EAST INDIES.

THE first attempts of England to open a maritime intercourse with India was not by a voyage round the Cape of Good Hope, but by an unsuccessful attempt

made by Forbisher to discover a passage round the north-west of America, in 1576. In the following year, Drake sailed on his voyage round the world. He passed through the Straits of Magellan, traversed the Pacific coasts, plundered several Spanish settlements, crossed the Pacific, touched at the Moluccas, entered into a treaty with the chief, and brought, in 1580, a quantity of spices to England.

In 1583, three English merchants, Fitch, Newberry, and Leedes, travelled overland to India, provided with letters to the King of Cambay, the Emperor of China, &c. They proceeded to Tripoli, in Syria, thence to Bagdad, and down the Tigris and Persian Gulf to Ormus, where they embarked for Goa. They then proceeded to Agra, where Leedes entered into the service of the Great Mogul. Newberry died in India; and Fitch proceeded to Ceylon, Bengal, Pegu, Siam, Malacca, and many other parts of the East Indies, in all of which places they found the Portuguese had formed settlements or trading ports. They were in general received kindly by the natives of the various countries they visited, but thwarted by the Portuguese.

In 1586, Cavendish sailed from Plymouth, the 21st of July, arrived at the Cape de Verd Islands in September, 1586, and passed through the Straits of Magellan in January, 1587. He followed the Pacific coast to the northward, and traversed the ocean to the Ladrones, where he arrived on the 3rd of January, 1588, and by the 6th of March passed the Straits of Sunda, and arrived, by the way of the Cape of Good Hope, at Plymouth on the 9th of September, 1588. This was the second voyage round the world performed by the English.

In 1587, Sir Francis Drake captured, near the Azores, a Portuguese ship from the East Indies, and brought her to England, with papers which afforded very ample information relative to the Oriental trade of the Portuguese. Camden attributes to these papers the first idea of commerce from England to India.

In 1591, the voyages of Drake and Cavendish were fitted out more for annoying and plundering the Spaniards than for commerce. But the information obtained in consequence, and from those who had visited India by overland routes, induced some merchants of London to fit out, and send direct by the way of the Cape of Good Hope, in defiance of the Portuguese pretensions to the exclusive right to the navigation by that route, three ships, the *Penelope*, the *Merchant Royal*, and the *Edward Bonaventure*, under the command of George Raymond and James Lancaster. The avowed object of this expedition was to establish a commercial intercourse between England and India, but the profits of privateering were, however, kept in view, and before reaching the Cape several Portuguese ships were captured. The consequent loss of time delayed their reaching the Cape,—they encountered the most inclement season, and the crews were so sickly, that the *Merchant Royal* was sent back. The other ships soon after parted company in a storm; and the

*Penelope* with Raymond was never heard of. Lancaster arrived at Sumatra ; but owing to the sickly state of his crew did not reach the Moluccas. On his return home, being short of provisions, he sailed to the West Indies, where he, with many of his crew, landed upon an uninhabited island, in order to procure food. While on shore the remainder of his crew sailed away with the ship. He was some time after rescued and brought home, but not before most of his people had perished from want of food.

In 1592, some English privateers captured a large Portuguese ship, called the *Madre de Dios*,\* of 1600 tons' burden, and brought her into Dartmouth ; this was the largest ship ever seen in England. The cargo consisted of spices, calicoes, silks, gold, pearls, drugs, porcelaine, &c., valued moderately at 150,000*l.* ; and this immensely rich prize excited the most rapacious spirit of enterprise, but little was effected until 1596, when Sir Robert Dudley and others fitted out three ships, with the intention of trading to China. Wood, the commander, had letters from Queen Elizabeth to the Emperor of China. This expedition was fatally disastrous : no one ever returned.

The origin of the British trade to India is attributed by most writers to Queen Elizabeth. She, no doubt, countenanced the earliest enterprises ; but, allowing that princess all just merit, we cannot follow those courtly adulators at the expense of truth : for the trade from England to India owed its origin to the general progress of commercial enterprise and to necessity.

In 1599, Queen Elizabeth appointed Sir John Mildenhall as her minister to travel overland, by the route of Constantinople, to the Great Mogul. He arrived at the court of that potentate, and applied for trading privileges to an English Company. He was opposed by the Portuguese at that court : but he finally succeeded to a partial extent. Individual enterprise, in regard to the risk of undertaking uncertain adventures, was paralysed by the disastrous fate of Raymond's expedition. The Dutch had, however, opened a successful trade to India. "At this juncture England," says Methuen, "not being able to get supplied with Eastern commodities from Lisbon, on account of the war, could only obtain them through the medium of the Dutch, or her own Turkey Company, by way of the Levant. The Dutch, taking advantage of this circumstance, raised the pepper upon us, from about three shillings to the extravagant rate of six and eight shillings per pound. Aggrieved by this imposition, the merchants of London conceived an idea of putting in for a share of this trade. A meeting was accordingly called on the 22nd of September, 1599, at Founders' Hall, at which the Lord Mayor and most

\* The ship was 165 feet long, from the beak head to the stern ; 46 feet 10 inches broad on the second close deck, whereof she had three. She drew 31 feet water on leaving Cochin, but not above 26 feet on her arrival at Dartmouth, September 7, 1592. She carried in height seven several stories, one main orlop, three close decks, one fore-castle, and a spar deck, of two floors or pieces ; the length of her keel was 100 feet, her mainmast 121 feet, and her main-yard 106 feet long. By this perfect commensuration of the parts appears the hugeness of the whole, far beyond the mould of the biggest shipping in England, either for war or commerce.—*Milburn.*

of the Aldermen and principal merchants of the city, to the number of 101, attended, and agreed to form an association, for the purpose of establishing a commercial intercourse with India direct. The sum raised for that purpose was 30,133*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*"

Managers, or committee-men, were soon after appointed to conduct the adventure, and a petition presented to the Lords of the Privy Council, set forth, "that, stimulated by the success which has attended the voyage to the East Indies by the Dutch, and finding the Dutch are projecting another voyage, for which they have bought ships in England; the merchants, having the same regard to the welfare of this kingdom that the Dutch have to their commonwealth, have resolved upon making a voyage of adventure, and for this purpose entreat her Majesty will grant them letters patent of incorporation, succession, &c.; for that the trade, being so far remote from hence, cannot be managed but by a joint and united stock." On the 4th of October, the subscribers were informed that the Lords of the Privy Council were pleased to favour the enterprise. On the 16th they reported that her Majesty had expressed her gracious approbation of the voyage, as also that the Lords of the Council desired some of the principal adventurers would attend them to receive orders for their further proceedings.

Queen Elizabeth, however, stopped at this stage of the proceedings, on account of the attempt then made on the part of Spain to negotiate a peace with England. Commissioners from Madrid had arrived in London for that purpose, and as it was known that Spain would insist upon excluding England from the trade to India, it was judged advisable to petition the Lords of the Council, "soliciting their lordships' warrant, that the voyage might be proceeded upon without any hindrance, notwithstanding the treaty, and that by reason thereof, they should not be staid when the shipping was prepared." In reply, "their lordships declined granting such warrant, as deeming it more beneficial for the general state of merchandise to entertain a peace, than that the same should be hindered by the standing with the Spanish Commissioners for the maintenance of this trade, and thereby forego the opportunity of concluding the peace." The committee of management then, "fearing lest, after they were drawn into a charge, they should be required to desist from the voyage, were determined to give up the concern." The negotiation for peace with Spain was soon after entirely broken off, and in 1600, the merchants of London applied to the Queen for a charter, to undertake a trade to the East Indies. On the 31st of December, 1600, their request was granted, and an East India Company erected under the title of "The Governor and Company of Merchants of London trading to the East Indies," under a charter constituting them a body corporate, with a common seal. This company consisted of George, Earl of Cumberland, and 215 knights, aldermen, and merchants.



The management of the Company was placed under a governor and twenty-four committee-men, to be annually chosen in July in each year, who were to have the direction of voyages, provision of shipping, and sale of merchandise.

The members of the Company, their sons of the age of twenty-one years, and their apprentices, factors, and servants, were empowered to carry on trade to all countries east of the Cape of Good Hope to the Straits of Magellan, for fifteen years from Christmas, 1600, on the following terms, *viz.*:—"Freely to traffic and use the trade of merchandise by sea, in and by such ways and passages already discovered, or hereafter to be found out or discovered, as they should esteem and take to be fittest, into and from the East Indies, into the countries and ports of Asia and Africa; and into and from all the islands, ports, havens, cities, creeks, rivers, and places of Asia, Africa, and America, or any of them beyond the Cape of Good Hope to the Straits of Magellan, where any trade or traffic may be used to and from every of them, in such order, manner, form, liberty, and condition as they themselves should from time to time agree upon."

They were also empowered to make bye-laws, to inflict punishments, provided such punishments accorded with the laws of England.

To export goods free of duty for four years; and afterwards the duty on all exports which should miscarry, to be deducted from future goods when shipped.

For the duties on imported goods they were allowed six months' credit for half, and twelve months for the payment of the remainder, with free re-exportation for thirteen months.

They were also permitted to export to the amount of 30,000*l.* in foreign coin or bullion, provided that 6,000*l.* were re-coined in her majesty's mint.

All other her majesty's subjects were by the charter excluded, under severe penalties, from this trade, without the assent and leave of the Company.

The charter was not to extend to any place in the actual possession of any of her majesty's allies.

The Company were obliged to return, six months after the completion of a voyage, the same quantity of silver, gold, or foreign coin as they had exported, the first voyage excepted.

It was likewise provided, that "if within the space limited by the charter, this monopoly should appear in any respect detrimental to the public, it should then, upon two years' warning under the privy seal, become null and void. But if experience proved this new corporation was for the weal and benefit of the nation, in this case her majesty passed her royal word, not only to renew their charter, but to add such other clauses and graces as should appear most conducive to the interest of the commerce, the undertakers, and the kingdom in general, the true end of all public enterprises."

In virtue of this charter, the merchants began to raise, by subscription, a joint stock for the purpose of carrying out its object, which became so popular, that 72,000*l.* were soon paid into the treasurer's hands.

The Company then purchased four ships, the largest, the *Susan*, for 1,600*l.*, and the owners agreed to give 800*l.* for her after her return from the first voyage. The *Malice Scourge*, afterwards named the *Dragon*, of 600 tons, with all her stores, was bought of the Earl of Cumberland for 3,700*l.*; and they came to a resolution "not to employ any gentlemen in any place of charge." The allowances granted to the commanders were, 100*l.* wages, and 200*l.* on credit for each adventure; and as an incitement to activity and zeal in the service, if, on their return, the profit yielded 2 for 1, they were to be allowed 500*l.*; if 3 for 1, 1,000*l.*; if 4 for 1, 1,500*l.*; and if 5 for 1, 2,000*l.* Thirty-six factors, or supercargoes, were appointed. Three principal, or factors of the first class, were each to be allowed 100*l.* for equipment, and 200*l.* as an adventure; four factors of the second class, 50*l.* for equipment, and 100*l.* for an adventure; four of the third class were to have 30*l.* for equipment, and 50*l.* for an adventure; and four of the fourth class were to be allowed 20*l.* each for equipment, and 40*l.* for an adventure. They were to give security for their fidelity, and that they would abstain from all private trade; the principal factors to the extent of 500*l.* each, and the others in proportion.—*Milburn.*

A fleet of five ships, the *Dragon* of 600 tons, the *Hector* of 300 tons, the *Ascension* of 260 tons, the *Susan* of 240 tons, and a tender, under the command of Captain James Lancaster, was equipped and manned, the cargoes of which were composed of bullion, 28,742*l.*; and goods, consisting of iron, tin wrought and unwrought, lead, eighty pieces of broad-cloths of all colours, eighty pieces of Devonshire kerseys, 100 pieces of Norwich stuffs, with smaller articles intended as presents, amounting to 6,860*l.* They were furnished with letters and presents from the queen to the kings of Acheen and Bantam. The fleet sailed from England the 13th of February, 1601, and arrived at Acheen the 5th of June, 1602, where they were received with every mark of distinction; they formed a treaty, and left factors, but did not obtain a sufficiency of pepper to load their ships. From thence they sailed to Bantam, and were graciously received. So successful in every respect was this fleet, that it excited the jealousy of the Portuguese, who soon began to do the English all the mischief in their power. Having settled factors at Bantam, Lancaster set sail for England, and arrived, after a prosperous voyage, in the Downs on the 11th of September, 1603. On their passage home, they took possession of the Island of St. Helena.—*Milburn.*

Lancaster's expedition was successful. He made treaties with the Kings of Acheen and Bantam, left factors in those places, and procured from both supplies of pepper. He captured, in concert with a Dutch vessel, a large Portuguese carrack,

of 900 tons, richly laden with calicoes and other Eastern products. It was his misfortune to arrive in England during the reign of James I., at the time when London was ravaged by the plague. The money required for defraying the current expenses of the adventure, and of fitting out a second voyage in the ensuing season, could not be subscribed, nor could a sale of the commodities brought home by him be at the time effected; for the king interfered, and decreed that no part of the pepper which the Company had newly brought home should be disposed of, until the quantity belonging to his majesty, then lying in Leadenhall-street, "should have been uttered and sold."

About 35,000*l.* was required to defray the current expenses, such as seamen's wages, the king's duties, and other incidental charges of the Company, and the original adventurers, from necessity, resolved that each subscriber of 250*l.* to the first capital, should be required to advance a further sum of 200*l.*, in consideration of which, he should be allowed to receive pepper and spices, at given rates of valuation, to the amount of 500*l.*, to be sold at his discretion. The sum of 60,450*l.* was thus raised to pay existing demands, and to send out the same ships upon a second voyage.

In 1604 this expedition, consisting of the four ships which had performed the former voyage, sailed under the command of Sir Henry Middleton. The sum subscribed was expended as follows:—For repairs of the ships, stores, and provisions, 48,140*l.*; bullion, 11,160*l.*; merchandise, 1,142*l.* This squadron sailed the 25th of March, and arrived at Bantam on the 22nd of December; two of the ships were laden with pepper, the other two proceeded to Banda and Amboyna for nutmegs, mace, and cloves. Middleton returned to England in May, 1606, with the loss of one of his ships. The nett profit upon this and the former voyage was calculated at ninety-five per cent.

King James I., from the knowledge of this profit, granted a licence to Sir Edward Michelborne and others, to trade to "Cathay, China, Japan, Corea, and Cambaya, &c., and the isles thereto belonging, and to trade with the said countries and people, not as yet frequented and traded unto by any of our subjects or people, without interruption, any restraint, grant, or charter to the contrary notwithstanding." This licence was a direct violation of the privileges granted by Queen Elizabeth to the Company, and the origin of private traders, termed interlopers. Michelborne, on his arrival in India, instead of exploring new places of trade, as was the professed object of his voyage, committed various depredations upon the Chinese junks trading among the eastern islands; and having obtained a considerable booty, he returned to England with the plunder. His conduct disgraced the English name, and involved the Company's affairs at Bantam in difficulty.

In 1606 a new capital was subscribed amounting to 53,500*l.*, and three

ships were fitted out, the *Dragon*, Captain Keeling ; *Hector*, Captain Hawkins ; and *Consent*, Captain Middleton. The expense of repairs and equipping amounted to 28,620*l.* ; the cargo consisting of bullion, 17,600*l.*, and goods 7,280*l.*, amounted to 24,880*l.*

The *Dragon* and *Consent* sailed to Bantam, thence to the Moluccas, where the Dutch, Spaniards, and Portuguese refused them liberty of trade, on which they returned to Bantam, and procured a lading of pepper, and a small quantity of cloves. The *Hector* sailed to Surat, with powers from King James to treat with the Mogul, where Hawkins was opposed by the Portuguese and the Governor of Surat ; he consequently travelled to Agra, with the King's letters to the mogul, who gave him a grant for establishing a factory at Surat. That grant the Portuguese and the Governor of Surat induced the mogul to revoke, and to forbid the English ever to enter his ports. Hawkins arrived in England in 1613. The original cost of the above cloves brought to England from Amboyna in this fleet was 2,948*l.* 15*s.*, and the proceeds of the sale in December, 1608, were 36,287*l.*, the profits amounted to 234 per cent on the original subscription. The subscription for this voyage was raised on a new plan. In the former voyages each subscriber had a voice in the regulation of the concerns, which in all matters of importance were transacted in a general court. This had been productive of inconvenience, as the minor interest in numbers frequently prevailed over the major in value.

In the first and second voyages, out of 237 subscribers, 212 were in sums under 300*l.* ; and in the third, out of 205, 108 were under 200*l.*, and thirty-six under 100*l.* It was afterwards resolved on the third subscription that no one should subscribe less than 500*l.*, but "a modification was adopted, by which whoever subscribed 500*l.* or upwards, might take under-subscribers, who should be entitled to a share of the profits that attached to the principal subscriber, in proportion as such under-subscription shall bear to the main subscription of the person under whom they subscribed ; but that they should have no voice in the management of affairs, which should be confined only to the principal subscribers of 500*l.* and upwards."

In 1607, the fourth voyage commenced with two ships, the *Ascension* and *Union*, under the command of Sharpey. A subscription of 33,000*l.* was entered into. The expense of repairs and equipment amounted to 14,600*l.* ; the cargo consisted of 15,000*l.* in bullion, and 3,400*l.* in goods. The *Ascension* arrived at Aden the 8th of April, 1609, and obtained the grant of a free trade, but was afterwards lost off Diu. The *Union* sailed to Priaman, in Sumatra, and was laden with pepper, but on returning was lost on the coast of France.

In 1608, upon the arrival of the *Consent* from the Moluccas, belonging to the third voyage, with a cargo of spices, which the commander obtained in spite of

the Dutch, the adventurers raised an additional subscription of twenty-five per cent. on their capital, and sent out another ship, the *Expedition*, commanded by David Middleton. This was the fifth voyage, the equipment of which cost 6,000*l*. The cargo consisted of 6,000*l*. in bullion, and 1,700*l*. in goods. This ship sailed to Bantam and Banda, but the Dutch refused them permission to trade, and the ship proceeded to Pulo Way, where a cargo of nutmegs, mace, pepper, and other commodities was procured. Middleton's conduct was so judicious during this as on the former voyage, that a profit of 211 per cent was divided on the settlement of accounts.

The fifteen years' exclusive trade granted to the East India Company by Elizabeth would not expire till 1615, but the increase of interlopers induced the Company to apply to King James in 1609 for a renewal of their privileges. The king, by letters patent, dated the 31st of May, 1609, reciting the charter of Elizabeth, empowered the Company, as a body politic and corporate for ever, with perpetual succession, to make bye-laws, to possess lands, and to alienate the same, with "the whole entire and only trade and traffic to the East Indies for ever;" and "all persons were enjoined not to trade within the Company's limits, except by licences obtained from them under their common seal; and to prevent any apprehensions which the Company might entertain of licences granted to private traders being obtained from the crown, it was expressly stated that the same should not be given without the consent of the Company, explaining that, notwithstanding these privileges, if the trade should not be found profitable to the realm, such exclusive privileges were to cease and determine after three years' warning."

The maritime power of England was at the end of the sixteenth century of very feeble power. The corporation of the Trinity House reported, "that in 1588 the whole number of ships in the navy were 150, of which only forty belonged to the Crown; that there was a like number of vessels employed in trading voyages to all parts, the average burden of which was about 150 tons each. In 1602 it was represented that, within the last twelve years, the shipping and seamen of the country were decayed about one-third, owing to the wars with Spain, losses by captures, and in many private adventures and expeditions to America, Africa, &c. Sir William Monson, in his *Naval Tracts*, states that at the death of Queen Elizabeth, there were not more than four ships in the kingdom, of 400 tons each; and the ships that sailed to India in 1601, were described by him as "four of the best merchant ships in the kingdom."

The East India Company, not being able to procure proper vessels, either in England or at any foreign ports, resolved to build their own ships, on ground which they purchased at Deptford: where they formed a dockyard, with store-houses and other buildings, erected at a very great expense, and in 1609 they

launched from that yard, says Sir William Monson, "the goodliest and greatest ship that was ever framed in this kingdom, and from this beginning may be dated the *increase of great ships in England.*"

King James I. honoured the launch with his presence, accompanied by his son (afterwards Charles I.), the principal officers of state, and numbers of the nobility. His Majesty named her the *Trade's Increase*. After the launch, the King and nobility partook of a sumptuous banquet, provided at the Company's expense, and "as a specimen of eastern magnificence, all the tables were covered with services of China-ware."

In 1610, a capital of 80,163*l.* was subscribed by the Company, and the *Trade's Increase*, the *Pepper Corn*, and *Darling*, departed on a sixth voyage, under the command of Sir Henry Middleton. British commodities, particularly woollens and metals, formed the chief articles of their cargoes, in order to be disposed of in the Red Sea; and it was calculated that calicoes and Indian articles procurable from the mogul's subjects who traded thither, might be carried to Bantam, the Moluccas, &c., to be disposed of in exchange for spices and drugs. On arriving at Mocha with his squadron, and landing his goods, they were seized, and Middleton and several of his people were arrested and sent to prison, where they were detained several months. He at length with his companions escaped and reached his ships. Sir Henry, by threatening to use force, obtained indemnity for his losses. He sailed to Surat, where his landing was opposed by the Portuguese, and effected only by force, but he was permitted to trade. He then returned to the Red Sea, seized several of the mogul's ships, and demanded and obtained for their release a sum equivalent to the losses he had sustained by the impediments to his trading. He then sailed to Ticoo, in Sumatra, where, and at Bantam, he obtained cargoes of pepper for two of his ships; had to repair the damage which the *Trade's Increase* had sustained by running on a rock; and in careening this ship in Bantam roads, she over-set and was lost. Sir Henry soon after died, it is said, of grief. The adventurers finally divided the capital subscribed, with 121*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* per cent profit.

The seventh voyage from England to India was undertaken by one ship only, the *Globe*, commanded by Hippon, with two merchants on board, who had quitted the Dutch service. The object of this voyage was to open a trade on the coast of Coromandel for calicoes, partly for sale in the Eastern islands, and also experimentally in England. They sailed from the Downs on the 5th of February, 1610, and arrived safely on the Coromandel coast; but at Pulicat the Dutch, who were settled there, had the grant of an exclusive trade. At Pettapole, Hippon traded and left factors. At Mausulipatam they also traded, paying four per cent duty of customs; the governor at first exacted twelve per cent. From thence he sailed to Patany, where he was allowed a free trade. He also settled a factory at Siam,

and returned to Mausulipatam the 16th of December, 1613. In 1614 the King of Narsinga invited him to settle a factory ; but, he dying before they left the place, the governor, who had obtained goods of them, refused payment. Hippon in consequence seized his son, and carried him on board his ship ; the governor then paid the debt, and obtained his son's release. He returned to Bantam, where they loaded a cargo, and returned to England.

The profit on this voyage amounted to 218 per cent on the 15,364*l.* subscribed.

The value of the exports from England by the Company amounted in the years 1601 to 1610, inclusive, to, in merchandise, 51,673*l.*, in bullion 119,022*l.*, total 170,695*l.* The value of the imports are not ascertained, for the Company made their dividends occasionally in goods in imitation of the Dutch. The amount has been estimated by Milburn at near 1,000,000*l.* per annum. The amount of the customs duties paid in England during the same period on the company's imports, was 97,950*l.*, or on an average 9795*l.* per annum.

In 1611, three ships, as a distinct adventure, the *Clove*, the *Hector*, and *Thomas*, under Captain Saris, sailed from England in April, 1611. This was the eighth voyage, and the ships arrived safely at Mocha ; they were about to trade, when Sir Henry Middleton, on his return from Surat, and Captain Saris, in order to prevent collisions of interests, agreed to act in concert. They prevented accordingly the Moorish ships from entering Mocha, and bartered with them for their commodities in exchange for European goods. They then sailed for Bantam, where two of the ships took in pepper and spices, and Saris, in the *Clove*, proceeded to open a trade with Japan. In his way he touched at the Moluccas, and would have obtained cloves from the natives, but the Dutch would not suffer him to trade. At Japan, Saris met with a friendly reception, and obtained permission to trade. He afterwards returned to Bantam, and took in a cargo for Europe. The capital subscribed for this eighth voyage was 55,947*l.*, and it yielded a profit of 211 per cent.

In 1612 a ninth voyage was undertaken in a single ship, which sailed for Bantam, and from thence to the coast of Coromandel. The capital subscribed was 19,164*l.*, and the profit 160 per cent.

The tenth voyage was accomplished by two ships, the *Dragon* and *Hoseander*, under Captain Thomas Best. His instructions were " to quiet the mind of the Mogul, in respect to the proceedings of Sir Henry Middleton, in laying the ships of his subjects under contribution in the Red Sea." Captain Best accomplished his object, and entered into a treaty of amity and commerce with the Mogul, and procured a firman or licence, allowing the English nation permission to trade, on paying 3½ per cent customs, and the privilege of having an ambassador at Agra, &c. The Portuguese determined to prevent the English from trading in the Mogul's dominions ; and with their naval force of four galleons and twenty-six frigates,

attacked the English ships. The Portuguese fought well, but by the bravery of Captain Best and his people, after four several engagements, the Portuguese were defeated with great loss, to the joy of the Moors, who believed them until then to be invincible. From Surat, Best proceeded to Acheen, where he obtained a confirmation of the privileges granted to Lancaster on the first voyage. He afterwards visited various places in Sumatra, and sailed to Bantam, for a cargo of pepper, with which he returned to England. The capital subscribed for this voyage amounted to 46,092*l.*, which yielded a profit of 148 per cent.

The eleventh voyage was performed in a single ship, which was sent out to bring home the remains of the adventurers who had subscribed to the third and fifth voyage. The amount subscribed was 10,669*l.*, and the voyage being made direct out and home in twenty months, the profit amounted to 320 per cent.

The twelfth and last voyage of those conducted as separate adventures, was accomplished by one ship the *Expedition*, Captain Newport. Sir Robert Shirley, as the king's ambassador to Persia, sailed in this ship. He was to have been landed at Guadel, and thence to proceed by land to Ispahan; but the natives of Guadel having planned the plundering and murdering him and his suite, the ship proceeded to Diu. The Governor of Diu would have admitted the English to trade, but was prevented by the Portuguese; a conditional agreement was, however, made to admit the English in another year, on which they proceeded to Ticoo and Bantam, and from whence the ship returned home with pepper. The capital expended for this voyage was 7142*l.* The outward cargo consisted of 1250*l.* in money, and 650*l.* in goods. The profit amounted to 133*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* per cent.\*

The whole of the capitals subscribed for these *twelve voyages*, or expeditions, in the aggregate, amounted to no more than 464,284*l.*, or upon an average 38,690*l.* for each voyage, which sum is estimated by Mr. Milburn to have been invested in the following manner :

	£		£
In merchandise, &c. . . . .	62,411	or, on an average.	5,201 per voyage.
Bullion . . . . .	138,127	"	11,510 " "
Shipping, stores, provisions, &c. .	263,746	"	21,979 " "

which gave a profit, one voyage with another, of 138 per cent.

\* "That no erroneous idea," says Mr. Milburn, "may prevail with regard to the supposed magnitude of these profits, compared with the state of things at the present day, it will be necessary to bear in mind that the voyages above referred to, were seldom made in less than thirty months, and often were extended to three and four years, from the time of the ships leaving England till their return; that, upon their arrival, their cargoes were disposed of at long credits, from eighteen to twenty-four months, and that, from irregularity in the factors, as well in keeping, as in the transmission of their accounts, it was frequently six, seven, and eight years before the concerns of a voyage were finally adjusted (the first and second voyage accounts, which commenced in 1600, were not brought to a close till 1609, and then it was by making over their remains to the third voyage, who advanced the amount upon a valuation); taking it, therefore, upon a medium of seven years, it reduces it to something less than twenty per cent per annum. It must also be noticed



The English East India Company had, however, only traded hitherto as mere adventurers, who fitted out their voyagers, as separate and distinct speculations; without factories in India, and without stock or any of the elements of permanency. On the other hand, the Portuguese, the Spaniards, and the Dutch, had their respective seaports, factories, and fortresses; and they generally prevented all but the English from trading. The time had, however, arrived when it was either necessary to abandon the trade, and its uncertainties, or to constitute a joint-stock company, of sufficient capital and power to compete with other European powers.

In the disposal of the homeward cargoes, by the English Company, great inconvenience was experienced, either by being sold at public sale, or divided among the adventurers in kind, and it often happened that private accommodation was studied at the expense of the general interest.

It was, in consequence, resolved to relinquish all further separate voyages, and to subscribe a capital upon a joint-stock account. The stock subscribed was limited to four years, in order that the subscribers might have an opportunity of regulating their future acts by circumstances. The amount of stock subscribed was 418,691*l.*, which it was agreed should be paid up in equal proportions in each of the four years.

This Joint-Stock Company was soon after successful, though opposed by the Portuguese and the Dutch.

In 1613, the first expedition on the joint-stock account consisted of four ships, under the command of Captain Nicholas Downton. On his arrival at Surat, he asked for a reduction of customs and other privileges, and the Mogul being at the time at war with the Portuguese, sought the aid of the Company which was declined. The governor of Surat in consequence determined to prevent the English from trading, and the Portuguese insinuated that the English meant to lend their assistance to them against the Mogul. The Mogul, being undeceived, sent a firman allowing the English to trade; and the presents of the Company for the Mogul were forwarded to Agra. Upon the arrival of a Portuguese fleet, the government of Surat sued for peace, which was haughtily refused. The Portuguese then attacked the English ships, but the latter repulsed the former, and burnt several of their ships. Attempts were made by the Jesuits to reconcile matters, which proved ineffectual, from the imperious demands made by the Portuguese, who with fire-

that this was not merely the simple profit of the voyage out and home, but included the accumulated profits of all the various barter and sales in their transit from port to port in India, which were by no means inconsiderable. It is further to be recollected that the Company, by building their own ships, and fitting them out within themselves, derived the advantages which now attach to the various professions employed in and about shipping; taking, therefore, all these circumstances into consideration, it may be fairly doubted whether the profits upon an insignificant sum under 40,000*l.*, were more than what they will be found to be upon a capital of 6,000,000*l.*"

ships attempted to destroy the English ships, but without effect. The viceroy then made proposals for peace with the Mogul, which was refused, and the Portuguese retired to Goa. The English having completed their lading, sailed for Bantam, where one of the ships procured a cargo of mace and silk, and then proceeded to Mausulipatam; the others returned to England. Serious charges were at this time made against the conduct of the Dutch, both at Bantam and Macassar, to the English factors.

An attempt was also made to open a trade with Persia, and the English factors were well received there.

In 1614, the dissensions that prevailed between the English and Dutch Companies' servants in India were now become so alarming as to cause a negotiation between the respective governments in Europe. Commissioners were appointed on both sides to fix upon some satisfactory plan for the regulation of the future trade to India. In the conferences which took place on this occasion, a proposition was made on the part of the Dutch, that an union should be established between the two companies, and the trade carried on as a joint concern. But this proposal was, after a very careful deliberation, rejected by the English East India Company.

In 1615, the Company applied to the king for an ambassador to proceed to the Great Mogul. The king agreed, and appointed Sir Thomas Roe "to be Ambassador to the Great Mogul, or King of India;" the company agreeing to defray the expenses, in consideration that, under their exclusive privileges, they were to acquire such benefits as might result from this mission.

Sir Thomas Roe sailed from England in March, 1615, on board the *Lion*, Captain Newport, one of four ships fitted out on the joint-stock account, and arrived at Surat, from whence he proceeded to the Mogul's court, which he reached in December, 1615, and on the 10th of January, 1616, was presented to the Great Mogul, when he delivered the king's letter, and the presents; the Mogul gave the ambassador a gracious reception. On the 24th of January, Sir Thomas had a second audience of the Mogul, when he stated the injuries the English had sustained from the arbitrary conduct of the Governors of Surat, and proposed the renewing the articles of the firman or treaty between the Mogul and the English nation, which was complied with, and of which the following is the substance:—

It was stipulated that English subjects should have liberty of trade, and be allowed to establish factories in any of the ports of the Mogul empire.

That they should be furnished with all kinds of provisions and carriages by the inhabitants of the seaports, according to the ordinary rates of charge.

That the merchants should be protected against any exactions in all sales, not exceeding 16 rials of eight.

That all presents sent to the Mogul, should be protected from being opened at the seaports, and be forwarded to the English ambassador at court, to be delivered agreeably to his instructions.

That the goods of the English merchants should be rated within six days after being landed at any port ; and after payment of the stipulated duty, might be forwarded free to any other English factory.

That the goods purchased by the English, in any part of the Mogul's dominions, should have a free transit to the ports at which they were to be shipped.

That the property of the company's servants who might die in the Mogul's dominions, should be delivered to the Company's officers, or their successors,

That the provisions necessary for the shipping should be exempted from duty.

By a separate article it was agreed, that the rate of customs on English imports should be fixed at  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent and 2 per cent on rials of eight ; and that mutual assistance should be given against the enemies of either of the contracting parties.—*Milburn*.

Sir Thomas Roe resided some years in India, and conducted himself to the Company's satisfaction. On his return, in 1619, he had an honorary seat in their Court of Committees, and was allowed an annual stipend of 200*l.* per annum.

Keeling, who commanded one of the ships which sailed with Sir Thomas Roe, proceeded to Cranganore, where he arrived in March, 1616, and obtained liberty to trade, and permission to establish a factory ; and it was agreed by treaty that the English and the Samorin of that place should join their forces, and expel the Portuguese from Cochin, which, on being captured, should be ceded to the English.

This year a treaty was concluded with the King of Acheen, and liberty to trade and settle a factory at Ticoo was granted to the English, on payment of seven per cent customs on imports and exports.

A pamphlet published at this time, entitled "Trade's Increase," charges the East India trade as draining the country of specie, among other alleged evils. Sir Dudley Digges, who answered these charges, says that, "the Company had employed, from their origin, twenty-four ships, of which four had been lost ; that nineteen of them were from 150 to 600 tons' burden ; that one was of 800 tons, one of 900, one of 1060, one of 1100, and one of 1293 tons ; and that the reason for having such large ships was owing to the navy not being sufficiently strong to protect them from the Barbary rovers." He states that the largest value of goods exported in one year was 36,000*l.* ; that 70,000*l.* had been saved annually to the nation in the prices of pepper, cloves, and nutmegs for home consumption ; that spices had been exported in the last year to the value of 218,000*l.*, besides indigo, calicoes, China silks, and drugs, to which should be

added the king's customs, and also the employment given to ships and mariners in the re-exportation.

That besides cinnamon, the Company calculated that there were annually consumed at home, viz.:—pepper, formerly at 8s. but now at 2s. per lb., 450,000 lbs.; cloves, 50,000 lbs.; mace, 15,000 lbs.; nutmegs, 100,000 lbs.; and that the cloves, mace, and nutmegs were proportionably reduced in price since our direct trade to India. That the cargoes, in 1614, amounted to 100,000*l.*, and consisted of bays, kersies, and broad cloths, dyed and dressed, 14,000*l.*; lead, iron, and foreign merchandise, 10,000*l.*; treasure (which is less than allowed to export by charter), 12,000*l.*; the shipping and furniture cost in the same year, 34,000*l.*; for provisions and other extraordinary charges, 30,000*l.*

In 1616, the stock for the next voyage was estimated at 52,087*l.* in money, and 16,506*l.* in goods; and the expedition fitted out consisted of seven ships, under the command of Captain Pring, who sailed from the Downs, in March, and arrived at Surat, in October, 1616, where he captured a Portuguese frigate, and then sailed to Bantam. At Jacatra they agreed to give 700 rials per annum for the liberty of trade, and 1500 rials for a piece of ground for a factory. The Dutch, observing the rapid progress of the English in the East India trade, sought every opportunity to embarrass their operations. To protect the English Company from the Dutch, Sir Thomas Dale proceeded with a fleet to India; with power to seize the ships of illicit traders. This force, on its arrival at Bantam, was joined by the Company's shipping in India, making thirteen sail, with which they engaged, and beat the Dutch fleet. The Dutch had previously seized the English factors at Jacatra, and burnt the factory, and even went so far as to attack the royal palace. The king of which on this sent to Bantam for the assistance of the English, which being rendered him, the Dutch proposed to surrender their fort at Jacatra. The English attacked and beat off four Dutch ships off Sumatra; but in an after-engagement five of the English ships were taken.

The profits of the four voyages on joint-stock, did not amount to more than eighty-seven and a half per cent on the original subscription, notwithstanding the cargo of one of the ships cost only 40,000 pieces of eight, and produced at the sales in England 80,000*l.* sterling.

In 1617, the period of four years, to which the trade of the first joint-stock was limited, being expired, a fresh subscription was opened; and so anxious were persons of all ranks to enrol themselves therein, that at the period of its close, the sums that were underwritten, amounted to no less than 1,629,040*l.*—*Milburn.*

The subscribers to this original stock consisted of 15 dukes and earls; 82 knights, including 2 judges, all the king's council, and 5 privy counsellors; 13 countesses and ladies; 26 doctors of divinity and physic; 18 widows and

virgins ; 313 merchants ; 214 tradesmen ; 212 without title ; 25 merchants, strangers ; 36 whose occupations were unknown. Making in all 954.

This joint-stock, like the former one, was limited in its trade to four years' duration ; that is to say, trading adventurers to send out trading ships for four succeeding years, and then to wait their arrival ; in order to bring the concern to a close. The Directors fixed on Surat and Bantam as the principal marts of the trade, and that such out-stations as had been established should be controlled by the two principal factories.

A proposition was again made by the Dutch, for the English and Dutch to join in concert ; on the ground partly, that an East India Company was forming in France, and another in Denmark ; but this proposal was also rejected. The Dutch Company then sent instructions to their servants in India to take measures for engrossing the whole of the pepper trade at Bantam and Batavia, at both of which places the English had carried on a trade.

In 1617, the following were the English Company's places of trading in India, according to Mr. Milburn, and an official statement :—

**SURAT**, at which, though English goods were not in great demand, yet the eastern parts of India could be supplied with cloths ; but those articles could only be procured by the exchange of China goods, spices, and money.

**ACHREEN** and **TICOO**, where large quantities of Cambay and Mausulipatam goods might be disposed of ; and in return, gold, camphire, pepper, and benjamin could be obtained.

**BANTAM**, which was then the greatest place of trade in the Indian seas ; where Cambay and Mausulipatam goods, to the amount of 60,000 rials, were annually imported, and in return, from 60,000 to 150,000 sacks of pepper could be exported ; the price of pepper, however, had been raised treble within the last few years, from the competition between the English, Dutch, and Chinese.

**JACATRA** offered arrack, rice, and fish ; but a settlement there would be difficult, from the exorbitant sum demanded by the king for ground to build a factory upon.

**JAMBEE** had been recently settled as a factory, at which there was an increasing demand for Cambay and Coromandel cloths, and in return, afforded 10,000 sacks of pepper.

At **PATANY** about 10,000 rials of Surat and Coromandel cloths might be sold ; but it furnished few articles of export, and trade was on the decline.

At **SIAM**, if the country were in a state of peace, Coromandel cloths might be sold to the amount of 40,000 rials per annum ; and in return, it would yield gold, silver, and deer-skins for the Japan market.

At **JAPAN**, English cloth, lead, deer-skins, silks, and other goods, would find a considerable market ; and in return, it would furnish silver, copper, and iron ;

but the English cargoes hitherto sent had been ill-assorted, and the trade was on the decline.

At SUCCADANA, diamonds, bezoar stones, and gold might be obtained, had not this trade been ruined by the ignorance of the first factors.

At BANJARMASSIN, diamonds, gold, and bezoar stones could be procured; but the character of the natives was so treacherous, that it would be expedient to withdraw the factory.

At MACASSAR the best rice in India could be bought, and about 40,000 rials per annum of India cloths sold; but this place was resorted to by the Portuguese, though abandoned by the Dutch.

At BANDA about 50,000 rials annually of Coromandel cloths could be sold; and in return, about 100 tons of nutmegs and mace could be purchased, and a still greater quantity, could peace be established between the Europeans trading to it.

The English also obtained, in 1617, possession of the islands of Pulo Roon and Rosengyn, and fortified them; the Dutch attacked the former, but were repulsed. They, however, captured two of the Company's ships.

In 1618, James granted letters patent for the establishment of a trade to India from Scotland. This patent was "to Sir James Cunningham, appointing him, his heirs, and assigns, to be governors, rulers, and directors of the Scottish East India Company, and authorising him to trade to and from the East Indies, and the countries or parts of Asia, Africa, and America, beyond the Cape of Bona Sperantia to the Straits of Magellan, and to the Levant Sea, and territories under the government of the Great Turk, and to and from the countries of Greenland, and all other countries and islands in the north, north-west, and north-east seas, and other parts of America and Muscovy." The Russian Company and the English East India Company represented to his majesty, that this patent would be highly prejudicial to their trade; and the king informed the Company, that, as he considered them "to be a strength to the kingdom, and an honour to himself, he would withdraw the patent, on their recompensing Sir James Cunningham for the charges and expenses he had incurred in his proceedings;" and "that the East India Company should join with the Russia Company in the support of their trade, the concerns of which had long been in an enfeebled state. The Company thereupon, at his majesty's entreaty, and under a promise that he would grant no other patents that should be injurious to their interests, as also induced thereto by his having been graciously pleased to withdraw the Scottish patent, agreed to advance 30,000,000*l.* per annum for the remaining time of their duration, which, with a similar sum to be advanced by the Russia Company, it was hoped would give life and vigour to that trade, which for the last sixty years had yielded no benefit to the adventurers. The trade was carried on by both companies jointly for two seasons, but without success; upon which, on the 29th of December,

1619, the connexion was dissolved. The East India Company's loss on this occasion was estimated at 40,000*l*.—*Milburn*.

Two ships, the *Dragon* and *Expedition*, which sailed, in 1618, for the Malabar coast, were defeated in their trade at Dabul, Baticaloe, and Calicut, by the Samorin. They then sailed to Sumatra. The *Dragon* was attacked by six Dutch ships off Ticoo, and after a brave defence, taken, and her crew treated with barbarity.

In 1619, an expedition was fitted out, consisting of the *London*, *Hart*, *Roe-buck*, and *Eagle*, under Captain Shillinge. He sailed in February, 1619. On the passage out, he took possession of Saldanha Bay. On his arrival in Malabar, the *Hart* and *Eagle* were despatched for *Jasques*; but on attempting to enter that port, they found it blockaded by a Portuguese fleet, and they were obliged to return to Surat, where they were joined by the other ships; and they all sailed for *Jasques*, where they fell in with the Portuguese fleet. An engagement took place, which lasted nine hours, but with little effect. The Portuguese gave way, and allowed the English ships to enter the port; but having received assistance from Ormus, a second engagement took place: the conflict was obstinate, but terminated in favour of the English, who, however, lost Captain Shillinge. The ships soon after returned to Surat.

A treaty of friendship and trade was this year concluded with Persia upon terms very advantageous to the English, who were permitted to build a fort at *Jasques*; and this year the Dutch took four of the Company's ships off the coast of Sumatra.

A treaty was concluded by the English and Dutch commissioners, and on the 7th of July, 1619, an agreement was signed, which, after specifying an amnesty and oblivion of all excesses committed by either part in the East Indies, and a mutual restoration of ships and property, declared the trade of the two nations in the East to be free, to the extent of the respective funds which might be employed and specified; that the exertions of both Companies should be directed to reduce the duties and exactions of the native officers at the different ports; that the pepper trade at Java should be equally divided; that the English should have a free trade at Pulicat, on paying half the expenses of the garrison; that the English at the Moluccas and Bandas should enjoy one-third of the import and export trade, and the Dutch two-thirds, and that commissioners should be appointed to regulate the trade, the charges of the garrisons to be paid in the same proportion; that each Company should furnish ten ships of war for common defence, but that those ships were not to be employed to bring cargoes to Europe, but only in the carrying trade from one part of the East Indies to another; and that the whole proceedings should be under the regulation of a council of defence in the Indies, composed of four members from each Company. This treaty was to be binding

for twenty years. On its ratification, King James promised not to grant another charter during the term of its agreement. In India, hostilities ceased, and harmony was for a short time restored. The English then sailed for Japan, where, having united with the Dutch, they settled with the emperor the terms for carrying on their trade.—*Milburn.*

The English East India Company now equipped the greatest fleet they had ever despatched to the oriental seas. It consisted of ten ships, the largest of which was 1000 tons' burden, and several of the others 700 tons. The stock sent by this expedition amounted to 62,490*l.* in bullion, and 28,508*l.* in goods. Of this fleet, nine of the ships were detained in India, and only one returned with a cargo, which realised 108,887*l.*

In 1620, the Dutch government at Batavia, notwithstanding the treaty which had been concluded, fitted out an expedition, which proceeded to the islands of Lantore and Pulo Roon, and took possession of them, treating the few Englishmen they found there with great barbarity. The Company, on receipt of this intelligence, presented a memorial, praying for protection and redress; but the state of the nation prevented any efforts being made to obtain satisfaction.

In 1621, there was published a treatise in favour of the East India trade, written by Mr. Munn, an eminent merchant of London, and one of the directors of the East India Company. He states the quantities of Indian merchandise consumed annually in Europe, with their prime cost, and all charges till on board, by the old way from Aleppo, and also the new way by the Cape of Good Hope, whence, he states, will be seen the great benefit of the East India commerce, viz.:

ANNUAL CONSUMPTION.	COST AT ALEPPO.				COST IN INDIA.					
	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
6,000,000 lbs. pepper.....per lb.	2	0	600,000	0	0	0	2½	02,500	0	0
450,000 do. cloves.....do.	4	9	106,875	0	0	0	9	16,875	0	0
150,000 do. mace.....do.	4	9	35,625	0	0	0	8	5,000	0	0
400,000 do. nutmegs.....do.	2	4	40,666	13	4	0	4	6,666	13	4
350,000 do. indigo.....do.	4	4	75,833	6	8	1	2	20,416	13	4
1,000,000 do. raw silk .....do.	12	0	600,000	0	0	8	0	400,000	0	0
Total.....	....	....	1,465,000	0	0	....	....	511,458	6	8

For rather more than a third of the prices of the goods shipped from Turkey they were shipped from India; and by adding one-sixth for the expense of the voyage homeward above that from Turkey, the goods cost only about half the price they did from Turkey. The statements made by Mr. Munn are supposed to apply to a period antecedent to the year 1621.

Mr. Munn estimated the annual importation of India goods, with the prices they cost on board the ships in India, and those they sold for in England, as follow :—



ANNUAL IMPORTATION.	COST ON BOARD IN INDIA.				SELLING PRICES IN ENGLAND.			
	s. d.	£	s. d.		s. d.	£	s. d.	
230,000 lbs. pepper.....per lb.	0 2½	26,041	13 4		1 8	208,333	6 8	
150,000 do. cloves.....do.	0 9	5,020	0 0		6 0	45,000	0 0	
150,000 do. nutmegs.....do.	0 4	2,500	0 0		2 6	18,750	0 0	
50,000 do. mace.....do.	0 8	1,666	13 4		6 0	15,000	0 0	
200,000 do. indigo.....do.	1 2	11,666	13 4		5 0	50,000	0 0	
107,140 do. China raw silk.....do.	7 0	37,499	0 0		20 0	107,140	0 0	
50,000 pieces of calico.....each	7 0	17,500	0 0		20 0	50,004	0 0	
Total.....	....	102,500	0 0		....	494,223	6 8	

The difference, which consisting of freight, duties, charges, and profits, was, he considered, a gain to the nation.

He estimates the annual consumption of the following goods in England with a comparative view of the lowest prices, when imported from Turkey or Lisbon, before England imported any from India, and the common prices in his own time, viz:—

ANNUAL CONSUMPTION.	LOWEST ANCIENT PRICES.				COMMON MODERN PRICES.			
	s. d.	£	s. d.		s. d.	£	s. d.	
400,000 lbs. pepper.....per lb.	3 6	70,000	0 0		1 8	33,333	6 8	
40,000 do. cloves.....do.	8 0	16,000	0 0		6 0	12,000	0 0	
20,000 do. mace.....do.	9 0	9,000	0 0		6 0	6,000	0 0	
100,000 do. nutmegs.....do.	4 6	36,000	0 0		2 6	20,000	0 0	
150,000 do. indigo.....do.	7 0	52,500	0 0		5 0	37,000	0 0	
Total.....	....	183,500	0 0		....	108,333	6 8	

The difference of these sums he also considered as a saving of expenditure, in consequence of the direct importation.

According to a report presented to Parliament by the Company, in 1621, on “The estate of their trade from the beginning thereof in 1600 to the 29th of November, 1621. There hath been sent forth in the said term of twenty-one years, eighty-six ships to the Indies, whereof thirty-six returned safely home, laden; nine were lost; five worn out by long service from port to port in India; eleven have been taken and surprised by the Dutch; and twenty-five do remain in India, or on their homeward passage. The East India Company, by licence from his Majesty, might have shipped out of these realms in the said term of twenty-one years, 910,000*l.* in foreign coin; but they have not sent out so much by near 300,000*l.*; for they have laden away in all the said time, upon all the said ships, as well out of these realms, as out of the Downs, Holland, and other places, but 613,681*l.* And, together with the said money, they also have shipped out of the realm, in woollens, lead, iron, tin, and other wares, to the value of 319,211*l.*, making together 932,892*l.*

“And of all the before-mentioned moneys and goods sent into the Indies, there hath been employed the value of 375,288*l.* for the lading of 36 ships, which are returned hence with sundry sorts of wares, all of which wares have produced here in England by the sales, 2,004,600*l.*

“Whereby it doth plainly appear, that if 557,604*l.* of our money and goods sent out, were returned with no more success than the 375,288*l.* which is already

received; it would produce in all 5,000,000*l.* sterling, which is a far greater proportion of the kingdom's stock than can be procured by any other foreign trade whatsoever known unto us. For, although it is very true that the said 5,000,000*l.* be procured by the money and goods afore-written alone, without a further great charge also disbursed for shipping, victuals, ammunition, wages for captains, officers, factors, and mariners, besides his Majesty's customs and imports, with many other charges, yet all these disbursements made within this realm from one to the other, do not diminish the kingdom's stock, although they directly abate the merchant's gain."

The ships equipped in 1621 consisted of four ships, the value of the cargoes of which were estimated at 12,900*l.* in bullion, and 6253*l.* in goods. Of these ships only one returned to England, and her cargo, which consisted of pepper, cloves, &c., produced at the sales 94,464*l.*

In 1622, the Portuguese, from the first appearance of the Dutch and the English in India, had determined to keep them out of the trade by force, under the pretence of exclusive right, as the original discoverers of the voyage by the Cape of Good Hope. The English and Dutch resisted, and a war was in India, though the English were at peace with Spain. The English commanders had acted only upon the defensive in the various engagements that had taken place with the Portuguese. The Portuguese possessed the island and castle of Ormus, which commanded the trade of the Persian Gulf, in which they committed various depredations upon the English and others trading there. The King of Persia was desirous of dispossessing them; and calling to his assistance the English, with whom he was then in alliance, it was proposed to make a joint attack upon the island; and the king agreed that, if it proved successful, he would place it in the Company's hands, and give them one-half of the customs. The attack was chiefly conducted by the English, and the city and castle were taken on the 22nd of April, 1622. The English received a proportion of the plunder, and a grant of half the customs of Gombroon, which was paid till about 1680; when the Company, not being able to clear the gulf of pirates, the King of Persia withheld their share of the duties.—Milburn.

The expedition to India in 1623 consisted of seven ships; the cargoes were estimated at 68,720*l.* in Spanish silver, and 17,345*l.* in goods. The homeward ships were five in number; their cargoes consisted of pepper, cloves, mace, and nutmegs, these produced at the sales 485,593*l.*, exclusive of Persian raw silk, which amounted to 97,000*l.*, making in the whole 582,593*l.* The outward ships were detained on a claim of the Duke of Buckingham, as Lord High Admiral, for a share of the Ormus prize-money; and the Company paid him 10,000*l.* and a like sum to the Secretary of State for the king's use, before they were allowed to sail.

In February 1622-3, the English at Amboyna were tortured and then murdered

by the Dutch. A similar atrocity was committed previously at Lantore, and the other islands; and the Dutch afterwards engrossed the whole spice trade, until the spice islands were captured by the English during the war of 1793.

In 1623, on the 8th of March, a debate took place in Parliament, in which the East India trade was denounced as injurious to the national interests, on the plea of its draining the nation of treasure, of which it was said they exported to the amount of 80,000*l.* per annum. Upon this occasion they were defended by two of the city members and many others.

In 1625, by an order of the House of Commons, the following "Abstract of the Trade to the East Indies, from the 25th of March, 1620, to the 25th of March, 1624," was laid before them :

	£		£		£
1620. There were laden on ten ships	62,490	in bullion, and	28,508	goods.—Total	90,998
1621. On four ships.....	12,900	"	6,523	"	19,423
1622. On five ships.....	61,600	"	6,430	"	68,030
1623. On seven ships.....	68,720	"	17,345	"	86,065
	Exported 205,710	"	58,806	Total	264,516

The imports were as follows :—

	£
" 1620. This year, by reason of our differences with the Dutch, our ships were kept in India for our defence, to our very great damage, and only one ship returned with indigo, calicoes, drugs, &c., value . . . . .	108,887
" 1621. This year our differences with the Dutch being newly accommodated, and our stock of money by those broils much wasted, there was returned only one ship, laden with pepper, cloves, and China raw silk, value . . . . .	94,464
" 1622. There returned this year five ships, laden with pepper, cloves, mace, nutmegs, gum-lac, indigo, and calicoes, value 296,500 <i>l.</i> , and Persian raw silk 93,000 <i>l.</i> . . . . .	389,500
" 1623. Returned this year five ships, laden with pepper, cloves, mace, nutmegs, indigo, and calicoes, value 485,593, and Persian raw silk, 97,000 <i>l.</i> . . . . .	582,593
" Recovered from the Dutch for the value they took from us in India . . . . .	80,000
" Forming a total in four years of 1,255,444 <i>l.</i> or an average 313,861 <i>l.</i> per annum.	
" Moneys are of the same value when they arrive in India; but the wares make good profit, and are doubled at least, whereby our exportations in wares are more than half as much as we have sent out in money.	

"We are confident that in the said four years, we should have returned commodities into this kingdom for 600,000*l.* more at the least, if we had not been deprived of the employment from the Indies of the said 80,000*l.*, and also damaged by an excessive charge and waste of our stock of money, and ships kept there purposely for our defence, which otherwise would have returned richly laden.

"Concerning the part of the Indian wares which by trade have been exported again into foreign countries, we, by estimate, are of opinion, that one-half of the raw silk is used here, which, by the manufacture thereof, doth employ a great multitude of poor people; the other half we consider is carried beyond the seas, as also three-quarters of all the Indian wares which have been brought into this kingdom, to the great increase of trade, importation of treasure, and employment of shipping."

In 1631 King Charles I. issued a proclamation "for restraining the excess of the private, or clandestine trade, carried on to and from the East Indies by the officers and sailors in the company's own ships." This proclamation stated the

goods which the company were permitted to export to, and export from, India into England, which were as follow, viz.:—

*“Exports.”*—“Perpetuanocs and drapery, broad cloths, &c., pewter, saffron, woollen stockings, silk stockings and garters, ribbons, roses edged with gold lace, beaver hats with gold and silver bands, felt hats, strong waters, knives, Spanish leather shoes, iron, and looking-glasses.

*“Imports.”*—“Long pepper, white pepper, white powdered sugar, preserved nutmegs, and ginger, preserved myrabolans, bezoar stones, drugs of all sorts, agate heads, blood-stones, musk, aloes, ambergris, rich carpets of Persia and Cambay, quilts of satin taffaty, painted calicoes, benjamin, damasks, satins and taffaties of China, quilts of China embroidered with gold, quilts of Patany embroidered with silk, galls, worm-seeds, sugar-candy, China dishes, and porcelain of all sorts.”

The Parliament, in 1631, granted the East India Company a charter for five years, to trade along the coast and on the continent of Africa.

In 1634, a firman was granted by the Mogul on the 2nd of February, 1634, for liberty of trade in the province of Bengal, with the restriction, that the English ships were to resort only to the port of Pipley.

In 1635, King Charles granted a charter to Sir William Courteen and others, authorising them to send six ships, under the command of Captain Wedden, to India, to trade during five years, the preamble to which states, “that the East India Company had neglected to establish fortified factories, or seats of trade, to which the king’s subjects could resort with safety; that they had consulted their own interests only, without any regard to the king’s revenue; and, in general, that they had broken the conditions on which their charter and exclusive privileges had been granted them.” The company remonstrated against this infringement of their charter, and the hypocritical king replied, “That the ships were about to be employed upon a secret design, which, for the present, he did not think fit to reveal; but that the Company might rest under an assurance that nothing was intended to their disadvantage.” The facts that the ships were taking in goods adapted for the Indian market, and that many persons who had been formerly in the Company’s service, were engaged to sail in those ships, proved the insincerity of the king; and the Company stated in their second petition to him, “That they had then in India fourteen returnable ships (besides three then going out), many of which were forced to be rotting, by reason of the great scarcity of merchandise, which formerly the Indies did afford, occasioned by a famine and pestilence. Albeit the Company have at present a large stock in India and Persia to buy commodities. They also prayed, that if leave was given to Sir William Courteen’s ships to go to the Indies by way of trade, they might be debarred from bringing to Europe any spices, indigo, calicoes, silk or other commodities, in which the Company traded for relading their ships, for it was impossible they could subsist together; but if they should be suffered to buy the same commodities with the Company there, and vend them in Europe, the

one would undoubtedly undo the other, or both together; and whereas his majesty laid his express commands on the petitioners to use their best assistance for the continuance of the trade, which accordingly they had endeavoured, as well by their councils as labour, and advertising their estates, they also further prayed, that if the trade should happen to be deserted, his majesty would not impute the same to neglect on their part, and that, according to their charter, they might have three years to recall home their ships and effects."

Courteen's ships sailed for India in April, 1635. Two of them, the *Roebuck* and *Samaritan*, with stores and provisions on board, sailed under a royal commission to the Red Sea, and "committed," says Milburn, "several acts of piracy on the ships belonging to the Mogul merchants; in consequence of which, the Company's servants at Surat were seized and imprisoned, and their property confiscated, to make good the losses sustained by the owners of the Mogul vessels. On the receipt of this intelligence in England, the Company presented a memorial to the king, stating the sufferings of their servants, and their great losses, which would terminate in the ruin of the East India trade, unless his majesty should interfere in their behalf, and be pleased to take the illegality of the licences, and their consequences to the trade, into his consideration. The subject was referred to the Privy Council on the 6th of January, 1637. The company also gave directions that the parties concerned in this piratical act should be prosecuted. This was interrupted on the 22nd of February by a message from the king, desiring 'that Sir William Courteen might not be troubled on the subject of his ships.' The other ships belonging to this association proceeded to China, where their conduct was somewhat similar to that in the Red Sea."—*Milburn*.

On the 1st of June, 1637, the king by a new grant confirmed the privileges conferred on the new company, to trade for five years to all places in India, where the old company had not settled any factories or trade before the 12th of December, 1635; and "to export during the said term 40,000*l.* in gold and silver bullion to India, and to re-export India goods, free of customs."

On the 10th of December, 1634, the king declared that he would revoke all patents formerly granted for plantations beyond the Cape of Good Hope, and grant no more. Courteen's association to be allowed reasonable time to wind up its affairs and adventures. Further, that a new capital should be subscribed for an extensive joint-stock, and when the subscription should be completed, his majesty would renew the Company's charter, with additional privileges "for carrying on so great and important a trade."

In 1640 a court of the proprietors was summoned, when it was proposed to raise a new, or fourth joint-stock, on the following conditions:—

- I. That the subscription should be paid in four years.

II. That the subscription should be open to all persons, foreigners as well as English, till the 1st of May, 1640, and the instalments paid quarterly.

III. That in case of default in payment of the instalments, 1 per cent per month should be levied as a fine, till such payment should be made.

IV. That no Englishman should subscribe less than 500*l.*, and no foreigner less than 1000*l.*

V. That if any Englishman should buy any share after the books were closed, he should pay 20*l.*, and a foreigner 40*l.*, as a fine for his freedom to the new company.

VI. That to prevent inconvenience and confusion, the old company, or adventurers in the third joint stock, should have sufficient time allowed for bringing home their property, and should send no more stock to India on that account after the month of May, 1640.

Charles I., in his necessity, compelled the East India Company to sell to the crown the whole of the pepper in their warehouses, amounting to 607,522*lbs.*, at 2*s.* 1*d.* per *lb.*, payable by instalments. This pepper was actually sold for ready money at 1*s.* 8*d.* per *lb.*, and it was many years before the Company could get the accounts settled.

On the 15th of November, 1640, the Company obtained a grant of the town and port of Madras-patnam, where they built Fort St. George. As an encouragement to the English to settle there, they were allowed to trade free of the customs' duty. Of the duty paid by other traders, one-half was to be allowed to the Company, and the other half to the Indian king. On obtaining this grant, the factory removed from Armagon to Fort St. George, which has continued since then to be the chief settlement on the sea-coast, and as Madras, the capital of the presidency of the same name.

The Company finding their ship-yard at Deptford too limited for their naval construction, a copyhold ground was purchased at Blackwall; which was at this time a marsh without a house. Here another and larger ship-yard was established, and here they built a ship of 1200 tons (the *Royal James*), and several others of the burden of 900, 800, and 700 tons each. In these two ship-yards were executed every division of work connected with the outfit of shipping. Here the Company built their own ships and boats, made their own masts, yards, sails, anchors, cables, and cordage, imported their own flour, baked their own bread, killed and salted their own provisions; imported staves from the Baltic, made their own casks, and imported from the continent saltpetre to make their own gunpowder. King Charles I. had taken the monopoly of saltpetre, but was unable to supply the Company with the quantity they required. At this period, and in the then state of England, it would have been impossible for the Company to procure sufficient ships, or fully to equip them by any other

means. But there was also competition : for in 1640 the Company were *first* offered a ship upon freight, at 25*l.* per ton ; and which as their own shipping cost them about 31*l.* per ton, was chartered, and performed a voyage to and from India in the space of eleven months, being the shortest that had previously been known. This voyage proving advantageous to the owners of the chartered ship, others followed their example, and the Company's trade for some time was carried on partly by their own and partly by chartered ships. The Company afterwards finding that ship-building had so rapidly increased in the Thames and other English sea-ports, sold their dockyards, and chartered ships.

The second joint-stock, originally established in 1617, having been from time to time protracted till 1631, before it reimbursed the original sum subscribed, it was transferred to the third joint-stock, at a valuation of 12½ per cent.

The third joint-stock amounted to 420,700*l.*, of which nearly one-half was to be paid to the former joint-stock, as the valuation of their remains in India and in England. The remaining sum was too limited for the undertaking. Public affairs were now disturbed. The Company, attacked by enemies abroad, and without protection at home, found their affairs nearly in a desperate condition until 1640, when they finally realised sufficient money to discharge their debts, and they divided their capital in the following year, with a profit, in eleven years, of only thirty-five per cent.

At a meeting of the proprietors of the third joint-stock, on the 6th of October, 1641, it was resolved, "that a necessity exists of something being done to support and uphold the East India trade, as, if this year is passed over, the trade may pass off so as never to be again revived." A subscription was then opened to undertake a *single voyage* and 67,500*l.* was subscribed. In this comparatively miserable state of the Company's affairs, it was agreed to pay the proprietors of the third joint-stock one per cent for management at home, and six per cent on the invoice cost of their goods, for service of factories, warehouses, and small shipping in India.

The adventurers in the *fourth joint stock* consisted of such of the members of the former stock as chose to transfer their interests into the fourth stock, on a valuation of twenty-five per cent, and of a few new subscribers ; but the total amount of subscriptions, including an addition in 1643, was only about 105,000*l.* The nation being involved in a civil war, the affairs and stock of the Company were reduced nearly to ruin. Macknel, one of their commanders, carried his ship, the *John*, with a cargo valued at 20,000*l.*, into Bristol, and gave this ship up to the king's use. Another ship was wrecked valued at 35,000*l.* The Company was then compelled either to dissolve or borrow money upon their bonds, availing themselves of their credit abroad. They succeeded so far as merely

to hold together until 1646; when the debts owing by the company in England amounted to 122,000*l*. Their effects consisted of, quick stock at Surat, 83,600*l*.; quick stock at Bantam, 60,731*l*., in shipping and stores, 31,180*l*.; and customs at Gombroon, estimated at 5000*l*.: forming a total of 180,511*l*.

It was estimated that the profits of the quick stock would be sufficient to discharge the debt, and leave a clear capital of 180,000*l*. in money, merchandise, and outstanding debts in England and India.

In 1649, the Company presented a memorial to the Council of State, stating, "that under their charter they had carried on a trade to the East Indies, with great advantages to the public revenues, which, during the past twenty-five years, had received from it above 500,000*l*.;—that, in prosecuting this trade, they had experienced heavy losses from the Portuguese, though by a truce, within the last fourteen years, that nation had accommodated matters with them;—that licences had been granted in the late reign to Courteen's Association, to carry on trade, and establish factories in the countries within their limits, and that their depredations on the native traders had exposed the Company's servants to imprisonment, and their property to heavy losses;—that this same association was now applying for permission to form a settlement on the island of Assada, near Madagascar, and was preparing shipping, and engaging settlers for that purpose;—that the consequence of such an establishment would be, that their ships would renew their depredations on the shipping and trade of the native States in India, and again expose the Company's property and servants to seizure and imprisonment;—and that the ultimate effect must be, to exclude the English nation from trade in the East Indies:—they therefore prayed that the Council of State would pass an Act for the support and encouragement of the East India trade, as managed by the Company."

Courteen's Association took the name of Assada Merchants, and the Council of State recommended the parties to confer, and come to an agreement between themselves. After several meetings it was finally agreed, that the Assada Merchants should not trade from port to port in India, but might proceed direct from Assada to any ports on the coasts of Asia, Africa, or America, and return direct to Assada; that they should be allowed a free trade, without restriction, to the coast of Melinda, the river of Sofala, Mosambique, and parts adjacent; that the trade to Guinea, for gold and ivory, should in future be included with the East India trade.

On the 31st of January, 1649—1650, Parliament, on considering a petition from the Company, resolved, "that the trade to the East Indies should be carried on by one Company and with one joint-stock, and the management thereof to be under such regulations as the Parliament should think fit."

The *United Joint Stock* was, in consequence, formed, and towards which



157,000*l.* was subscribed ; the residue of the fourth joint-stock was purchased for 20,000*l.* It was also proposed that no vessel should be sent to India after the 1st of March, 1653. The injuries which the English had experienced from the Dutch in India for a series of years, were then enumerated in a petition, and presented by the Company on the 14th of November, 1650, to the High Court of Parliament, stating, " That in violation of the treaty of 1619, they had been expelled by them from the island of Pulo Roon, their ancient inheritance, and from the islands of Lantore, Molucca, Banda, and Amboyna, where their factors and servants had been barbarously murdered ; that the spice-trees in Pulo Roon had been cut down by the Dutch, and the Company's houses and stores at Jaccatra burnt, and their treasure taken away ; that Bantam had been blockaded by the Dutch for six years together, whereby the English were deprived of the benefit of that trade ; that the shipping and subjects of the Mogul had been protected by the Dutch against the English ; that the Dutch had committed piracies in the Red Sea under the English flag, for which the Company had to pay 103,000 rials of eight ; that a quantity of pepper had, in the year 1649, been taken by the Dutch out of one of the Company's ships at Indrapour ; and that, on the whole, they had, during the last twenty years, sustained losses from the Dutch to the amount of 2,000,000*l.* sterling ; that they had repeatedly represented their grievances, but never could obtain any reparation ; and therefore prayed that their case might be taken into consideration, that satisfaction should be demanded from the States-General for the loss which they had sustained, and particularly that Pulo Roon should be restored to them."

This petition was referred by the Parliament to the Council of State. The war with Holland commenced soon after, and the Company remained without any redress until the treaty of Westminster, in 1654 ; by which it was stipulated " that the States-General shall take care that justice be done upon those who were partakers or accomplices in the *massacre of the English at Amboyna, as the Republic of England is pleased to term that fact*, provided any of them be living ; and that four commissioners shall be named on both sides, to examine and distinguish all the losses and injuries either party complains of having suffered from the other." Commissioners were named, and met in London on the 30th of August, 1654, to decide on the claims of the respective companies, for compensation. The English Company stated their damages, as established by regular accounts from 1611 to 1652, at 2,695,992*l.* 15*s.* To counterbalance this statement, the Dutch brought forward accounts, in which they estimated their damages at 2,919,861*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* The commissioners appear to have overlooked these claims, and reported that there should be an oblivion by both parties of past injuries and losses ; that the island of Pulo Roon should be restored to the English ; that the Dutch Company should pay to the English Company 85,000*l.*

by two instalments ; and further, that the sum of 3615*l.* should be paid to the heirs or executors of the sufferers at Amboyna. These sums were paid by the Dutch Company.

From the commencement of the Company's establishment, complaints had often been made against their exclusive trade to India. Cromwell, by way of experiment, declared the navigation and commerce to India open and free to all for three years. Milburn remarks,—

"All ranks eagerly embarked in the trade. The consequence of this permission is thus truly stated by an intelligent author :—'When the East India trade was laid open, they afforded India commodities so cheap, that they supplied more parts of Europe, and even Amsterdam itself therewith, than ever they did after, whereby they very much sunk the East India Company's *actions*;' and there was also a great lowering of English commodities in India.' In this year the Company made up the actual state of their affairs, by which it appeared that their assets amounted to 185,589*l.* 7*s.*, and their debts to 29,271*l.* 19*s.* 4*d.*, leaving a balance in their favour of 156,317*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.*

In 1656, the Company, in a petition to the government, stated, "that they had been at great expenses in purchasing privileges, and erecting factories in various parts of India ; that the time of the united stock being expired, and many ships having been sent by individuals under licences, the interference of which had the effect of raising the price of India produce from forty to fifty per cent, and to lower the price of English manufactures in an equal proportion, they prayed that the Protector would renew their charter, and that it might be confirmed by act of Parliament."

This petition was submitted to the council of state, and on the 3rd of November, 1656, it was referred to a select committee.

The select committee reported, on the 18th of December, "that they had carefully considered the petition of the East India Company, and, that they might have the fullest information on this important subject, had directed notices to be fixed on the exchange, appointing a day for all persons concerned in the East India trade to attend them." Several merchants attended, and a full hearing was given to both parties. The committee reported to the council of state, "that though it was their private opinion the trade ought to be conducted with an united joint stock, yet they considered the commerce to India of so much importance, that they referred the whole case to the Council of State for their decision."

The Council of State appointed the 28th of January, 1657, for the governor and committee of the East India Company, and the principal merchant adventurers, to attend them ; when, after a full hearing of the claims of both parties, the council gave it as their advice to the Protector, "that the trade of East Indya be mannaged by a united joynt stock, exclusive of all others." On the 10th of February the Protector approved of this advice, and a committee was appointed to consider of the charter to be granted to the East India Company.

A union was then effected between the Company and the merchant adventurers; and 786,000*l.* was subscribed, to form a new joint-stock, and the forts, privileges, and immunities in India and Persia were transferred to the new joint-stock on payment of 20,000*l.* Fort St. George, and the several factories on the Coromandel coast and in Bengal; the factories at Surat, and Gombroon in Persia, with their dependencies; and the factory at Bantam, with its dependencies of Jambee and Macassar, were then transferred by the old to the new company.

After the death of Cromwell, the energy of the government was relaxed; and in 1660, notwithstanding the Company's privileges, interlopers ventured to trade. A case at this time occurred which produced the most serious differences. A ship, fitted out by a person named Skinner, arrived in India in 1658. The Company, under their new charter, seized Skinner and his effects. Skinner complained to Charles II., who referred his case to the Privy Council, from whence it was carried to the House of Peers.

"The peers, on hearing the complaint directed the Company to put in their answer. The Company urged their exclusive privileges, and at the same time demurred against the jurisdiction of the lords, as the case had not come before them regularly by an appeal from an inferior court. The lords overruled the plea, and in 1666 appointed the case to be heard at their bar. The company obtained a postponement till 1667, when they again demurred, and complained to the commons of the illegality of the lords' proceedings. The lords on this were inflamed, and passed a decree in favour of Skinner, with 5000*l.* damages. This exasperated the commons, who passed some severe resolutions against the lords, and sent Skinner to the Tower. The lords upon this voted the Company's petition to be false and scandalous. The commons, in return, resolved that whoever should execute the sentence of the lords, in favour of Skinner, should be deemed a betrayer of the rights and liberties of the commons of England, and an infringer of the privileges of their house. These violent contentions obliged the king to prorogue the Parliament seven times. In 1670 the quarrel was again revived, when the king called both houses to Whitehall, and prevailed upon them to erase all the offensive votes from their journals."—*Milburn*.

This ended a case which occasioned many discussions in respect to the jurisdictions of the houses of Parliament.

In the early period of the Company's trade, the ships visited the northern parts of India, where they disposed of part of their cargoes, and with the proceeds purchased piece goods for the supply of the ports to the southward: here they disposed of the remainder of their British goods, and such of the piece goods as were suitable for those markets, and invested the produce in pepper, spices, and other articles for their return cargoes. The state of Asiatic politics, from the Indian princes being mostly engaged in warfare, and the opposition which the Company experienced from their inveterate enemies, the Portuguese and Dutch, obliged them to be continually shifting their factories. The Company therefore resolved to confine themselves to the direct trade out and home. The trade from port to port in India, termed the country trade, was left to the Company's servants in India, and to persons licensed to reside there as free merchants.

The national ships at this period, were generally of small dimensions, and few

were able to fight off the pirates of Algiers, called "Turkish rovers." To encourage the building of ships of above 550 tons, and *with three decks*, the Company offered to give them employment in their service in preference to all others, at 20s. per ton more than the ordinary rates of freight. The first ship of this description tendered to the company, was the *Loyal Merchant*, built by Captain Millett in 1656.\*

In the years 1658, 1659, and 1660, the total value of the Company's exports was 251,583*l.*, and consisted of bullion, 227,820*l.*, and goods, 23,763*l.*

In 1661, the Company obtained from Charles II. a new charter, dated the 3rd of April, 1661; the preamble of which states, that divers disorders and inconveniences had been committed by the king's subjects and by foreigners, to the great prejudice of the Company, and interruption of their trade; whereupon the Company had besought the king to confirm their charters, granted them by Queen Elizabeth and King James. The king accordingly grants, ratifies, and confirms unto the governor and Company, that they shall be a body corporate and politic by their former name, with perpetual succession for ever. And the charter then proceeds, like that from King James, to the nomination of the first governor, deputy-governor, and twenty-four committee-men, with instructions for their annual election; and grants to the Company the following powers in addition to those given them by their last charter, viz:—

That the commissioners of customs shall permit no entry of India goods, but such as shall be allowed by the governor and Company, under their seal, or under the hand of the Company's officers, to be by them appointed to sit at the custom-house for that purpose.

That every member shall have a vote in the general court, at all elections and bye-laws, for each 500*l.* stock which he shall possess; and that persons may unite smaller sums to make up that amount, and vote jointly for the same.

That all plantations, forts, &c., where the Company's factories are, or shall be established, shall be under their own command and control, with the appointment of governors and officers to govern the same; and that *such governor and his council may exercise civil and criminal jurisdiction in the said factories, &c., according to the laws of England; and if the offence shall be committed in a place where it cannot be tried, the offender may be sent to such other plantation or fort where there is a governor in council to try him, that justice may be done.*

That the company *may export warlike stores, make peace and war with princes*

\* This ship underwent a royal inspection, and Charles II. was so pleased with her construction that, as an encouragement for building ships of a similar description, he caused an act to be passed (14 Charles II., chap. 2.), by which it was conditioned, that for seven years to come, whoever should build ships with three decks, or with two decks and a half, and a fore-castle, with a space of five feet between each deck, and mounted at least with thirty cannon, should for the first two voyages receive one-tenth part of all the customs that were payable on their export and import lading.

*and people in the limits of their trade (not being Christians), and recompense themselves for wrongs and damages sustained at their settlements.*

That they may fortify St. Helena and any other places within the limits of their trade, and supply their forts and settlements with clothing, victuals, ammunition, and implements, free from custom or duty, and transport thither such men as shall be willing to go; may govern them in a legal and reasonable manner, and inflict punishments for misdemeanours, or impose fines for breach of orders.

That they may seize all Englishmen and other persons in the East Indies sailing in any Indian or English vessel, or inhabiting those parts without the Company's licence, or that shall disobey their orders, and send them home to England.

That the king's subjects, employed by the Company in the limits aforesaid, shall suffer such punishment for offences there committed as the Company's President and Council shall think fit, and the quality of the offences requires; and in case of appeal, the offender shall be sent home for punishment. And for the better discovery of offenders, all persons may be examined upon oath before the Company's President and Council, touching the same.

The Company are restricted from trading in the dominions of any Christian prince or state, in amity with the crown of England, who shall overtly declare it to be against his will or good liking.

With proviso, that if the continuance of this charter shall not be profitable to the crown and the realm, the king may resume it on three years' notice.

By the 11th article of the treaty of marriage of King Charles II. with the Infanta of Portugal, the crown of Portugal ceded and granted to the crown of England the island and harbour of Bombay, in full sovereignty, which was taken possession of and retained by the crown till 1668, when, in consequence of the expenses of maintaining greatly exceeding its revenues, Charles granted it to the Company in perpetuity.

The island of Roon, otherwise Pulo Roon, was, by the arbitrators in 1654, decreed to be restored to the English; but the Dutch not fulfilling the obligation, this island was forcibly taken by the East India Company, who held it only a short time before the Dutch, in 1664, again seized it; by the treaty of Breda in 1667, it was ceded to the Dutch.

In 1664, as the seven years for which the Company were associated expired, public notice was given that such of the subscribers as were inclined might withdraw their shares. No one considered it profitable or necessary to do so, although the price of India stock had been reduced so low as seventy per cent. A statement was in consequence made of the Company's affairs, by which it appears that they owned in India, quick and dead stock, 435,713*l.*; in England, cash and bullion in their treasury, 37,663*l.*; saltpetre and piece-goods, 23,768*l.*;

cash advanced on account of exports, 9227*l.*; drugs of various kinds, and pepper, 4707*l.*; lease of house in Leadenhall-street and furniture, 1112*l.*; debts owing them for goods sold, 127,935*l.*; sundry other debts owing to them, 21,316*l.*; being a total of 660,841*l.*; from which the deducting sundry debts which the Company owed, 165,807*l.*, left a balance of 495,734*l.* in their favour, by which it appeared that the stock was worth 130 per cent, and it was agreed to open books for a new subscription at that rate.

In 1666, the great fire in London destroyed the East India Company's salt-petre warehouses, and their pepper in the vaults under the Royal Exchange; their other warehouses escaped the conflagration.

In the year 1670, Sir Josiah Child, who was an East Indian director, published his "Discourses on Trade." In that work he maintains with respect to the Indian trade, that,

I. It employs from twenty-five to thirty of the most warlike merchant ships of the kingdom, with sixty to 160 mariners in each.

II. It supplies the kingdom constantly and fully with that necessary article, saltpetre.

III. It supplies the kingdom for its consumption, with pepper, indigo, calicoes, and several useful drugs, to the value of from 150,000*l.* to 180,000*l.* per annum.

IV. It also supplies materials for carrying on our trade to Turkey, viz., pepper, cowries, calicoes, and painted stuffs; as also for our trades to France, Spain, Italy, and Guinea, to the amount of near 300,000*l.* per annum, most of which trades we could not carry on with any considerable advantage but for those supplies. And those goods exported do produce in foreign parts, to be returned to England, six times the treasure in specie which the Company export to India. He therefore concludes—

"That although the East India Company's imports greatly exceed its exports of our manufactures, yet for the above reasons it is clearly a gainful trade to the nation." He subjoins also,

"1st. That if we had not this trade ourselves, the single article of saltpetre, so absolutely necessary for making gunpowder, would cost a vast annual sum to purchase it from the Dutch.

"2nd. The loss of so many stout ships and mariners would be a great detriment to the nation.

"3rd. Were we forced to buy all our pepper, calicoes, &c., from the Dutch, they would make us pay as dear for them as we do for their nutmegs, mace, cloves, and cinnamon; and if we did not use calicoes, we should fall into the use of foreign linens."

About this period muslins were first introduced into England, instead of cambrics, lawns, and other linens from Flanders and Germany, for which im-

mense sums were annually paid, and we find the Levant Company complaining against the East India Company, "for the great quantities of raw silk which they imported, and which had formerly been brought solely from Turkey."

In 1672, the English East India Company obtained a grant of the remaining moiety of the customs at Madras, on paying the Nabob the annual sum of 1200 pagodas.

In 1674 the East India Company having erected fortifications and plantations at St. Helena, previous to its capture by the Dutch, and it being retaken by the king's ships and forces, the king, by grant dated December 16, 1674, "re-granted and confirmed the same to the said Governor and Company in perpetuity, to be held in socage tenure, as of the manor of East Greenwich, with the same powers and privileges for the safety and protection thereof, and for the government of the inhabitants, and with the like declarations in favour of the Company and the inhabitants, as were contained in the grant of Bombay; and, with this further privilege, that the Company were permitted to export to the said island all kinds of clothing, provisions, or victuals, ammunition, ordnance, and implements, without payment of custom, subsidy, or other duty, and also to transport thither such numbers of men, willing to go, as the Company should think fit.

Complaints were about this time very general against the East India Company as lesseners of the consumption of English manufactures; whereby it was observed that the annual exportation of bullion to India, which formerly did not often exceed 40,000/., was greatly increased. These complaints continued to increase until Parliament enacted a *total and absolute prohibition of the wear of all Indian cotton fabrics in England, muslins only excepted.*

An unsuccessful attempt was made to open a trade at this time with Formosa, a vessel was also sent to Japan, but it is asserted that from the King of England having married a princess of Portugal, permission was refused to trade; the ship then proceeded to Macao, but from the opposition of the Portuguese the cargo was with difficulty sold.

The Company presented to Parliament the following account of all bullion, gold, and silver, shipped to India from the years 1667—8 to 1674, inclusive.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
In 1667—8 . . .	128,605	17	5	In 1671—2 . . .	186,420	8	3
1668—9 . . .	162,394	9	10	1672—3 . . .	131,300	5	11
1669—70 . . .	187,458	3	8	1673—4 . . .	182,983	0	6
1670—1 . . .	186,149	10	11	Total. . . .	1,165,311	16	6

"In lieu whereof, and of several sorts of manufactures sent out by the Company, it was stated there had been paid unto his majesty for customs the sum of about 35,000*l.* per annum.

"And for increasing the navigation and strength of this kingdom, there hath been built within that time, and are now in building, twenty-four sail of

ships, from 350 to 600 tons' burden ; and they have paid for freight and wages yearly to the amount of 100,000*l.* per annum.

"And have furnished his majesty's kingdoms of England, Scotland, and Ireland with all sorts of East India commodities (excepting cinnamon, cloves, nuts, and mace), which, had they not done, would have cost the kingdom far greater rates to have been supplied from other nations.

"And besides which, there are exported East India goods to other countries, by moderate estimate, double the value of what they have exported in bullion, which is a very great increase to the stock of this kingdom, and the proceed of a greater part thereof is from time to time returned in gold and silver.

"And as for the permissions granted to others to send on their ships, the Company not finding it convenient for themselves to trade in diamonds, bezoar stones, ambergris, musk, pearls, and other fine goods, they have given leave to others to trade therein, paying only a small acknowledgment to the Company for freight, to the end that trade might not only be preserved, but increased, to the kingdom's advantage ; by which also this kingdom is not only furnished with those commodities, but there is also sent out from hence of those fine goods to a very great value unto other countries, for increasing the stock of this kingdom."

In 1676, from the prosperous state of the Company's affairs, it was agreed instead of making a dividend, to add the profit to their capital, and every share of 50*l.* was doubled, or made 100*l.* Their capital was estimated at 739,782*l.* 10*s.*

Sir Josiah Child, in reply to a work written against the Company, states, "That the Company now employed to and from India thirty to thirty-five ships, from 300 to 600 tons' burden, twenty-eight of which had been built within the last seven years ; that their exports in 1674—5 consisted of bullion 320,000*l.*, and in woollens and other goods about 100,000*l.* The returns from that adventure were calicoes, pepper, saltpetre, indigo, raw and wrought silks, drugs, &c., which, on sale in England, produced 860,000*l.*, from which deducting 60,000*l.* for the maintenance of factors, forts, garrisons, &c., they added annually to the stock of the kingdom 370,000*l.* There were also exported in the private trade of their officers and servants,

	£	£
British manufactures and other goods, from . . .	40,000	to 50,000
Bullion . . . . .	80,000	to 100,000

the returns for which were made in diamonds, pearls, musk, ambergris, &c., to the amount of from 250,000*l.* to 300,000*l.* The amount of India commodities consumed in England was estimated at, raw and wrought silks, 30,000*l.* ; pepper, 180,000 lbs. at 8*d.* 6000*l.* ; indigo and drugs, 15,000*l.* ; saltpetre, 30,000*l.* ; and calicoes, 160,000*l.* Their stock, which, in 1665, was at 70 per cent, was now at 245.

The ships sent to India in 1676 were thirteen, seven of which to



Bantam, three to Surat, and three to the coast and bay, their chartered tonnage amounted to 6015 tons.

The king granted a new charter (being the fourth), dated October 5, 1677, by which he confirmed for ever all rights, liberties, and franchises granted by their former charters, notwithstanding any misuser, nonuser, or abuser, and gave them the benefit of all damages they should recover from their servants or ship-owners, for breach of covenant, and a general pardon to the Company and their servants of all debts and demands (except customs and subsidies which accrued since September, 1676), directing that all prosecutions depending in respect thereof should be surceased and withdrawn. The governor and Company were also authorised to coin money at Bombay, and in all other places mentioned in any of the king's charters, so that any of such coins were not called by the name of any coin current in the king's dominions, except in the East Indies.

Permission was obtained in 1678 to establish a factory at Tonquin; but from the exactions of the mandarins it was abandoned. Of the nine ships that were sent to India this year, three were to Bantam, three to the coast and bay, and three to Surat; tonnage of all, 4835 tons.

In 1679, ten ships were sent to India, three were to Bantam, four to the coast and bay, and three to Surat; tonnage 5400 tons. A British factory was established at Amoy, in China, about this time.

In 1680, of the ten ships sent to India this year, five were destined to Madras, three to Surat, and two to Bantam; their chartered tonnage was 4975 tons, and the bullion and merchandise exported on them were 346,213*l*. From this period the exports by the East India Company will be found regularly stated in the tables of trade and navigation hereafter.

In 1681, the silk-weavers of London petitioned unsuccessfully the House of Commons against the wear of East India silks, Bengal, &c. It was stated by one of the members of the House, "That we consumed 300,000*l*. yearly in those East India manufactured goods, including printed and painted calicoes for cloths, bed-hangings, &c." The Turkey Company complained also to the council, of the Company's interference in the article of raw silk, and thereby lessening the demand for woollens in the several trades. The Turkey Company were heard in support of their complaint before the Lords of the Privy Council, to which the East India Company made what was considered a satisfactory defence.

A private ship, commanded by Sands, being now about to proceed to sea with a cargo valued at 50,000*l*., the king, at the request of the Company, laid an embargo upon her; and after a long trial a decision was made in favour of the Company, and the ship and cargo sold off, to the great loss of the proprietors. Interlopers, however, continued to trade to India, *several eminent lawyers freely declared that the king could not legally obstruct them by any charter whatever*

*granted to the Company, unless their exclusive powers had the sanction of an Act of Parliament.*

In August, 1682, the English were expelled from Bantam; in consequence of a dispute between the old king and his son. The English took part with the father, and the Dutch with the son, and sent their forces to his assistance from Bataviá, whereby the old king was vanquished and shut up in prison. The young king gave the Dutch possession of a castle which commanded the town and fort; the English Company's factors were then driven out, and this was the origin of the Dutch tenure to Bantam.

The king granted the East India Company their fifth charter, dated August 9, 1683, and empowered the Company, their factors, &c., to seize all ships and goods brought from, or carried to, any place within the limits of the Company's exclusive trade, granting to the Company one-half of the forfeiture, and reserving the other to the crown. The charter also provided that the governor and Company should have the government of all forts, factories, and plantations, already or thereafter to be settled by the Company within the limits aforesaid, with the power of making and declaring peace and war with the *heathen nations*, and the appointment of governors, &c., which governors, &c., might muster forces and execute martial law in India, the king, nevertheless, reserving the sovereign right over the said forts, &c., and power of making peace and war, when he should think fit to interpose his royal authority. Also,

The power to erect courts of judicature in any of their settlements, and to appoint judges thereof, who should determine according to equity and good conscience, and the laws and customs of merchants.

And, lastly, that the Company should enjoy all privileges in the city of London, in as large a manner as could be enjoyed by any company of merchants erected by charter.

A mutiny broke out this time among the military at Bombay. Captain Keigwin, who commanded the garrison, seized the members of government on the 27th of December, 1683, annulled the Company's authority by proclamation, and declared the island under the king's protection; and it was not till November, 1684, that the island of Bombay was brought again under the Company's authority.

The inhabitants of St. Helena having refused to pay taxes, or acknowledge the Company's authority, the powers were put in execution by which they were invested by the new charter. Some prisoners were tried and executed, and the relatives of the parties appealing to Parliament, the latter voted the Company's proceedings arbitrary and illegal: in other respects the affairs of the Company were in a flourishing state, and their stock increased in value from 340 to 500 per cent. The profits in the nine years, from 1676 to 1685, are stated as amounting to 963,639/.

In 1686, the interlopers in India declared themselves the "true East India Company," and incited the Mogul's people to make war on the Company in Bengal ; a ship of war was, in consequence, despatched to India, with the king's proclamation, "enjoining all his subjects in India to repair to the Company's forts and factories, and to submit to their jurisdiction, with orders to seize all interlopers ;" and for enlarging and corroborating the Company's authorities, the king granted them a new charter, being the sixth, dated April 12, 1686, whereby he ratified all the preceding charters for ever in their fullest extent, notwithstanding any nonuser, misuser, or abuser. And, further, granted to the Company, and their respective presidents, agents, chiefs, and councils in India, or to any three of them (whereof such president, agent, or chief, to be one), power to administer to all persons employed by the Company, the oath taken by the freemen of the Company, and such other lawful oaths as the Court of Directors should prescribe. And also a power to exercise martial law at St. Helena, and the Company's fort at Priaman on the west coast of Sumatra, as well as in all their other limits. And the king having been given to understand, that many of the native princes and governors of India, &c., taking advantage of the divisions, distractions, or rebellions amongst the English, occasioned by the late licentious trading of interlopers, had violated many of the Company's privileges, surprised their servants, ships and goods, besieged their factories, invaded their liberties, and by many other ways, without just cause, abused their chiefs and factors, to the dishonour of the English nation, for all which the Company intended to demand satisfaction in a peaceable way ; and if not obtained that way, to use force of arms, wherein they would have occasion to use their ships in a warlike manner : wherefore the king granted full powers to the Company to appoint admirals, captains, &c., from time to time, who might raise and muster seamen and soldiers on board their ships, as should be directed by the Company, or by their captain-general in India, to whom authority was granted for seizing all English interlopers, and compelling them to submit, and for taking their ships and goods. Also to make war on such Indian princes as might hurt the Company ; with power, in time of open hostility with any Indian nation, to exercise on the other side of the Cape of Good Hope, martial law, as well on board their ships as on land ; reserving, however, liberty to the king at pleasure to revoke this grant of martial law in their ships.

"The Company might also coin in their forts any species of money usually coined by the princes of those countries, so that it should be agreeable to the standards of those princes in weight and fineness, and so that they did not coin any European money ; and it was declared that all such money so to be coined, should be current in any city, town, port, or place within the limits of the Company's charter, but not elsewhere."

This was the last East Indian measure of the Stuart dynasty.

In the year 1690, a report of the Company's affairs was published, from which it appears that during the previous seven years they had built sixteen large ships, from 900 to 1300 tons' burden ; that in *lieu of Bantam*, of which they had been unjustly deprived by the Dutch, they had erected and garrisoned three forts for the protection of the pepper trade ; that they had at sea, in India, and on the voyage home, eleven ships and four "*permission ships*," whose cargoes amounted in value to 360,000*l.* ; that they had then outward-bound, for coast and bay, thirteen ships, valued at 570,000*l.* ; seven for China and the South Seas, 100,000*l.* ; and that they possessed goods *unsold* to the value of 700,000*l.* ; that they had also restored to order the revolted settlements of Bombay and St. Helena, had brought the war with the Mogul to a successful termination, and obtained a confirmation of their former privileges. The interlopers, and the friends of those put to death at St. Helena, joined at this time, and managed by their representations to bring the Company into great discredit ; printed papers were distributed, exposing their crimes and miscarriages, and proposing the dissolving of the existing, and erecting a new, Company. The House of Commons appointed a committee to inquire into all matters connected with the East India trade, before which the evidence of the different parties was heard. The committee resolved, on the 16th of January, 1690, " that it is the opinion of this committee, that the best way to manage the East India trade is to have it in a new Company, and a new joint-stock, and this to be established by Act of Parliament ; but the present Company to continue the trade, exclusive of all others, either interlopers, or permission ships, till it be established." King William replied, " that it being a matter of very great importance, it required some time to consider their address ;" and he referred it to a Committee of the Privy Council ; which decided that the capital stock of a new Company should be made up 1,500,000*l.* at least, and not to exceed 2,000,000*l.*, of which the then Company's stock of 740,000*l.* was to constitute a part, and that they and the new subscribers should be incorporated for twenty-one years. The existing Company objected, on the ground, that their quick stock and revenue were really worth more than 1,500,000*l.*, and that the current price of their stock at market was 150 per cent ; that all their forts, towns, and territories were their own for ever by their charters, and had cost them, first and last, upwards of 1,000,000*l.* The king then informed the Commons that, upon consultation, he found he could not dissolve the Company without giving them three years' notice, during which time they could not be hindered from trading, nor could a new Company trade till the three years were expired : he therefore recommended to them to prepare a bill for settling the business. From the diversities of opinion in the House, nothing was determined upon, except an address to the king, to dissolve the Company at the end of three years.

The Company, in 1694, not having paid a duty of five per cent imposed on their capital stock, by an Act of the 4th and 5th of William and Mary, chap. 15, a doubt arose, whether their charter had not become void, in law, under a proviso contained in the Act. To prevent disorders and inconveniences, the king granted to the Company a new charter, restoring their former privileges; subject to a proviso, "that if they should not accept of, and in all things conform to, such orders and constitutions as the king, with the advice of his Privy Council, should express and direct by any instrument under the great seal, the king should be at liberty to resume the charter." By separate patents under the great seal, dated November 11, 1693, and 28th of September, 1694, the king prescribed rules and orders for the Company's observance, by which it was provided that,—

All subscribers were to be members of the Company.

That 744,000*l.* shall be added to the present capital stock of the Company by a fresh subscription. That none shall subscribe above 10,000*l.* That, in general courts, 1000*l.* stock to give one vote, and none to have above ten votes.

"That, such as shall become proprietors by purchase, shall pay 5*l.* for their freedom; who (as also the new subscribers) shall take the oaths appointed by law, and also the freeman's oath.

"The governor, or in his absence, the deputy-governor, to have a casting vote in all courts; each of them to have 4000*l.* stock in their own right; and each director and committee-man to have 1000*l.*

"No permission shall be granted for ships to India on a private account, under the penalty of forfeiting the charters.

"No private contract shall be made for the sale of goods, saltpetre for the king's use only excepted; but all to be openly and publicly sold; and no one lot (jewels excepted) to exceed 500*l.* value.

"The Company shall annually export goods to India, of the growth and product of England, to the value of at least 100,000*l.*

"The Company shall annually supply the crown with 500 tons of saltpetre, at 38*l.* 10*s.* per ton in time of peace, and 45*l.* in time of war.

"All dividends of the Company's profits shall for the future be made in money only.

"A book shall be kept by the Company, wherein the value of their stock shall be entered, and attested upon oath, and lay open to the view of all persons concerned; and the like as to mortgages, alienations, transfers, and assignments.

"The joint stock of the Company shall continue for a term of twenty-one years; and for the space of one year before its expiration, books shall lie open for new subscriptions to a new joint stock.

"The Company may license their own commanders and mariners (but none

other) to trade on their own private account, in such commodities and to such value as a general court shall direct.

“To the intent that the Company’s annual exports of English goods to India, to the value of 100,000*l.* may be proved, a true account thereof in writing, signed by the governor or deputy, shall be annually laid before the king and council, attested on the oaths of the proper officers; and no part of such goods shall be relanded, or carried anywhere out of the Company’s limits.

“Neither the governor, deputy, nor committee, shall lend out the Company’s money without the authority of a general court.

“If this and the two last charters shall not appear to be profitable to the crown and realm, then, after three years’ warning, all the said three charters shall be determined and void, and the said governors and Company shall no longer continue a corporation. And that the Company shall, by a writing under their common seal, declare their acceptance of, and submission to, the said two charters; or, in their default, no longer act as a corporation.”

In 1695, the parliament of Scotland passed an act, on the 26th of June, empowering the king (as King of Scotland) to constitute a Scottish Company, “with powers to trade to Africa and the East Indies, and not only to trade to the countries within the East India Company’s limits, but to America and the West Indies.” This act was repealed, in consequence of representations from the East India Company and others.

In 1697, the silk-weavers of London became outrageous, on the ground that silks, calicoes, and other Indian manufactures, imported by the East India Company, were worn by all sorts of persons. They even attempted to seize the treasure at the East India House.

Several valuable ships belonging to the Company were taken by the French privateers during the war which was terminated by the treaty of Ryswick.

In 1698, the private merchants applied to parliament for an act to create another and new company, and the court of directors offered to advance 700,000*l.* at 4 per cent interest, for the public service, provided their charter should be confirmed by act of parliament. The private merchants then offered to raise 2,000,000*l.* at eight per cent interest, provided they might have the exclusive trade to India vested in them. This last offer was considered the most advantageous to the public, and a bill was consequently prepared and introduced into the Commons, by which they were incorporated by the name of the English Company to the East Indies, the old, or London Company, to be permitted to trade till the 29th of September, 1701.

Two East India Companies were now constituted under parliamentary authority. But, as might have been foreseen, numerous difficulties arose, as the old Company were in possession of the forts, and of the privileges granted in India

by the moguls, &c. The English Company soon made offers to the London Company to unite their stock and trade: the offers were rejected. On the 19th of January, 1699-1700, the old, or London Company, obtained an act of Parliament, continuing them a corporation; and on the 8th of March, the king recommended an union of the two companies, as it was his opinion "that it would be most for the interest of the Indian trade."

The Company's stock fluctuated during this period from 300 to 37 per cent.

From the extensive wear in England of India wrought silks, stuffs and calicoes at this time, it was thought proper, in consequence of the complaints, to remedy what was termed so "great an evil." A parliamentary fallacy was in consequence committed under a statute, enacting "that from Michaelmas, 1701, all wrought silks, Bengals, and stuffs mixed with silk or herba, of the manufacture of Persia, China, or the East Indies; and also all calicoes, printed, painted, dyed, or stained there, should be locked up in warehouses appointed by the commissioners of the customs, till re-exported; so as none of the said goods should be worn or used, in either apparel or furniture in England, on forfeiture thereof, and also of 200*l.* penalty on the person having, or selling any of them."

During the same year, the new, or English Company, established a factory at Borneo, and a ship was also despatched by the Company to China.

In consequence of King William's recommendation a court of proprietors of the London Company was called on the 23rd of December, 1700, at which it was resolved, "that this Company, as they have always been, so are they still, ready to embrace every opportunity by which they may manifest their duty to his majesty, and zeal for the public good, and that they are desirous to contribute their utmost endeavours for the preservation of the East India trade to this kingdom, and are willing to agree with the new Company upon reasonable terms."

The court were informed that, "His majesty was glad to find that the London Company were disposed to unite with the English Company on reasonable terms, and that he would willingly know from themselves what those terms were." A general court resolved, "That what terms may be judged reasonable, they do humbly conceive must arise from a treaty, and that they have appointed seven persons of this Company to treat with the like number of the English Company, in order to an union." In January, 1702, the general terms of union were agreed on by both companies, and approved by their respective general courts on the 27th of April, 1702. A tripartite indenture between the queen and the two East India Companies, dated the 22nd of July, 1702, was passed under the great seal. This indenture was called the "Charter of Union." Under it the London Company was to purchase as much of the stock of the English Company, at par, as would vest in each an equal proportion of the 2,000,000*l.*, for the advance of which to government the charter had been originally granted to

the English Company. The interests of the London and English Companies and private traders were then stated as follow :

	£	£
The London Company's subscription . . . . .	315,000	
The English       "       "       "       " . . . . .	1,662,000	
Separate traders'       "       "       "       " . . . . .	23,000	
	<hr/>	2,000,000

By this agreement the interests of the two Companies were fixed as follow :

	£	£
Purchase of stock by the London Company, 673,000, in addition to their former stock, making their share together . . . . .	988,500	
English Company's proportion . . . . .	988,500	
Separate traders' proportion . . . . .	23,000	
Total . . . . .	<hr/>	2,000,000

The Company's stock acquired two designations before this period ; that is to say, the fixed capital in forts, factories, buildings, &c., which was termed *Dead Stock*, and money, ships, and merchandise, which was called *Quick Stock*. The dead stock of the London Company was now valued at 330,000*l.*, that of the English Company at 70,000*l.*; the latter were bound to pay 130,000*l.* to the former, in order to make up the half of the whole dead stock, valued at 400,000*l.*, as total dead stock on joint account.

It was agreed that the London Company should retain their dead stock in England ; that is to say, their offices, warehouses, &c., for seven years : after which they were to belong to the United Company. Each Company for these seven years to hold distinct Courts, to raise money, either for their respective shares of the United trade, or for separate transactions. All debts contracted for the joint trade were to be paid out of the United Company's stock. Each Company were required to bring to England their separate properties, and to realise and make dividends to their respective stock-holders : after which, ships, bullion, or goods could only be sent to India on joint account.

Twenty-four managers, twelve by each Company, were to form a council, to carry on the trade according to such rules as might be agreed upon by general courts of both Companies, authorised to make bye-laws for the joint trade. " Each Company were to furnish an equal part of the stock of the united trade, and to export one-tenth of their cargoes in goods of the growth or manufacture of England, an account of which was to be annually delivered to the Privy Council ; hereby releasing both Companies from all former covenants, saltpetre excepted, of which merchandise they were obliged to deliver to the office of ordnance 494½ tons, at 45*l.* per ton in time of peace, and at 53*l.* in time of war the refraction thereof settled at 15 per cent ; but no transaction on the joint trade was to be adopted without the concurrence of both companies, the general courts of which, and the Court of Managers were to have the sole government of all their forts, factories, &c., in India, and to appoint governors and officers, with



powers to build forts, &c., and to raise, train, and muster a military force for the defence of the same, and with authority to coin foreign money in India.—*Millburn.*

The London Company agreed to convey, in virtue of the Queen's licence, the islands of Bombay and St. Helena to the English Company, and resign their charters to the queen in two months after the expiration of the said seven years ; after which the charter of the English Company (granted in 1698) was to constitute the charter of the joint East India Companies, under the name of "The United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies," to be conducted by directors, according to the 10th of William III.

The next Act was the Quinque-Partite Indenture of conveyance of the dead stock of the two companies. This was an indenture of conveyance made between the London Company on the one part ; the English Company on the second part ; Sir Jeremy Sambrooke, trustee of the London Company's freehold warehouses in Great St. Helen's, London, on the third part ; Sir Thomas Davall, and others, trustees of the London Company's leasehold warehouses in Great St. Helen's, on the fourth part ; and Sir James Bateman and others, trustees for the English Company, on the fifth part. By this deed the London Company agreed to transfer the charters by which they held the islands of Bombay and St. Helena, to the English Company, in consideration of 200,000*l.* credit in the united trade, and the sum of 130,000*l.* paid to them in money, and also their rights to all their several forts and factories, within the limits of their charter, in the East Indies, of which the following was the statement made :

1. The factories depending on the Presidency of Bombay, Surat, Baroach, Amedabad, and Agra.

2. On the Malabar coast, the forts and factories of Carwar, Tellicherry, Anjenjo, and Calicut.

3. In Persia, the factories of Gombroon, Schiraz, and Ispahan, including the annual sum of 1000 *tomands*, 3333*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* paid by the *Sophi* of Persia at Gombroon.

4. On the coast of Coromandel, Gingee and Orixá, the factories depending on the Presidency of Fort St. George, viz., St. George, and the city of Madras, Fort St. David, Cuddalore, Porto Novo, Pettipole, Mausulipatam, Madapollam, and Vizagapatam, and connected with them, the settlements on the island of Sumatra ; or York Fort, Bencoolen, Indrapore, Priaman, Sillebar, and the stations dependent on Bencoolen ; and also the factory of Tonquin.

5. The factories dependent on the Presidency of Fort William ; or Fort William, Chutanuttee, Balasore, Cossimbuzar, Dacca, Hughley, Malda, Rajamahli, and Patna, with all their claims or title to Bantam, or any other settlement they might have had in the Southern Seas ; and all the stores and ammunition belonging to the said forts and factories respectively, and comprehending all the rents

and customs arising from those settlements, and all the grants or firmans by which the same were sold to them. This transfer also included their warehouses in London, and their house in Leadenhall-street.

The English Company declared the following settlements constituted their dead stock, which were valued at 70,000*l.* in the united stock; viz., the factories at Surat, in the Bay of Bengal, at Mausulipatam, Madapollam on the island of Borneo, and on the island of Pulo Condore, with the stores and ammunition belonging to each of them; and it was mutually covenanted that both Companies should enjoy the respective profits, and pay the respective charges of all their settlements, up to the date of the deed, July 22, 1702.

In 1703 the bullion exported from England to the East Indies in six years from 1698 to 1703, inclusive, was, in silver, 3,171,405*l.*, gold 128,229*l.*, total 3,299,634*l.*; or, on an average, 549,939*l.* per annum. By an account made up by the Inspector General of the Customs, the East India goods re-exported from England in the four years, 1698 to 1702, amounted in value to 2,538,934*l.*, being on an average 507,787*l.* per annum.

The first public sale by auction in England is said to have been effected by Governor Yale, of Madras, of the goods he brought home.

In 1704 the Council of Pulo Condore obtained a grant of the island from the King of Cochin-China, and on the 2nd of March, 1705, an insurrection took place among the Malay soldiers, who set fire to the Company's warehouses, and massacred the chief and most of the English on the island. The Malays were suspected to have been instigated by the Cochin-Chinese, in order to get possession of the Company's treasure, estimated at 22,000 tales.

In 1707, by the Act, 6th Anne, chap. 2, for better securing the duty on East India goods, security was to be given, pursuant to the Act of the 9th of King William, that the East India Company *should cause all the merchandise in any ship from India to be brought to some port in England, without previously breaking bulk*, at the rate of 2500*l.* security for every 100 tons of each ship sent to the Indies (necessary provisions, stores, and merchandise for the people and garrison of St. Helena, for their own proper consumption, only excepted); and except also where the breaking of bulk, or landing of goods should happen by the danger of the seas, enemies, restraint of princes, &c., under penalty of forfeiting such goods or their value, &c.

On the 27th of June, 1707, the English settlement at Banjar Massin was suddenly attacked by the natives; most of the English were killed, and the survivors escaped to the ships. Treasure belonging to the Company lost at this place, was estimated at 50,000 dollars.

In 1709, the Earl of Godolphin having been constituted arbiter of the rights and privileges of the two companies, and empowered to examine and ascertain the reciprocal credits and debts of each, awarded, that all debts or money due to

the old or London Company in India, China, Persia, St. Helena, &c.; and also all debts due to the English Company in India, China, &c., and the separate merchandise of both Companies laden in ships at India, and which might not arrive in the river Thames before the 1st of September, 1708, should become the stock or property of the United Company.

That the London Company should transfer to the queen all their foreign debts, or debts due to them in India before the 31st of October, 1708, that the queen might re-grant the same, within ten days after that date, to the United Company. That after such re-grant by the queen, the United Company should be liable for the separate debts both of the London and English Companies in India. That as the estate and effects of the London Company would not be sufficient to pay their foreign debts, or debts in India, to which debts the United Company would become liable; it was, therefore, decreed that the London Company should pay to the United Company the sum of 96,615*l.* 4*s.* 9*d.*

That the estate and effects of the English Company in India would exceed their separate debts, and it was, therefore, decreed that the United Company pay 66,005*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.* to the directors of the English Company.

That the London Company were indebted to a large amount in England, and were to be empowered to call on their proprietors to raise 200,000*l.*, in two instalments before the 1st of February, 1709, and such further sum before the 1st of March, 1709, as would be sufficient to pay off all their home debts; and then, that when the London Company should have raised the first 100,000*l.*, the United Company should repay to them one-third of the said money, or additional stock, advanced by them at the union, for carrying on the united trade; and when they should have raised the second 100,000*l.*, another third part of the said additional stock should in like manner be repaid; and when they should have raised a sum sufficient to defray all their debts in Great Britain, the remainder of the said additional stock should be repaid, with the exception of 70,000*l.*, which was to be reserved as a security that the London Company should surrender all their charters to the queen, on or before the 25th of March, 1709, which sum, on their failing to make such surrender, was to be forfeited to the United Company; but in the event of such surrender being made, the said sum of 70,000*l.* was to be vested in trustees, to pay any remaining debts of the London Company; and should any surplus remain, to be distributed among the members of the London Company.

And, lastly, that the London Company should transfer, before the 19th of March, 1709, to their respective members all such stock, in the proportion of their respective shares, as the said London Company might have in the stock of the United Company; and that the members having right to it, should be admitted to all the privileges of members of the United Company.

This award, on the authority of the Act of Parliament, was to be confirmed in all its parts by a decree of the High Court of Chancery.

By the account appended to this award, it appears that the debts of the London Company amounted to 1,249,807*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*, and their assets to only 850,011*l.* 18*s.* 5*d.* being a deficiency of 399,795*l.* 9*s.* 1*d.*

By the Act, 6th Anne, chap. 17, the Company advanced a further sum of 1,200,000*l.* to the government, without additional interest : that is to say, on consenting to receive five per cent interest for the former and present loan, making together 3,200,000*l.* On these conditions, the term of their exclusive trade was prolonged for fourteen years and a half; or, to three years' notice after Lady day, 1726. The Company, to make good this loan to the public, were by the same act empowered to borrow 1,500,000*l.* on bonds, over and above what they were legally authorised to borrow before, and also to make calls for money from their proprietors. The proprietors of the 7200*l.* in the separate trade, were allowed to continue so to trade till Michaelmas 1711, when the United Company might, on three years' notice, pay the same off, and their privileges would then be solely vested in the Company. By this act it was also declared that part of the act of the 12th of King William, which laid a duty of five per cent on goods exported to India, was to cease from Michaelmas, 1714.

1710. The following is a list of the various places in which English factories were established at different periods, from the commencement of the trade to the East Indies, till the union of the two Companies in 1708.

In the RED SEA, or ARABIAN GULF, the factories of *Aden* and *Mocha*.

In the PERSIAN GULF, the factories of *Bussorah*, *Bushire*, *Gombroon*, *Ispahan*, and *Schiraz*.

On the western coast of INDIA, the factories of *Cutch*, *Cambay*, *Amedabad*, *Brodera*, *Baroach*, *Surat*, *Bombay*, *Raybag*, *Rajahpore*, *Carwar*, *Baticaloe*, *Onore*, *Barcelore*, *Mangalore*, *Durmapatam*, *Cananore*, *Tellicherry*, *Calicut*, *Cranganore*, *Cochin*, *Porca*, *Carnophy*, *Quilon*, and *Anjengo*.

On the eastern side of INDIA, that is to say, COAST OF COKOMANDEL, the factories of *Tuticorin*, *Porto Novo*, *Cuddalore*, *Fort St. George*, *Pulicat*, *Pettipole*, *Mausulipatam*, *Verasheroon*, *Ingeram*, *Vigazapatam*, *Bimliapatam*, and *Ganjam*.

In BENGAL, the factories of *Balasore*, *Calcutta*, *Hughley*, *Cossimbuzar*, *Rajahmal*, *Patna*, *Lucknow*, *Brampore*, *Agra*, *Lahore*, *Malda*, and *Dacca*.

On the MALAY PENINSULA to the southward, the factories of *Siam*, *Pegu*, *Quedah*, *Cambodia*, *Cochin-China*, *Patany*, *Johore*, and *Ligore*.

On the Island of SUMATRA and JAVA, the factories of *Acheen*, *Passaman*, *Sillebar*, *Ticoo*, *Jambee*, *Bantam*, *Japara*, and *Jacatra*.

On the Island of BORNEO, at *Bañjar Massin* and *Succadana*; and on CELEBES, *Macassar*.

In the MOLUCCAS, on *Banda*, *Amboyna*, and *Pulo Roon*.

In the CHINA SEAS; *Pulo Condore*, *Tywan*, *Chusan*, *Amoy*, and *Macao*; *Magindanao* on the island of the same name, and *Firando*, in JAPAN.

A factory was then simply a house of agency for the sale and purchase of goods on commission. Factories of this description were frequently established in different places, with a view of ascertaining the markets, and the situations best adapted for trade. The minor factories were subject to the authority and control of the superior factory, consisting of a chief and council, in whom all instructions originated, and to whom the factors were accountable. A subordinate factory seldom consisted of more than a factor, and a writer or assistant, with a few natives to perform manual labour.

Of those factories thirty-two were at different periods established for procuring articles of piece-goods only, viz., ten on the north and western side of India, eleven on the coast of Coromandel, and eleven in Bengal. And in procuring pepper, twenty-nine factories were settled at various times in different places, viz., sixteen on the coast of Malabar, six in Sumatra, three in Java, and four in the Eastern Islands, most of which, not paying the expense of maintenance, were abandoned.

1711. By the Act, 9th of Anne, chap. 7, it was declared that no person should serve as a director of the East India Company and the Bank of England at one and the same time. The same regulation was enforced with regard to the South Sea Company, established this year.

East India stock in the month of November, this year, was sold at 124½.

1712. By the Act, 10th of Anne, chap. 28, the exclusive privileges of the Company were further prolonged until three years after Lady Day in 1733; and they were allowed to "continue trading in their corporate capacity, although their funds should be redeemed."

The Company presented this year a petition to Parliament against a bill for laying additional duties on calicoes, tea, coffee, drugs, &c., in which it was stated that the Company exported woollens and other British products to the extent of 150,000*l.* per annum.

In 1714 the Emperor Charles VI. granted commissions to ships fitted out at Ostend, for trading to the East Indies, and it was soon discovered that these ships were chiefly English or Dutch property, under the emperor's flag, and both the English and Dutch governments complained, without effect, of this interference to the court of Vienna, as a breach of the treaty of Munster.

In 1715 the English Company sent a deputation to Delhi, to solicit redress for past losses, and security against future oppressions on the part of the Mogul authorities. A firman was granted January 6, 1716, exempting the Company's trade from duties, on the payment of a *peshcush* of 10,000 rupees per annum.

This firman recited, "That customs on English goods are only payable at Surat; that in Shah Jehan's time these were only two per cent; in the time of

Aurungzebe  $3\frac{1}{2}$  at Surat, and none at other places ; in Bahauder Shah's time they were  $2\frac{1}{2}$  ; that by reason of the government officers' oppressions, it is three years since they have withdrawn their factory. In Bahar and Orixá they have no customs. In Hughley they give 3000 rupees a year in lieu. By this firman they are allowed to possess forty biggahs of land (about fifteen acres) wherever they established a factory."

In 1716, a proclamation was issued by the king, strictly prohibiting his majesty's subjects from trading to the East Indies under foreign commissions, contrary to the privileges of the English East India Company, and also from serving on board foreign ships.

By the 5th Geo. I., chap. 11, goods from the East Indies were prohibited to be landed in Ireland, on penalty of forfeiture of goods and vessel.

About this time a scarcity of silver coin in England was attributed to the exportation of silver bullion to the East Indies, "whereby silver had become scarcer, and gold more plentiful, by the profit of bringing gold from India and China. It was asserted that the East India Company had exported in one year near 3,000,000 ounces of silver to India, which was more than was imported from all parts.

In 1718, the trade from Ostend to India, under the emperor's flag, being still carried on, an act was passed, whereby it was enacted, that, "whereas it is of great importance to the welfare of the kingdom, that the trade to and from the East Indies be regulated according to acts of Parliament and the royal charters ; and that, particularly by an Act of the 9th of King William III., the East Indies should not be visited nor frequented by any British subjects, other than such as might lawfully trade thither, under the penalties therein set forth ; and that the goods laden from India should, without breaking bulk, be brought to some port in Great Britain to be laden. Notwithstanding which restrictions, and the proclamation of the year 1716, several British subjects, not entitled under the said laws, have presumed to trade to India, in foreign and other ships, to the diminution of his majesty's customs, and the trade of this kingdom ; wherefore the contraveners are hereby declared liable to all the penalties of the laws in being. And, moreover, the East India Company are hereby authorised to seize on the persons of all such British subjects as shall be found within their limits, and to send them prisoners to England ; and that all or any British subjects, acting under a commission from any foreign potentate, shall forfeit 500*l.* for every such offence." This Act was further continued, by the 5th of George II., chap. 29, for seven years, from the 1st of May, 1732.\*

\* **OSTEND COMPANY.**—When the Seven United Provinces of the Netherlands became a free State, in 1598, the inhabitants of the remaining provinces were excluded by the King of Spain from carrying on any trade with either the East or West Indies ; until 1638, when the King of Spain granted them the liberty of trading to those parts of India which were possessed by the Portuguese, then his subjects ; but before any benefit could be derived from this grant, Portugal

In 1719, the Company having abandoned York Fort, on the west coast of Sumatra, commenced erecting Fort Marlborough, two or three miles distant; but were hindered by the natives. In the following year they, without opposition, completed the fort.

revolted, and again became independent. From this period, for near sixty years, during which time these provinces remained subject to Spain, they carried on no trade with India.

In 1698, Charles II., the last of the Austrian Kings of Spain, granted a charter for erecting a Company to trade in such parts of the East Indies as were not in the possession of other nations. The capital was to consist of 2,000,000 florins, one-fourth to be raised in October, 1698, the rest in 1700 and 1701; but they were prevented from taking any advantage of their charter, in consequence of the death of the king, in 1700, and the long war for the succession to the crown of Spain. When the Netherlands fell under the dominion of Austria, the merchants were debarred from trading to India in any other manner than that which had been allowed to the subjects of Spain, which was by the way of Cape Horn, and no further west in the Indian Seas than the Philippine Islands.

In 1717, some private merchants obtained permission from the government to send a ship or two to India; they returned with valuable cargoes, and their success encouraged others to fit out others. Foreign merchants then made proposals to the court of Vienna for the establishment of a regular Company, with the emperor's charter for a term of years, which were favourably received.

The Dutch soon after captured one of the licensed ships, under the plea that she was engaged in an illicit trade. The emperor made a demand for satisfaction, which not being attended to, he issued a commission of reprisal, and the ship was retaken and brought into Ostend.

In 1720, the merchants, encouraged by the patronage and support of the emperor, despatched five ships to India, and in the year following, six more; three for China, one for Mocha, one for the coast of Malabar, and the last for Bengal. The Dutch seized one of the ships, and ordered her cargo to be sold, notwithstanding the remonstrances of the imperial minister at the Hague. An English privateer captured one of the homeward-bound ships, very richly laden. In May and June, 1721, two ships arrived safe at Ostend from India, and in September two more, the cargoes of which sold so well, as to indemnify the merchants for former losses.

In August, 1723, the emperor published the letters-patent to the Ostend Company, in which the emperor, in addition to the titles of the House of Austria, styled himself King of the East and West Indies, the Canary Islands, &c. This grant was for thirty years; with licence to trade to the East and West Indies, and on all the coasts of Africa, on both sides of the Cape of Good Hope, their ships observing the usual customs.

The capital was fixed at 6,000,000 florins, in 6000 actions or shares.—Twelve of these shares were to entitle the proprietor to a vote, but foreign proprietors were entirely excluded from voting.—The Company were authorised to ship military stores, and all kinds of merchandise, without any exception whatever.—They were permitted to build forts in whatever parts of the Indies they should think fit, and also to furnish them with all kinds of arms, artillery, and ammunition that they thought convenient.—They were likewise allowed to build and equip ships, of whatever size they thought proper, in any of the ports of his imperial majesty's dominions.—They were authorised to make leagues, treaties, and alliances with the princes and states in India, in the name of his imperial majesty, with this restriction, that they should not make war, without the leave of his imperial majesty, and his successors first had and obtained. In consideration of all of which grants and privileges, the company bound themselves to offer, as a homage to the emperor and his heirs, on every succession, a golden lion crowned, of the weight of twenty marks, holding under his two fore-paws the arms of the Company, which were a spread eagle displayed, with the terrestrial globe between his two heads, surmounted by an imperial crown. Lastly, his imperial majesty undertook to protect and defend the said new Company against all who should unjustly attack them, and would even, in case of necessity, employ the whole force of his dominions to support and maintain them in the full and free possession and entire enjoyments of the commerce and navigation granted them by these letters-patent, and obtain for them full damage and satisfaction from any nation, state, or potentate that should presume to trouble or disturb them; and would likewise, for the future, provide in every respect for their safety and welfare, by any treaties, alliances, or leagues into which his imperial majesty, or his successors, should hereafter enter into with any power whatever.

As soon as these letters-patent were published and registered, the directors took possession of their offices, and held their first general court; in which it was resolved that the books of the Company should be opened at Antwerp on the 11th of August, which was accordingly done, and with such success as surprised all Europe; for the next day by noon the capital was entirely subscribed, and by the 1st of September the Company's stock was fifteen per cent above par.

In 1721, the general use of printed Indian calicoes, as wearing apparel and drapery, was considered "a great detriment and obstruction to the woollen and silk manufactures of the kingdom," and occasioned several riots and tumults of the weavers in London, &c. An Act of Parliament was in consequence passed,

The Company, in full confidence of obtaining this charter, had despatched a ship to India in January, 1723, to take possession of a piece of ground which they had obtained from the great mogul on the banks of the Hughley, where they built a small fort; and to form an establishment on the coast of Coromandel, which they did at Covelong as their principal settlement. Their factors, being chiefly persons who had before served either the English or Dutch East India Companies, managed their affairs with considerable success, and obtained permission to establish a factory at China.

In 1726, notwithstanding the opposition of all the European nations engaged in the East India trade, the affairs of the Ostend Company appeared to be in a prosperous state. Several ships arrived from India and China with valuable cargoes, the sale value of which was about 5,000,000 florins. In the month of September a meeting of the proprietors was called, when the directors stated to them that their trade had been so successful that they were enabled to carry 250 florins to the account of every share in the capital, of which 750 had already been paid in, which completed the original amount of the share, 1000 florins.

In 1727 the court of Vienna, dreading war by persevering in supporting the Ostend East India Company, concluded a treaty with the maritime powers, which was signed at Paris on the 26th of May, 1727, the first article of which stipulated, "His Imperial and Catholic Majesty, having no other view than to contribute to the public tranquillity of Europe, and observing that the commerce of Ostend has given birth to jealousy and uneasiness, consents that there shall be a suspension of the charter of the Ostend Company, and of all the traffic between the Austrian Netherlands and the Indies during the term of seven years. By the fifth article it was agreed, "That the ships which sailed from Ostend before this convention, the names whereof were to be given in a list on the part of his imperial majesty, were to be permitted safely to return home; and in case any of them should be taken, it was agreed that they should be *bonâ fide* restored with their cargoes."

The proprietors of the Ostend Company, aware that their patent would be withdrawn, proposed to establish themselves in some other part of his imperial majesty's dominions, where it might not be liable to those objections raised against them in the Austrian Netherlands. Trieste and Fiume, both in the Gulf of Venice, were the chief seaports in the Austrian dominions. The Emperor, desirous of participating in the East India Trade, did his utmost to render these ports commodious; but natural obstacles, and especially geographical position, interposed, and the project was given up.

In 1730, the directors of the Ostend Company attempted to carry on a trade under the passports of the Kings of Prussia and Poland. One ship, the *St. Theresa*, under Polish colours, proceeded to Bengal for a cargo, where she was taken by the English; another, the *Apolla*, from China, under Prussian colours, arrived safe at Hamburg in September, 1731. The ministers of the maritime powers resident in that city, presented a strong memorial to the Senate, insisting that the vessel should be sequestered; the Senate prohibited the citizens from having any concern with the vessel or cargo, but the proprietors were allowed to remove their goods away clandestinely.

In 1732, the emperor, in a rescript to his minister at Hamburg, dated October 1, 1732, states, "that being informed that the late Company of Ostend, notwithstanding the signification of his pleasure, had caused a ship, freighted with commodities from the Indies, to be sent thither in order to be exposed to sale in that city, his Imperial Majesty being resolved not to permit either the late Company, or any of the subjects of his hereditary countries, to carry on a trade contrary to treaties, desired that they would sequester any goods which might be brought thither." This put an end to all the attempts of the Ostend Company to carry on a commerce with the East Indies.

In 1775, Mr. William Bolts, who had formerly been in the service of the English East India Company, presented a proposal to the Empress of Germany for establishing a trade with Africa and the East Indies from her ports in the Adriatic. "The Empress approved of his proposal, and on the 5th of June, 1775, signed a charter, whereby she authorised him, during the space of ten years, to carry on a trade with vessels under the imperial flag, from her ports in the Adriatic, to Persia, India, China, and Africa; to carry negro slaves from Africa and Madagascar to America; to take goods on freight, either for the Imperial ports or any others, for account of foreigners, whose property should not be liable to confiscation, even if they should belong to nations at war with her; to take possession, in her name, of any territories which he might obtain from the Princes of India; and she declared that the vessels belonging to him, or freighted by him, and the people belonging to them, should be exempted from arrest or detention at all times, whether of



"to preserve and encourage the woollen and silk manufactures, &c., which prohibited the wear of Indian printed calicoes, under the penalty of 5*l*. for each offence on the wearer, and of 20*l*. on the seller."

Parliament passed also an Act for further preventing his Majesty's subjects

peace or war; that she would provide him with all the necessary passports, and would take care to obtain redress for him, if attacked or molested."

Mr. Bolts formed a connexion with a mercantile house at Antwerp, which agreed to fit out and load two ships at Leghorn and Trieste, and that Mr. Bolts should proceed to India, in order to establish factories, and conduct the business, leaving the charter in the hands of his partners, with authority to form an Indian house of trade at Trieste. He then proceeded to London, where he purchased a ship and sailed for Leghorn in March, 1776, from whence he departed for India. Having settled factories at Delagoa Bay, the Nicobar Islands, and on the Malabar coast, he returned with three ships to Leghorn, where he arrived in May, 1781.

The arrival of these ships laden with East India goods, induced the Grand Duke of Tuscany to encourage Mr. Bolts, and gave him a charter, dated May 29, 1781, for an exclusive trade between Tuscany and all the countries beyond the Cape de Verd Islands, to be conducted in two ships under imperial or Tuscan colours, and to continue till the expiration of the imperial charter.

When Mr. Bolts's arrival at Leghorn became known to his creditors in various parts of Europe, they managed to get the ships and their cargoes seized. This was done in consequence of the treachery of his partners, who had refused to honour the bills he had drawn on them from India, and left him liable for all the charges he had incurred, and he was compelled to transfer the Imperial and Tuscan charters to his partners, in order to raise a joint-stock of 2,000,000 florins. He renounced any right he might have in any ships they had sent to China during his absence, except a commission of two per cent on the gross sales of the cargoes; and he took upon himself the property of a ship called the *Grand Duke of Tuscany*, with her cargo, which had been seized at the Cape of Good Hope in 1781. In return, they advanced him a sum of money to liquidate some of the most pressing demands upon him, for which they took security upon his property in the trade; it was also stipulated that he might for once send two ships to India or China on his own sole account, only paying to them six per cent on the gross amount of the sales of their cargoes in Europe.

This agreement was confirmed by the Emperor Joseph II., who authorised them to raise the sum of two millions of florins, the proposed capital of the new "Imperial Company of Trieste for the Commerce of Asia." Proli and Co. immediately opened subscriptions to complete their capital, valuing the present stock of the Company at 1,000,000 florins, whereof 800,000 were their own, and 200,000 the property of Mr. Bolts; and for the remaining 1,000,000 they invited subscribers to take shares of 1000 florins each. They appointed themselves directors at Antwerp, and Mr. Bolts, with another, directors at Trieste; and they reserved, as a compensation to themselves, a commission of two per cent on the gross sales in Europe.

At a meeting of proprietors, held at Antwerp in September, 1781, it was recommended, in consequence of the maritime powers being engaged in war, to send out as soon as possible six ships to China and India, two for the east coast of Africa, and three for the southern whale fishery. The directors immediately began to equip the ships they already had at Trieste and Leghorn, and contracted for the purchase of others in England. In April, 1782, they reported that they had 6,000,000 florins and six ships under the imperial flag all in active service. In the meantime their factory at Delagoa Bay was destroyed by the Portuguese, who claimed the sovereignty and exclusive commerce of the east coast of Africa.

In 1784 five ships arrived at Ostend, which had been declared a free port in 1781, from China, having on board 3,428,400*lbs*. of tea, exclusive of China-ware and other commodities. This profitable importation was counterbalanced by the Company's ship, the *Imperial Eagle*, having on board a very valuable cargo, being seized by their creditors in the harbour of Cadiz. Many of the proprietors were so disheartened by this disaster, that they sold out their stock at near forty per cent below par, and the purchasers on those terms were greater sufferers than the sellers, and in the same year the Company were declared bankrupts to the amount of 10,000,000 florins.

In 1787 several ships were sent to India from Hamburgh, Ostend, Trieste, Leghorn, and several other ports, laden with large quantities of British manufactures, and in which merchants resident in London were interested, by which the markets were so overstocked, that most of those concerned in these adventures were ruined; and the commanders and officers of the English East Indianmen were great sufferers by this unexpected interference. Ships have occasionally visited India under some of the above-enumerated flags, but the regulations which took place on the renewal of the English East India Company's charter in 1793, put a stop entirely to the foreign trade carried on to India with British capital.

from trading under foreign commissions, and prohibiting the importation of tea from any part of Europe, over and above all former restraints laid on British subjects from resorting or trading to the East Indies under foreign commissions; with sundry other additional restraints and penalties. (7 Geo. I. chap. 20.) The Dutch government punished with death their subjects if concerned therein.

In 1722, the competition of the Ostend Company, and other difficulties, obliged the Company to reduce their half-yearly dividend from five to four per cent.

In 1726, George I. granted the Company a new charter, with full powers to erect corporations at Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, and to establish courts of judicature there. This year the East India house in Leadenhall Street was built.

In 1727, by the 13th of George I., chap. 8, the South Sea Company, with the licence and consent of the East India Company, were allowed to buy negroes at Madagascar, giving security not to break bulk, or to proceed to any other place within the Company's limits, under forfeiture of ships and cargoes, and of double the value. This act was to continue for six years only, and the South Sea Company were thereby limited to four ships annually, and to carry to Madagascar nothing but what was solely necessary for the purchase of negroes.

The English and Dutch at length succeeded in obtaining from the emperor the withdrawal of the charter to the Ostend East India traders.

The Company's term for the redemption of their capital, and of their exclusive trade, being near its expiration, that is, on three years' notice from Lady Day, 1733, a powerful opposition to its renewal was raised in 1730 by certain merchants and gentlemen, who, in February, presented to the House of Commons their petition and proposals, wherein they offered to advance 3,200,000*l.*, to redeem the fund of the Company, by five several payments, the last to be at Lady Day, 1733, to be allowed an interest of four per cent till that term, and only two per cent after it; provided,

I. That they might be incorporated, and in all respects vested with all the exclusive privileges and trade of that Company; yet so as not to trade in one joint-stock, or in their corporate capacity, but that the trade should be free and open to all his majesty's subjects, who should pay one per cent of the value of their exports to India, in consideration of their taking out a licence from the proposed corporation.

II. That this trade be solely carried on from the port of London.

III. That the proposed Company's term be thirty-one years, and be redeemed on three years' notice.

IV. That, moreover, for enabling the proposed corporation to defray the expenses of forts and settlements in India, as well as the preservation and enlargement of the trade, they were to be empowered to levy a duty of five per

cent on the gross value of all the merchandise which should be imported from India.

The House of Commons rejected the petition, and passed a bill, entitled "An Act for reducing the annuity or fund of the United East India Company, and for ascertaining their right of trade to the East Indies, and the continuance of their corporation for that purpose," upon the terms therein mentioned; whereby, after a full recital of former statutes and charters, the Company agreed, and it was enacted, that their yearly fund should be reduced from five to four per cent from Michaelmas, 1730; in consideration whereof, and of 200,000*l.* to be paid by them for the public service of the year 1730, all their exclusive privileges of trade to the East Indies were continued and prolonged from Lady Day, 1736, to Lady Day, 1766, and three years' notice then to be given, being in all 33 years, including the said three years' notice to Lady Day, 1769; when, on payment of their entire capital of 3,200,000*l.*, their exclusive privileges of trade were to cease and determine. Yet the Company were to continue as a corporation for ever, to enjoy the East India trade in common with all other subjects. The Company, moreover, at any time, on one year's notice after Lady Day, 1736, might be paid off their whole capital by any payments, not less than 500,000*l.* at a time, and so on from time to time, on such yearly notices by Parliament. The Company were likewise hereby debarred from possessing in Great Britain lands, tenements, &c., exceeding 10,000*l.* yearly rent.

The rate of interest on the debt due to the Company from government was this year reduced, and 200,000*l.* having been paid for the renewal of the charter, the court of directors recommended to the general court that the half-yearly dividend due at Christmas, 1734, should be reduced from eight to six per cent. The court of proprietors resisted, and by ballot resolved to reduce it to seven per cent.

About the year 1736, Kouli Khan, the Persian usurper, who had assumed the title of Nadir Shah, ravaged the empire of Hindostan. Mahomed Shah, the mogul, ceded to him all the provinces to the westward of the Indus. On his return to Persia in 1739, Kouli Khan is said to have carried off treasure and effects to the value of 125,000,000*l.* sterling. During these troubles, the Nizam ul Mulck established himself in the Soubahship of the Deccan. Bengal also became independent under Anaverdy Cawn in 1738, and about the same time the Rohillas formed themselves into a distinct government on the east of the Ganges. The Mogul empire, thus divided, became almost powerless.

In 1740, or at this period, an attempt was made to renew the trade formerly carried on with Persia through Russia. The importation of silk from Persia through Russia being considered an infraction of the Navigation Act, a new act was passed to carry on this trade as had been done before the act of navigation was passed. Considerable quantities of woollen manufactures were

in consequence exported to Persia, by the way of Russia, in return for Persian raw silk. This trade continued until 1747, when the transit of goods through Russia to Persia was prohibited by a Russian ukase. The navigation of the Caspian Sea was also prohibited to the British, and several vessels, which had been built by the Russian Company in the ports of that sea, were sold at a great loss. By these losses and others resulting from the civil wars in Persia, the British merchants lost about 100,000*l*.

In 1744 the East India Company, in consideration of the prolongation for fourteen years of their exclusive privileges, advanced 1,000,000*l*. to the crown at three per cent interest; the Company borrowed this money by creating a million of new bonds at three per cent interest. The debt due by the public to the Company was then as follows, viz. :—

Loan to government in 1698, in consideration of the charter of incorporation	£2,000,000
„ in 1707, advanced on an interest of five per cent . . .	1,200,000
„ in 1744, in consideration of the extension of their exclusive privileges . . . . .	1,000,000

In 1746 the French besieged Madras, which surrendered to them on the 10th of September; from which period the British East Indian government was transferred to Fort St. David, until Madras was restored.\*

In 1748 the English unsuccessfully attacked the French settlement of Pondicherry, and by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle on the 7th of October, this year, all places that had been taken by France since the commencement of the war in the East Indies, should be restored. Madras became again in consequence the seat of the British Indian government.

In 1750 the interest on the debt of 4,200,000*l*. due to the Company was reduced to three per cent, and the Company were empowered to grant annuities towards the discharge of their bond debt.

On the death of Nizam ul Mulck, Soubah of the Deccan, which took place in 1748, the succession was contested between Nazir-jing, the son, and Muzapher-jing, the grandson of Ul Mulck. The nabobship of Arcot was also contested for by Chunda-saib against Anaverdy Khan, who had been appointed nabob by the late Nizam. Nazir-jing and Anaverdy Khan united their forces against Muzapher-jing, who had been joined by Chunda-saib. M. Dupleix, on the part of the French, engaged to aid the latter, on a promise, in case of success, of being granted the town of Vilanour with its dependencies, consisting of forty-five villages. Hostilities

\* In 1746, an action was fought on the 25th of June on the Coromandel coast, between eight French ships of war, mounting 398 guns, under M. de la Bourdonnais and an English squadron of six ships, mounting 270 guns under Commodore Peyton. Neither gained a victory, and the French sailed to Pondicherry and the English to Bengal.

On the 3rd of September the French fleet anchored about four leagues to the southward of Madras, where the troops, artillery, and stores were landed; the first soldiers consisted of 1100 Europeans, 400 Caffres, and 400 native troops, and there remained on board the fleet 1800 European seamen. On the 7th of September they bombarded the town, and on the 10th it surrendered, giving themselves up as prisoners of war. Madras was delivered up on condition that it should be afterwards ransomed. The Company's ships in the roads were also taken possession of.

followed, during which Anaverdy Khan was killed in battle; Nazir-jing was assassinated, and Muzapher-jing appointed Soubahdar of the Deccan. The French East India Company acquired, in consequence, a territory near Pondicherry, producing annually 96,000 rupees; that of Karical, valued at 106,000 rupees; the city of Mausulipatam with its dependencies, yielding a revenue of 144,000 rupees; in all a revenue of 43,250*l.* sterling. Chunda-saib was declared nabob of Arcot. The treasures of Nazir-jing were computed at 2,000,000*l.*, and the jewels at 500,000*l.* The new viceroy gave 50,000*l.* to the French troops, and as much to the French East India Company for the expenses they had incurred in the war. M. Dupleix then assumed the power and title of an eastern prince, held his court as such, and was publicly proclaimed nabob. Muzapher-jing, who was soon after killed, was succeeded by Salabat-jing, who confirmed the grants and benefices to the French. Chunda-saib lost his life, and the French continued to support Salabat-jing as Prince of the Deccan, the provinces of Mustaphanagur, Ellore, Rajahmundry, and Chicacole were given up to the French East India Company in full sovereignty. These acquisitions, added to Mausulipatam, rendered the French masters of the sea-coast of Coromandel and Orixá, for 600 miles from Mootapillo to Jaggernaut. The revenues of these territories were computed at 42,87,000 rupees; and the French now ruled over a greater dominion in extent and value than had, up to this period, ever been possessed by Europeans in India.

In 1754 the directors of the English East India Company represented to the British government the state of hostilities in which they were involved on the coast of Coromandel, and solicited aid either to terminate or carry on a war against the French company, which was supported by their government. The British ministry opened a negotiation with the government of France on the subject, and at the same time ordered a squadron of men-of-war to be equipped, and with one of his

The French made two unsuccessful attempts to capture Cuddalore. The nabob of Arcot made an attack upon the French at Madras; but his army was repulsed, and a peace was concluded between them in February, 1747.

In 1748, an English fleet, under Admiral Boscawen was sent to India. He attacked the Mauritius in his way to the coast of Coromandel, but did not succeed. He determined to lay siege to Pondicherry, the garrison of which consisted of 2000 Europeans and 3000 native troops, under M. Dupleix. The English army being sickly, it was decided, on the 30th of September, to raise a siege, during which the English lost 1065 Europeans in action and by sickness. M. Dupleix ordered *Te Deums* to be sung as soon as the siege was raised, and wrote to all the native princes on the coast, and the great Mogul, informing them that he had repulsed the most formidable European armament which had ever appeared in India. Those princes replied, extolling his prowess and the military bravery of his nation.

A general peace was signed at Aix-la-Chapelle on the 7th of October, whereby it was agreed "that there should be a christian, universal, and perpetual peace, as well by sea as land; that there should be a general oblivion of whatever had passed during the war; that each party should be put into the possession of all his effects, honours, and revenues, which they either actually enjoyed, or ought to have enjoyed, at the commencement of the war, notwithstanding all disposals, seizures, or confiscations occasioned by the war; that all prisoners and hostages should be returned without ransom; and that all the conquests that had been made since the commencement of the war in the East Indies, or any other part of the world, should be restored without exception." Madras was accordingly restored to the English; but the French had demolished the greater part of what was termed the Black Town.

majesty's regiments to proceed to the East Indies. The government of France then agreed that the disputes between the two companies should be adjusted by commissaries in India. The French Company appointed M. Godeheu, one of their directors, their commissary, and at the same time commander-general, with authority over all their settlements in the East Indies. The English Company appointed Mr. Saunders, governor of Madras, to treat with M. Godeheu, who arrived at Pondicherry, August 2, 1754. The arrival of an English fleet under Admiral Watson, induced M. Godeheu to be moderate in his proposals, and a suspension of arms was agreed upon. This suspension, including the allies of both companies, was proclaimed at Madras, Pondicherry, and all other places on the coast of Coromandel where the English and French had troops.

A treaty was afterwards signed, which was published on the 11th of January, 1755, the day on which the suspension of arms ended, consisting of eleven articles, by which it was agreed—

First, that the two Companies should renounce for ever all Moorish government and dignity, and should never interfere in any difference that might arise between the princes of the country.

The second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh articles relate to the settlements of both nations and their districts, whereby it was agreed that all places, excepting those which should be stipulated in the definitive treaty, to remain in the possession of the two nations, should be delivered up to the government of Hindostan. The governors then proceeded to give their opinion what places each might retain without a risk of engaging them in future wars, either with one another, or with the princes of the country. In the Tanjore country the English were to possess Devicottah, and the French Karical, with their districts; on the coast of Coromandel the English were to enjoy Fort St. David and Madras, and the French to keep Pondicherry, with districts of equal value; and if it should appear that the English possessions in the kingdom of Tanjore and in the Carnatic together, were of more value than the French possessions in those countries, then the French were to be allowed an equivalent for this difference in a settlement to be chosen between the River of Gondecama and Nizampatam. Mausulipatam and Divi were to be ceded; or if the French held one, the English were to retain the other. The rivers of Narsipore and Ingeram were to be free; and as the English had Vizagapatam, in the Chicacole country, the French were to settle a factory there on an equality with it.

By the eighth article it was agreed that these conditions, accepted on both sides, although they were not to be law for a definitive treaty in Europe, should nevertheless produce a truce between the two nations and their allies, until news was received in India of the answers made in Europe concerning this agreement.

By the ninth article, neither nation was allowed to procure, during the truce,

any new grant or cession, or to build forts for the defence of new establishments, but only to rebuild and repair the fortifications then subsisting in the establishments they possessed at that time, in order to prevent their entire ruin.

By the tenth article it was agreed, that until the arrival of answers from Europe to these articles, which were to be despatched by the first ships, to be submitted to the decision of the two Companies, under the pleasure and approbation of the two crowns, the two nations should not proceed to any cession, retrocession, or evacuation of what they then possessed ; and,

Lastly, that, in regard to any indemnification the two nations might expect for the expenses of the war, this article should be amicably adjusted in the definitive treaty.

This convention was little more than a cessation of hostilities for eighteen months. The French were to enjoy the revenues of all those territories which they had acquired during the war. These were as follow:—from Karical 96,000 rupees ; from Pondicherry, and the villages in its district, 105,000 ; from Mausulipatam and its dependencies, and from the contiguous territories of Divi, Nizampatam, Devicottah, and Condavir, 14,41,000 ; from the four provinces of Ellore, Mustaphanaghur, Rajahmundrum, and Chicacole, 31,00,000 ; from lands in the Carnatic, 17,00,000 ; and from the Island of Seringham and its dependencies, 4,00,000 ; in all 68,42,000 rupees, or 855,250*l.* sterling.

The accessions acquired by the English during the war produced only a revenue of 8,00,000 rupees, or 100,000*l.*, drawn from lands mortgaged by the Nabob, to refund outlays of the Company in aiding him.

The two Companies being now at peace with each other, gave their whole attention to the management of their respective territories, revenues, and alliances to the best advantage, without infringing the truce. M. Godeheu, having fulfilled his commission, quitted Pondicherry, and returned to France, leaving the power of the governor much more limited than it had been under M. Dupleix.

The war in India between the English and French was the cause of assembling a great European force in that country, which, after the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, led to their joining in the quarrels between the native princes. The English and French were from 1749 to 1754 opposed to each other as auxiliaries of those princes.

In 1755, the Company, in consequence of the expenses incurred in India on account of the war, were under the necessity of reducing their dividends from eight to six per cent. The *Doddington*, outward-bound East Indiaman, was lost on the 17th of July, this year, off the east coast of Africa, and the greater part of her crew and passengers were drowned.

In 1756, an expedition, which was fitted out from Bombay, under Commodore

James, against the pirate Angria's possessions on the Malabar coast, sailed from Bombay on the 22nd of March, capturing Severndroog on the 2nd of April, Bancoote on the 8th, and after reconnoitring Gheriah, the pirate's capital, returned to Bombay the 31st of December.

During this year Surajah Dowlah, Nabob of Bengal, attacked and took Calcutta, but on the arrival of reinforcements from Madras, the English regained possession of it; and large districts were granted them by Jaffier Ally Cawn, whom they had enabled to become Nabob of Bengal.

James sailed again on the 27th of January, 1757, and on the 13th of February, Gheriah surrendered to the English and Mahratta forces, and was delivered up to the latter. Angria's fleet was destroyed, and his tower or fort was plundered.

In 1757, the French captured the British factories at Ingeram and Bander-manlanka, and besieging Vizagapatam with a large army, the place surrendered by capitulation, by which the French became possessed of the whole coast from Ganjam to Mausulipatam.

Three homeward-bound East Indiamen were attacked by two French ships, one of sixty-four guns, the other a frigate of thirty-six guns, off the Cape of Good Hope: the Indiamen formed into a line: and fought for above three hours: the French made repeated attempts to board, but at last sailed off with the loss of 146 men killed and wounded. The East India Company, on the 27th of September, ordered a gratuity of 2000*l.* to each ship's company, as a reward for their courage.

The Parliament, in the supplies for the service of the year, granted the Company 20,000*l.* towards enabling them to defray the expense of a military force in their settlements, in lieu of his Majesty's troops.

In 1757, the English East India Company having received intelligence, by way of Aleppo, that war had been declared between France and Great Britain in the preceding month of May, prepared. On the 24th of March, the English attacked the Fort of Chandernagore, which surrendered by capitulation "on condition that the officers of the garrison were to be prisoners on their parole of honour, with liberty to carry their effects where they pleased, on promising not to serve against the English during the war; that the soldiers of the garrison should be prisoners of war so long as the war continued; that the Sepoys were not to be prisoners; that no European should reside at Chandernagore, but the French Jesuits might travel at pleasure, with all the ornaments of their church; and that the French Directors and Counsellors should go where they pleased." The French had in this fort 183 pieces of artillery, with great quantities of ammunition. Besides the ships and vessels sunk below, to obstruct the channel, they sunk and ran ashore five large ships above the Fort,



and the English captured four sloops and a brig: the plunder amounted to upwards of 100,000*l.* sterling.

A fleet of twelve ships arrived at Pondicherry from France, September 8th, following, and, after landing upwards of 1000 Europeans, and large quantities of cannon, mortars, and ammunition, sailed to the Mauritius. M. Bussy, who commanded the French forces at Mausulipatam, attacked and captured the English fort of Vizagapatam.

In 1758, a fleet of nine ships of the line and two frigates, under M. de Achée, having a large body of troops on board under M. Lally, arrived at Pondicherry on the 22nd of April, in order to drive the English squadron off the coasts. The troops brought by this fleet from France, with those at Pondicherry, were to attack and destroy the English settlements. M. Lally marched from Pondicherry with an army of 3500 Europeans and a large body of Sepoys, to the district of Fort St. David on the 29th of April, and invested Cuddalore, which surrendered on the 3rd of May. The French then besieged Fort St. David, which surrendered upon capitulation on the 2nd of June. The garrison, which consisted of 200 Europeans, 117 invalids and artillery, and 200 seamen, together with their officers, the Deputy-Governor, and Council, were carried prisoners to Pondicherry. The French demolished the fortifications of Fort St. David and the villas and buildings in the neighbouring country. On the 4th of June, Devicottah was abandoned by the English on the approach of a detachment of the French army. The French then besieged Madras with an army of 3500 Europeans, 2000 Sepoys, and 2000 cavalry; the siege commenced on the 12th of December, 1758, and continued till the 17th of February, 1759, when it was abandoned, after sustaining great loss in men, ammunition, and stores, by which retreat on the part of the French, the English acquired much reputation in the opinion of the natives. They soon after took Mausulipatam by storm, which was furnished with 120 pieces of cannon and abundance of military stores. This success induced Salabat-jing to desert his allies, the French, and enter into a treaty with the English, by which he agreed "to oblige the French troops, then in the Decan, to evacuate that country; never to permit them to settle there; to keep none of them in his service; and neither to protect them, nor to call them to his assistance."

All the revenues collected by the French, when their possessions were most extended, had never sufficed for the expenses of their forces. No money remained in the treasury at Pondicherry, and the discontent of the French army had convinced the government they could not be trusted any longer than they were regularly paid.

A small squadron, under Count d'Estaing, captured the English factory at Gombroon, on the 14th of October, 1759. From thence D'Estaing proceeded to

the west coast of Sumatra, to attack the English settlements there. Natal surrendered at discretion on the 7th of February following; Tappanooly shared the same fate; and Bencoolen was attacked, but defended till the inhabitants had secured their most valuable articles. It then surrendered to the French, who carried off all the effects they could obtain to Batavia and the Isle of France.

In 1760, the English, under Colonel Coote, defeated the whole of the French force under M. Lally, at Vandewash, in January, with great loss; their cannon, tents, stores, and baggage were taken, and the remainder of the army retreated to Pondicherry. The English afterwards took Alemparvah, Arcot, and Karical, in which last were 155 pieces of cannon, with a large store of ammunition, &c. This loss deprived the French of their route into the territories of Tanjore; and by various purchases and cessions from the government, they had acquired districts round the fort of Karical, containing 113 villages, of which the farms, with the customs of the town and port, yielded 30,000 pagodas per annum. Cuddalore, and most of the other places in possession of the French, were also taken by the English.

In 1761, Pondicherry had been blockaded by land and by sea for many months, and surrendered on the 16th of January, 1761, to the British forces under Colonel Coote. The number of European troops taken, were 2072; the civil inhabitants, 381; the artillery taken consisted chiefly of 500 pieces of cannon, and 100 mortars and howitzers; besides great quantities of ammunition and military stores. Mahé, on the Malabar coast, surrendered on the 13th of February, 1761; and on the 5th of April, Gingee was surrendered to the English. This terminated the long-contested hostilities between the two great European powers in Coromandel, which commenced in 1746, and continued from that time, with scarcely the intermission of one year.\*

\* In 1763, a definitive treaty of peace between France and Great Britain was concluded at Paris, on the 10th of February.

"Article 11.—In the East Indies, Great Britain shall restore to France, in the condition they now are, the different factories which that crown possessed, as well on the coast of Coromandel and Orixá as on that of Malabar, as also in Bengal, at the beginning of the year 1749. His most Christian Majesty shall restore, on his side, all that he may have conquered from Great Britain in the East Indies during the present war, and shall expressly cause Natal and Tappanooly, on the Island of Sumatra, to be restored; and shall further engage not to erect fortifications, or to keep troops in any part of the dominions of the Soubah of Bengal. And, in order to preserve future peace on the coast of Coromandel and Orixá, the English and French shall acknowledge Mahomet Ally Khan for lawful Nabob of the Carnatic, and Salabat-jing for lawful Soubah of the Deccan; and both parties shall renounce all demands and pretensions of satisfaction with which they might charge each other, or their Indian allies, for the depredations or pillage committed on the one side or the other during the war."†

† In 1764, the disasters of the French East India Company abroad were aggravated by their distressed situation at home. Among the causes which had occasioned their distress, the principal was the dependence in which they had been kept by the government. Ever since 1723, the directors had been chosen by the court. In 1730, a commissary, appointed by the king, was introduced into the administration of the Company; and from this period there was an end to all freedom of debate: all was directed by the influence, and according to the views, of the court. In 1764, the proprietors represented to the government that their misfortunes might, in a great measure, be attributed to the undue interference of the government, and to the management of

The English factory at Surat, having been oppressed by the native governors, a force was detached to take possession of the fort, which was accomplished on the 4th of March, by which the English were re-established in the trade of that place. During the same year, and when hostilities had been in full vigour between England and France, the Dutch embarked upwards of 1500 men on board seven vessels, viz., the *Vlessingen*, *Bleiswyk*, *Welgeleegen*, and *Princess of Orange*, of thirty-six guns each; *Elizabeth Dorothea*, and *Waereld*, of twenty-six guns each; and *Moscell* of sixteen guns, to invade the British settlements in Bengal. The English had only three East Indiamen to oppose this formidable force: the *Calcutta*, Captain Wilson; the *Duke of Dorset*, Captain Forrester; and the *Hardwicke*, Captain Sampson. On their approaching each other in the river, the Dutch drew up in line of battle to receive the English, who followed their example; and after a severe action of two hours, the Dutch commodore struck, and the others followed his example, except his second, who got off by fighting his way, and fell down the river to Culpee, where he was intercepted by the *Oxford* and *Royal George*, who had arrived two days before. The Dutch commodore had thirty men killed, and many wounded: the ship *Duke of Dorset*, on the English side, which was more immediately engaged, was almost shattered to pieces, and yet had not a man killed: nor did the other ships suffer any loss of life. The Dutch, it is asserted, had above a hundred killed and wounded. The rest were made prisoners, and carried to Calcutta. This gallant action, which saved the

their affairs having been taken out of their own hands, and that they would be ruined, unless the Company were brought back to its original form, by restoring its freedom. In consequence of this representation, the freedom of the Company was secured by an edict, dated in August, 1764, and some regulations were made, to put the direction of it under a new form.

Before this period, the number of shares amounted to 50,268. The government, to indemnify the Company for the expenses they had incurred during the war, gave up 11,835 shares, their property, which were cancelled, there then remained only 38,433. The Company made a call of 400 livres per share. Upwards of 34,000 shares answered the call; and the remainder were reduced by the terms of the edict, which empowered the Company to make the call to five-eighths of the value of those which had been paid, so that by this operation the number was reduced to 36,920 $\frac{6}{11}$  shares. The dividends, paid on the shares of the Company, varied according to circumstances. In 1722, it was 100 livres; from 1723 to 1745, it was 150 livres; from 1746 to 1749, it was 70 livres; from 1750 to 1758, it was 80 livres; from 1759 to 1763, it was 40 livres; and in 1764, it was but 20 livres: from the fluctuation in dividends, the value of the stock varied from near 4000 livres to 700 livres. The proprietors were desirous to secure the fortunes embarked in the trade, in such a manner that the shares should at all times bear a settled price, and an interest that could be depended upon. The government settled this matter by the edict, which expressly says that, to secure to the proprietors a settled income, independent of all future events of trade, a sufficient fund should be detached from that portion of the contract which was then free, to secure to each share a capital of 1600 livres, and an interest of 80 livres; and that neither that interest nor that capital should, in any case, or for any cause whatsoever, be answerable for such engagements as the Company might enter into after the date of this edict. The Company, therefore, owed for 36,920 $\frac{6}{11}$  shares, at the fixed rate of 80 livres each, an interest amounting to 2,953,660 livres. They paid for their several contracts 2,727,506 livres; making in all 5,681,166 livres of perpetual annuities. The life annuities amounted to 3,074,899 livres, forming in the whole a total of annual payments of 8,756,065 livres.

By the edict of 1764, the Isles of France and Bourbon became the property of the government, whereby the Company saved 2,000,000 livres per annum. They were likewise relieved from the expenses of Port l'Orient.

province of Bengal, received the warmest thanks from the Court of Directors on the return of the ships to England.

A fleet of seventeen East Indiamen arrived also safely before the peace, under the protection of Admiral Pococke, on the 20th of September, 1760. This was the richest convoy that had ever arrived together from India.

Jaffier Ally Cawn, who had been placed on the throne of Bengal in 1757, was deposed, and his son-in-law, Cossim Ally Cawn, promoted to that dignity, who granted the English a considerable extent of country, and confirmed all the privileges given by his predecessors.

In 1762, government granted the East India Company 20,000*l.*, in lieu of affording them a regiment for the protection of their settlements in India.

War having been declared against Spain, an expedition was fitted out from India against Manilla, the principal settlement belonging to the Spaniards in the Philippine Islands. The fleet sailed from Madras on the 1st of August, and arrived in Manilla Bay on the 23rd of September. The place was taken by storm on the 6th of October, and a capitulation agreed upon, by which the town and port of Cavite, with the islands and forts dependent on Manilla, were to be given up to his Britannic Majesty, and they were to pay 4,000,000 dollars for the preservation of the town and their effects, for which bills were afterwards given. The Spaniards, however, never paid the ransom.

In 1763, the conduct of Cossim Ally Cawn, the new Soubah, being considered ungrateful to the English, a war took place, which was carried on with uninterrupted success on the part of the latter, who defeated the Nabob in several actions, and became entirely masters of the province of Bengal.

The Company, by treaty concluded with Mahomed Ally Cawn, Nabob of the Carnatic, dated the 29th of October, 1763, obtained possession of certain districts, called the *Jaghire Lands*, which were confirmed to the Company by the Mogul's firman, dated the 12th of August, 1765. The revenues of these lands were entered in the Mogul's books at 4,00,494 pagodas.

The Company made a demand upon government for the following sums advanced, viz. :—

	£
Subsistence of French prisoners in India . . . . .	260,687
Expenses incurred on the expedition to Manilla . . . . .	139,877
Hospital expenses, on account of His Majesty's forces . . . . .	21,447

making a total of 422,011*l.* of which sum they afterwards received from the lords of the treasury only 23,366*l.*

In 1765, Lord Clive, who was appointed Governor-General of India, obtained from the Great Mogul a formal grant to the Company of the administration of the provinces of Bengal and Orixá, on condition of paying an annual quit-rent of 26,00,000 rupees, for the expenses of the civil government, and the sup-

port of his dignity, 53,00,000 rupees yearly. The remainder of the revenues were allotted to the Company for supporting their armies and other charges. Thus territory, much larger than Great Britain and Ireland, produced a revenue estimated at 1,700,000*l.* per annum, and contained upwards of 10,000,000 of inhabitants. The Mogul also confirmed to the Company the provinces of Burdwan, Midnapore, and Chittagong.

The Company obtained a grant from the Mogul of the five Northern Circars, on the 12th of August, 1765. This grant was afterwards confirmed by treaty with the Nizam, or Soubah of the Deccan. By this treaty, dated the 12th of November, 1766, the Company engaged to pay the Nizam for the three Circars of Ellore, Rajahmundry, and Mustaphanaghur, 5,00,000 rupees yearly, and 2,00,000 rupees for each of the Guntoor and Chicacole Circars, the latter of which was not then reduced to obedience, as soon as the Company should be put in possession of them. Their possession was so far adjusted by May, 1766, as to yield the nett revenue of 140,000*l.*, and in 1769 the annual nett receipt was 290,000*l.*

From the accounts laid before Parliament, it appears that the first cessions of territory were very inadequate to the support of the Company's establishment, the revenues and charges being as follow:—

The Bengal revenues of all descriptions, both old and new, brought into the treasury, from 1761 to 1766	£ 3,240,000
Besides the revenues from the ceded lands, a further sum was realised for the Dewannee, in the five years	1,080,000
The revenues of Bombay brought clear into the treasury in the five years	349,000
The revenues of Bencoolen, and other gains, were	75,000

Forming a total of revenue in five years of . . . 5,760,000

The disbursements were as follow :—

Bengal, civil and military, fortifications, and other expenses	£4,108,000
Fort St. George . . . ditto . . . . .	1,884,000
Bombay . . . . . ditto . . . . .	1,124,000
Bencoolen . . . . . ditto . . . . .	172,000
	<hr/> 7,388,000

The expenses during the five years, therefore, exceeded  
the revenues . . . . . £1,628,000

In 1767, a committee of the House of Commons was appointed to inquire into the Company's concerns. During the inquiry, the Company were about to declare a dividend of 12½ per cent. Government were desirous they should forego making this dividend, until their affairs had undergone a further investigation; but the Company persevering in their intentions, two bills were passed, the one, 7 George III., chap. 48, for preventing proprietors in all trading joint stock companies from voting in general courts, unless they had been in possession of their

stock six months; and, to prevent the dangerous consequence of sudden and unwarrantable alterations in the rates of the dividends, it was enacted that dividends should only be declared at a half-yearly or quarterly general court, at least five months after the declaration of the preceding dividend; that the declaration should be only for one dividend; and that every proposition for increasing the rate of a dividend should be decided by ballot three entire days, at the least, after the breaking up of the general court wherein the proposal was made.

By the other Act, 7 Geo. III., chap. 49, it was enacted that after the 24th of June, 1767, no dividend should be made but by ballot in a general meeting of the Company, summoned expressly for that purpose by at least seven days' previous notice fixed on the Exchange of London, and that no dividend above ten per cent per annum should be made before the next session of Parliament.

By another Act, 7 Geo. III., chap. 57, the Company, in consideration of their territorial acquisitions, became bound to pay to the public 400,000*l.* per annum for two years, commencing from the 1st of February, 1767. It was, however, provided, that if they should be deprived of their territories, or any part of them, during that period, a proportional abatement should take place.

The war with Hyder Ally, who usurped the government of the kingdom of Mysore in 1763, continued with various success during the years 1767, 1768, and part of 1769, when Hyder, with a strong detachment, having advanced within a few miles of Madras, the Presidency made overtures of peace, which were acceded to. Negotiations were opened, and a treaty concluded, by which each party agreed to cede the conquests made during the war. The prisoners on both sides were to be released, a league offensive and defensive to take place between the contracting parties, and a free trade to be carried on between their subjects.

In 1768, by a treaty, dated the 23rd of February, 1768, between the Company, the Nizam, and the Nabob of the Carnatic, in which the Northern Circars were confirmed to the Company, the annual payment to the Nizam for the four Circars, of which the Company were then in possession, was reduced to 2,00,000 rupees for six years, and 1,00,000 more, if, during that period, they should obtain possession of the Guntoor Circar; and after six years, 5,00,000 rupees for the four Circars, with two more when Guntoor should come into their possession.

In 1769, the time being near at hand when the annual payment of 400,000*l.* to the government by the Company, and when the parliamentary restriction of the dividends would expire, the Company conceiving that the large sum thus exacted from them, would thenceforth be considered by the administration as part of the regular revenue, therefore requested a prolongation of their charter for five years, which was refused. After holding several general courts, and much correspondence between the council and the Company, the following arrangement was confirmed by Parliament.

The East India Company became bound to pay to the public treasury 400,000*l.* annually, for five years. They were permitted to increase their dividends at a rate not exceeding one per cent each year, till they should reach  $12\frac{1}{2}$  per cent, which they were never to exceed. Should the Company, instead of increasing, be obliged to reduce their dividends, a proportional deduction was to be made from the sum payable to government, which was to be entirely given up, should the Company be obliged to reduce their dividends to six per cent. During the five years the Company were obliged to export British goods equal in value to the average amount of those they exported in the last five years ; and if any cash should remain in their treasury, after the payment of certain specified debts, they were bound to lend it to the public at an interest of two per cent (9 Geo. III., chap. 24).

The Company sent out commissioners this year to superintend their governments in India, and to rectify the abuses which had arisen from mismanagement. They sailed in the *Aurora* frigate, and were never heard of. Faulkner, the naval poet, sailed in this frigate.

In 1770, the penalty of thirty per cent, payable to the Company on goods imported from the East Indies, under foreign commissions, not being found sufficient to check illicit trade, it was now raised to 100 per cent on the value of all goods so imported. By the same Act the civil and military servants of the Company were made amenable to the Court of King's Bench in England, for acts of oppression committed in India (10 Geo. III., chap. 47). A dividend was declared at the rate of twelve per cent per annum.

In 1772, in order to prevent the great consumption of timber, fit for the construction of large ships of war, the Company were prohibited from building, or allowing to be built for their service, any new ships, till the shipping in their employ should be reduced under 45,000 tons, or employing any ships built after the 18th of May, 1772 ; but they were at liberty to build vessels in India or the colonies, or to charter any vessel built in India or the colonies.

The Court of Directors appointed five gentlemen as commissioners to proceed to superintend their affairs in India ; but before they could proceed on their mission, they were prohibited by an Act of Parliament of 13 Geo. III., chap. 9, which restrained the Company, for a limited time, from appointing commissioners for superintending and regulating their affairs at their presidencies in India. Warren Hastings, of the Madras Civil Service, was this year appointed Governor-General of India. The confused and embarrassed state of the Company's affairs, in the midst of the most flattering external appearance of prosperity, notwithstanding the great accession of territory, was thus stated by Hastings :—" The treasury was empty ; the Company was involved in debt ; its revenue was de-

clining ; every region of Hindostan groaned under different degrees of oppression, desolation, and insecurity.”—The plans devised by him were, unfortunately, not allowed to be executed. “ Had I,” he said, “ been allowed the means which I required, I should have sought no accession of territory ; I should have rejected the offer of any which would have enlarged our line of defence, without a more than appropriate augmentation of defensive strength and revenue ; I should have encouraged, but not solicited, new alliances, and should have rendered that of our government an object of solicitation, by the example of those which already existed. Towards these I should have observed, as my religion, every principle of good faith.” Numerous obstacles, however, were interposed to the execution of this scheme.

The Company found it necessary, in consequence of the embarrassed state of their affairs, to reduce their dividend from  $12\frac{1}{2}$  per cent, at which rate it had been paid from Midsummer, 1771, to Midsummer, 1772, inclusive, to six per cent per annum.

The Mahrattas attempted to get possession of the provinces of Corah and Allahabad, bordering on the territories of the Nabob of Oude, but were defeated by the English and drove across the Ganges. The English acted as allies of the Nabob of Oude, to whom the Rohilla chiefs had promised to pay forty lacs of rupees for the protection afforded them ; but payment was afterwards refused ; the consequence of which was, that the Rohilla country was invaded in 1774, and conquered, as well as several other large tracts of territory, by which the boundaries of Oude were extended in all directions.

In 1773, a great alteration was made in the mode in which the Company’s shipping concerns were managed. By long established practice, the ships were chartered at 499 tons, with a complement of ninety-nine men and a boy ; as by the charter of 1698, the Company were required to employ a chaplain on board every ship of 500 tons’ burden. This occasioned them to charter the ships at 499 tons. Different rates of freight were allowed to the various parts of India and China, and also distinct freights for fine and coarse goods, in proportion as the commodities were more or less favourable for stowage. Of these 499 tons, a deduction was made, in the first instance, of three per cent, or fifteen tons, for which no freight was paid, it being an allowance to the commanders and officers, for private trade. A further sixteen per cent, or eighty tons, was also stipulated to be carried in iron kintledge or ballast, for which the Company agreed to pay the owners at the rate of one-third of the freight payable on gruff goods ; so that, in fact, the chartered tonnage of a ship was actually completed with 404 tons of goods, nor were the Company obliged to lade any greater quantity, unless it suited their convenience ; if any further quantity was laden under eighty tons, freight was reckoned at two-thirds of the rate payable on gruff goods (one-third having



been previously allowed the owners for the kintledge), and on all exceeding beyond eighty tons, they paid only half freight.\*

	£	s.	d.
In general the tonnage of a cargo from Bengal or the coast, under the old system, consisted of eighty tons of iron kintledge, at one-third of the freight payable on gruff goods (say 34 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> per ton), or 11 <i>l.</i> 8 <i>s.</i> 4 <i>d.</i> per ton . . . . .	913	6	8
<i>Fine Goods</i> .—300 tons of piece-goods, raw-silk, &c., at 37 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> per ton . . . . .	11,175	0	0
<i>Gruff Goods</i> .—30 tons of redwood, which, being considered a sort of dunnage, paid only the half gruff freight, or 17 <i>l.</i> 2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> per ton . . . . .	513	15	0
11 tons of various other articles, as sticklac, shellac, &c., at 34 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> per ton . . . . .	376	15	0
10 tons of cowries, which, being shot loose in the hold, pay only half freight . . . . .	171	5	0
<i>Saltpetre</i> .—2000 bags, or 133 tons, as follows : . . . . .			
53 tons to make up the chartered tonnage, at 34 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i> . . . . .	1,815	5	0
80 tons, the remainder, being the kintledge proportion, at two-thirds freight, or 22 <i>l.</i> 16 <i>s.</i> 8 <i>d.</i> . . . . .	1,826	13	4
Total . . . . .	£16,792	0	0

If, as it frequently happened, an additional 1000 bags of saltpetre were laden, they were brought at half freight, which operated as a reduction of freight upon the whole of the cargo.

The ships chartered in this mode seldom exceeded, in builders' measurement, from 600 tons to 650 tons ; but it being found that some few which had been built upon a larger construction, were more advantageous both to the Company and the owners, by bringing home greater quantities of surplus tonnage, particularly from China, at half freight, the old ships, as they completed their four voyages, were replaced by others, of from 700 tons to 800 tons' burden, and they were afterwards increased to about 1200 tons for the China trade.—*Milburn*.

\* According to the Report of the Secret Committee of the House of Commons, the rates of freight and demurrage at which the Ships in the Company's Service were taken up, from the Year 1753 to the Year 1772 inclusive, were as under:—

YEARS.	CHINA.		COAST AND BAY.		BOMBAY.		Mocha.	Ben- coolen.	Rate of De- murrage per Day to a Ship of 400 Tons.
	Gruff Goods.	Fine Goods.	Gruff Goods.	Fine Goods.	Gruff Goods.	Fine Goods.			
	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per Ton.
1753.....	£ s. 21 0	£ s. 27 0	£ s. 24 0	£ s. 27 0	£ s. 27 0	£ s. 30 0	£ s. 24 0	£ s. 24 10	£ s. d. 12 2 0
1754.....	24 0	27 0	24 0	27 0	27 0	30 0	24 0	24 10	12 2 0
1755.....	25 0	28 0	25 0	28 0	28 0	31 0	25 0	25 10	12 2 0
1756.....	31 10	34 10	31 10	34 10	34 10	37 10	31 10	32 0	18 3 0
1757.....	33 0	36 0	33 0	36 0	36 0	39 0	33 0	33 10	18 3 0
1758.....	34 0	37 0	34 0	37 0	37 0	40 0	34 0	34 10	18 3 0
1759.....	35 0	38 0	35 0	38 0	38 0	41 0	35 0	35 10	18 3 0
1760.....	37 0	40 0	37 0	40 0	40 0	43 0	37 0	37 10	20 3 4
1761.....	37 0	40 0	37 0	40 0	40 0	43 0	37 0	37 10	20 3 4
1762.....	37 0	40 0	37 0	40 0	40 0	43 0	37 0	37 10	20 3 4
1763.....	31 0	34 0	31 0	34 0	34 0	37 0	31 0	31 10	16 2 8
1764.....	31 0	34 0	31 0	34 0	34 0	37 0	31 0	31 10	16 2 8
1765.....	30 0	33 0	30 0	33 0	33 0	36 0	30 0	30 10	15 12 7
1766.....	29 0	32 0	31 0	34 0	34 0	37 0	31 0	31 10	15 12 7
1767.....	29 0	32 0	31 0	34 0	34 0	37 0	31 0	31 10	15 12 7
1768.....	29 0	32 0	31 0	34 0	34 0	37 0	31 0	31 10	15 12 7
1769.....	29 0	32 0	31 0	34 0	34 0	37 0	31 0	31 10	15 12 7
1770.....	29 0	32 0	31 0	34 0	34 0	37 0	31 0	31 10	15 12 7
1771.....	30 0	33 0	32 0	35 0	35 0	38 0	32 0	32 10	18 3 0
1772.....	29 0	32 0	34 5	37 5	37 7	40 7	33 0	33 10	18 3 0

This change led to a different mode of freighting, and, in 1773, it was agreed, that in future the ships should be freighted for China on builders' measurement, and to India at seven-eighths of such tonnage, at a specific rate of freight for the whole of the cargo, whether fine goods or rough, including the kintledge.

The freighting of ships for India, at seven-eighths of the builders' tonnage, was grounded on the supposition, that a ship could not bring her full tonnage from India; but the experience of one or two voyages proved this to be erroneous, and the ships were afterwards uniformly chartered at builders' measurement.

The Company's affairs being in a very perplexed state, Parliament was petitioned for aid, and advanced them a loan of 1,400,000*l.*, on condition that the surplus revenue of India, after payment of a dividend of six per cent, should be set apart to discharge the said loan; and that until the same were discharged, the public should forego any claim to a participation of the said revenues. When the whole of the said loan should be discharged, they were allowed to divide seven per cent, until the bond debt was reduced to 1,500,000*l.*, after which the whole of the surplus was to be applied in redeeming the bond debt. The Company were obliged to submit a statement of their profit and loss every half-year to the lords of the treasury. They were restricted from accepting bills drawn by their servants in India, for above 300,000*l.* in one year, exclusive of certificates to the amount of 5000*l.* to the commander and officers of each of their ships; and they were bound to export goods of the growth, produce, and manufacture of Great Britain, to the amount of 761,674*l.* between the 29th of September, 1773, and the 29th of September, 1775, exclusive of military and naval stores, and of all exportation by the Company's servants, or by private traders licensed by the Company. (13 Geo. III., chap. 64.)

By this Act there were 1246 proprietors of India stock disfranchised, and the whole of the Company's affairs thrown into the hands of 487 proprietors.

The civil and military government in India, and the management of the territories in Bengal, Bahar, and Orixia, were vested in a governor-general and four councillors, to reside at Fort William in Bengal, to whom the presidencies of Madras, Bombay, and Bencoolen were made subordinate. A supreme court of judicature was established at Fort William, consisting of a chief justice and three other judges, all appointed by the crown. The mayor's court at Calcutta was suppressed.

The salaries of the governor-general, councillors, and judges were directed to be paid out of the territorial revenues; and neither they nor any other civil or military servant of the crown, or of the Company in India, were allowed upon any account to accept presents, or to engage in trade; but counsellors at law, physicians, surgeons, and chaplains, were allowed to receive professional fees. (13 Geo. III., chap. 63.)

The annual election of twenty-four new Directors having rendered the ad-

ministration of the Company's affairs too changeable, it was enacted that they should in future remain four years in office, and six of them go out every year. The election to be by proprietors of not less than 1000*l.* stock, who only were to have the privilege of voting in future, which they must have held, without collusion or fraud, twelve months, or acquired by succession, the custom of London, or settlement. No person who should have been employed in any civil or military capacity in India, could be elected a Director till he had resided two years in England.

The number of proprietors of East India stock, holding 500*l.* or more, appears by the Company's books to have been as follows in 1773.

Proprietors of 1000 <i>l.</i> stock or more,		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
English	487, holding	1,018,398	19	11			
Foreigners	325, „	890,940	17	0			
					1,909,339	16	11
Proprietors of 500 <i>l.</i> stock, and more, not exceeding 1000 <i>l.</i> ,							
English	1246, holding	634,464	1	8			
Foreigners	95, „	50,226	0	0			
					684,690	1	8

In 1774, the auditors' accounts, which were made up at the East India House, state that from May, 1766, to April, 1774, the revenues and disbursements were as follow:

The revenues of Bengal under every denomination, after deducting the charges of collection, the tribute of stipends, &c., brought into the treasury	£ 19,790,000
The revenues of Madras during the same period	3,950,000
„ Bombay	670,000
„ Bencoolen	90,000
Received from the Nabob of Arcot for his share of the army expenses, &c.	1,900,000

Forming a total of		£ 26,400,000
The disbursements at Bengal for fortifications, and the civil, military, and marine departments, amounted to	13,166,000	
Commission drawn on the revenues of Bengal	424,000	
Madras disbursements under the above heads	5,530,000	
Commission drawn on the revenues of Madras	168,000	
Bombay disbursements under the above heads	2,850,000	
Bencoolen disbursements under the above heads	385,000	
		22,523,000

Leaving a net surplus in eight years of £3,877,000

In 1775, by the 15th of Geo. III., chap. 44, the obligation imposed on the Company to export the annual quantity of British goods, appointed by a former Act, to their settlements in India, was extended to the 29th of September, 1778.

On the death of the Nabob of Oude, the Company acquired by treaty with his successor, the province of Benares, with a clear revenue of 240,000*l.* per annum.

In 1776, the Mahratta empire was in complete anarchy. Ragonaut Row usurped the government, but was compelled to fly to Bombay. The Company's

servants at Bombay made war against his enemies, and conquered the island of Salsette and the city of Baroach. The government of Bengal disapproved of that of Bombay, disavowed the treaty with Ragonaut, and despatched Colonel Upton to Poonah, to negotiate a reconciliation with the Mahratta State. By a treaty concluded on the 1st of March, 1776, called the "Poorunder Treaty," the Island of Salsette, with the territory of Baroach, and some other districts in the Guzzerat province were ceded to the Company. The Mahrattas agreed to indemnify the war expenses, by the payment of about 150,000*l.* by instalments. They agreed, also, to pay a liberal allowance to Ragonaut, on his residing in a part of the Mahratta country, distinct from the seat of government.

The loan of 1,400,000*l.* advanced by government to the Company, was reduced to 420,000*l.*; and the affairs of the Company were this year deemed prosperous.

The majority of the council of Madras decided on removing Lord Pigot from the government. They imprisoned him at St. Thomé, where, after a confinement of some months, he died.

In 1777, the Company paid up the whole of the money advanced to them by government together with the interest on it, by which they were enabled to raise their dividends from six to seven per cent.

It appears by the East India House accounts, that from 1768 to 1777 inclusive, the Company's losses by captures, &c., amounted to 574,725*l.*, or 2*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.* per cent on their imports and exports.

In 1778 war broke out with the Mahrattas, and the court of Poonah refusing to observe the stipulations of the Poorunder treaty, the Bombay army marched towards Poonah, but were surrounded by the Mahrattas, and a capitulation took place; the English agreed to cede the Island of Salsette, and the other countries conquered by them.

War being this year declared between England and France. On the receipt of this intelligence in India, although no instructions had been received from England, an expedition was fitted out against Pondicherry, which, after an heroic defence, surrendered to the British forces on the 16th of October, 1778. The British forces amounted to 10,500 men; the French to 3000. The English lost in killed 224, and 693 wounded; the garrison lost about 200 killed, and had about 480 wounded; 300 pieces of artillery were taken; Chandernagore, Yanam, Kaniac, Zincomalu, Mausulipatam, with several French ships in the Hooghly were soon after captured, and the French power in India was for the time destroyed, except at Cudalore, which they retained. Several desperate naval engagements were fought in the Indian seas before the general peace of 1783.

The Company obtained from the Rajah of Tanjore the territory of Nagore, yielding a revenue of 2,50,000 rupees yearly, in lieu of a grant of land round Devicotta, which the Rajah voluntarily offered to the Company, on being restored to his dominions by the Madras government.

1779. The Company having now discharged their debt of 1,400,000*l.* due to the public, and reduced their bond debt under 1,500,000*l.*, the public became entitled to a participation of the territorial acquisitions and revenues obtained in India. They were, however, continued entire to the Company by Parliament till the 5th of April, 1780. The dividends were however restricted to eight per cent during that time. The Company were also required to present a state of their affairs every half year to the Lords of the Treasury; and they were still prohibited from accepting bills from India for above 300,000*l.*, exclusive of certificates to the commanders and officers of their ships, without the consent of the Lords of the Treasury.

The Company gave a large bounty for raising 6000 seamen for the public service, and made an addition to the navy of three ships of seventy-four guns, called the *Bombay Castle*, *Carnatic*, and *Ganges*.

The House of Commons petitioned his majesty to direct the attorney-general to prosecute George Stratton, Henry Brooke, Charles Floyer, and George Mackay, Esquires, for confining Lord Pigot, the governor of Madras. They were tried, found guilty, and fined 1000*l.* each.

A confederacy was formed against the English in India. The principal confederates were the Nizam, the Mahrattas, Hyder Ally, the Rajah of Berar, and several chiefs on the western side of India.

1780. Lord North proposed in the House of Commons, that notice should be given to the East India Company of the intention of Parliament to pay off the debt of 4,200,000*l.*, together with the interest upon it, due by the government to the Company on the 5th of April, 1783, agreeably to the power of redemption in the act of Parliament, and the stipulation of three years' notice, after which the Company's exclusive privileges would expire.

The final settlement of the business of the charter was postponed under the 20th Geo. III., chap. 56, by which the Company were to retain the entire revenue of India, though their debt to the public of 1,400,000*l.* was paid off, and their bond debt reduced to 1,500,000*l.*, till the 8th of April, 1781, and till then their dividends were not to exceed eight per cent per annum.

The Company's ships, the *Royal George*, *Mount Stuart*, *Godfrey*, *Hillsborough*, and *Gatton* were taken on the 9th of August, 1780, by the combined fleets of France and Spain. In November, war was declared against the Dutch. On the receipt of the intelligence in India, Negapatam, their principal settlement on the coast of Coromandel, with all places subordinate to it, were taken possession of by the British forces.

Hyder Ally invaded the Carnatic, and Tippoo, his son, laid waste the northern Circars, Hyder also besieged and captured Arcot, after defeating the

English army under Colonel Baillie. Sir Eyre Coote acted, however, with such effect, that in 1782, Hyder Ally desired peace, but died before it could be concluded; Sir Eyre Coote survived him only five months.

In 1781, the Company made up their accounts of trade and territorial revenues to the 1st of March, and there appeared a balance, after paying 400,000*l.* to the public, according to agreement, of 288,025*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.* This sum they were authorised to pay in dividends to the proprietors of their stock, but they preferred employing it in trade; and they kept a distinct account of it, under the title of the Separate Fund.

During this year the affairs of the Company at home and abroad were further arranged by two acts of Parliament. It was provided by these acts,—

That the Company should pay the sum of 400,000*l.*, by four equal instalments, as a full compensation for all claims the public might have upon them, from the time that their bond debt was reduced to 1,500,000*l.*, to the 1st of March, 1781. The Company's exclusive trade, and the possession of their territorial acquisitions, were thereupon continued till the 1st of March, 1791, and thereafter till Parliament should give three years' notice of an intention to discontinue those privileges, and pay off the capital or debt of 4,200,000*l.* due to the Company, with all arrears of interest, &c.; and after a termination of their exclusive privileges, they were to have a right to remain a corporation, and to trade with their joint-stock in common with other British subjects.

The public were to receive three-fourths of the annual surplus of the nett profits and revenues of the Company, above eight per cent, computed upon their capital stock of 3,200,000*l.*; the remaining fourth, together with money to be allowed them in consideration of victualling his majesty's ships in the East Indies, they were to apply to increasing their dividends, at a rate not exceeding one per cent in a year, but never to rise above 12½ per cent; the bond debt being also limited to 1,500,000*l.*

The Company were to present annually to the Lords of the Treasury a statement of their accounts, with an inventory of their stock, debts, &c., distinguishing the stock at each of their settlements in India, up to the 4th of March in each year, and signed by two of the directors; and also to submit to the Secretaries of State all letters and orders to be sent out to India.

It was also settled by this act, that the Company should pay in India two lacs of rupees annually to the King for every regiment of 1000 men employed in India at their request, over and above the extraordinaries by them, reckoning from the day of the embarkation of the regiments to their return to England; and that they should supply all the victualling for his majesty's ships employed in India at their request, from the 5th of July, 1782, to the termination of the war, one-fourth

of which expense should be repaid by the government, but after the peace the whole expense to fall on the Company.

The Company were also to provide and carry out all such naval and military stores as should be required by the commissioners of the navy, for which they were to be repaid by the treasury the principal part of the cost in forty days after delivering the account, and the remainder after certificates should be obtained of the stores being furnished to the king's ships in India. The Company were also to supply all necessary stores for the repair of the king's ships in India, for which they were to be paid during the war, but after the peace such stores were to be supplied at the Company's expense.

Doubts having arisen, in consequence of great numbers of foreigners who were proprietors of India stock, whether the Company's ships should be considered as British vessels, it was declared by this act, "that all their ships were to be considered as British ships, within the true intent and meaning of the Act."

British subjects were prohibited from being in any way whatever concerned with foreigners in India, even lending money, directly or indirectly to foreigners in the trade, was declared unlawful.

During the year 1782 seven of the Company's ships were lost or captured, viz.:—*Fortitude*, Captain Gregorie, taken by the French; *Earl of Dartmouth*, Captain Thompson, lost off Car Nicobar; *Major*, Captain Arthur, burnt at Culpee, in Bengal River; *Grosvenor*, Captain Coxon, lost off the east coast of Africa; *Brilliant*, Captain Mears, lost at Johanna; *Earl of Hertford*, Captain Clarke, lost in Madras Roads. The Company were in arrears to government for customs, an Act was passed, 22nd Geo. III., chap. 51, postponing the period of their payment, and allowing the Company in the interim to divide eight per cent.

By an account made up at the India House, it appears that the damage sustained by the Company, and chargeable to the owners of their ships, amounted, in the years 1771 to 1782 inclusive, to 31,591*l.*, being on an average 133*l.* 5*s.* 11*d.* on each ship.

A treaty of peace was concluded with the Mahrattas, dated May 17, 1782, which stipulated that the Company should restore the countries, forts, &c., lately taken from the Mahrattas, with the exception of the islands of Salsette, Elephanta, Caranjah, and Hog Island.

The possession of Baroach, with a territory of 3,00,000 rupees, had been ceded to the Company by a former treaty; but by this treaty they relinquished all the territory except the city, which they retained; and the Peshwa engaged to suffer no other European nation to be established in his territories, or those depending upon him, except the settlements of the Portuguese, which were to remain on their former footing.

In 1783, the Act of the previous year was repealed, and an Act was passed, the

23rd Geo. III., chap. 36, allowing the Company to borrow 500,000*l.* upon bonds; and in the Act chap. 78, the payment of duties was further postponed, and government advanced the Company 300,000*l.* in Exchequer Bills.

The high duties upon the importation of muslins, calicoes, and nankeens, being found to operate as a premium for extensive smuggling, instead of these high rates, a duty of eighteen per cent was imposed on the sales by the Company, of which ten per cent was allowed as a drawback upon re-exportation. (23rd Geo. III., chap. 74.)

By the 13th article of the treaty of peace concluded this year between Great Britain and France, it was agreed that the settlements which had been taken from the French during the war should be restored, with some privileges of trade, and liberty to *dig a ditch* round Chandernagore. They were also to be allowed some districts round Pondicherry and Karical.

During this year the Company lost five ships, viz. :—

*Blandford*, Captain Pigou, taken off Ganjam; *Hinchinbrooke*, Captain Maxwell, lost in Bengal River; *Duke of Athol*, Captain Rattray, burnt in Madras Roads; *Fairford*, Captain Haldane, burnt at Bombay; *Duke of Kingston*, Captain Nutt, burnt off Ceylon.

It appeared also, by accounts drawn up at the India House, that in the six years, 1778 to 1783 (a period of war), the Company's losses, by capture or otherwise, amounted to 631,370*l.*, or 4*l.* 9*s.* 11*d.* per cent on their imports and exports.

By a treaty of peace, concluded in 1784, with the Dutch, the States-General ceded Negapatam with its dependencies to Great Britain.

Great Britain restored to the Dutch Trincomalee, and all other towns, forts, &c., taken from them during the war, either by the king's forces or the East India Company's; the Dutch promised not to obstruct the navigation of British subjects in the Eastern Seas. A treaty of perpetual peace was signed at Mangalore, on the 11th of March, between the Company and Tippoo Sultan, the principal stipulations of which were:—Tippoo engaged to evacuate the Carnatic, and to liberate all prisoners. The Company restored Onore, Carwar, Sudashaghur, &c., and some other forts and districts.

Tippoo renewed and confirmed all the commercial privileges granted by his father to the Company, and agreed to restore to them the factory and privileges they formerly possessed at Calicut, and also Mount Dilly, with its district, which formerly belonged to the settlement of Tellicherry.

Mr. Pitt brought in a bill for the better regulation of the Company's affairs, which was rejected on the second reading; upon which Parliament was dissolved.

On the new Parliament meeting, the 24th Geo. III., chap. 25, was passed, by which the superintendence and control over all the territorial possessions in India were vested in a Board of Commissioners, with powers nearly similar to those pro-



vided by the 33rd Geo. III., chap. 52. This Act also provided a special tribunal, consisting of a number of members of both Houses of Parliament. Persons returning from the East Indies were required to give an inventory of their property; but this proviso was repealed by the 26th Geo. III., chap. 57.

A bill was brought into Parliament by Mr. Fox, for the better regulating the affairs of the East India Company, which, after much opposition, passed the House of Commons, but was rejected by the Lords, and followed by a change in the administration.

From the accounts laid before Parliament, the losses sustained by the Company, during the war, were estimated at 3,858,666*l.*; viz.—

Amount of payments in England, and losses by sea, occasioned by the war . . . . .	£ 2,290,666
Extraordinary charges in freight, demurrage, and bills of exchange from the 1st of March, 1783, to the 1st of March, 1784, computed at . . . . .	828,000
Extraordinary charge to be incurred for freight and demurrage after the 1st of March, 1784, estimated at . . . . .	740,000

The Act commonly called the Commutation Act was passed this year, *by which the heavy duties on teas* were commuted by imposing (in order to make up the apprehended loss of revenue by reducing the tea duties) the most obnoxious tax upon windows. The extent of the contraband tea trade was used, as a very sound argument, by Sir Matthew Decker, for reducing the duty, but formed no good justification on transferring the difference of duty; besides which, the East India Company were required to make good the deficiency of revenue, if any, between that then yielded by tea, and the aggregate of revenue from reduced duties and the window taxes together. No deficiency was ever experienced.

In 1786, the Act, 26th Geo. III., chap. 57, provided new rules for conducting trials for offences committed in India; and the governors were empowered to seize the persons and property of interlopers.

By the Act, 26th Geo. III., chap. 62, the Company were empowered to borrow money at an interest of three per cent, the whole annual interest not exceeding 36,266*l.* 16*s.*, which, together with the interest payable on the 2,992,440*l.* 5*s.* borrowed by them, under the Act, 23rd Geo. II., chap. 22, made the annual sum of 126,000*l.*, payable by the public to the Company, as interest at three per cent on the 4,200,000*l.* advanced by the Company at various times to the public. The Company were also empowered to add to their capital stock 800,000*l.*, at the rate of 160*l.* to be paid for every 100*l.* of stock subscribed for. This addition increased the whole capital stock of the Company to 4,000,000*l.* The Company were by this arrangement enabled to pay off a part of their debts, and to reduce the interest on the bonds held by such as declined receiving payment, from five to four per cent.

The *Halsewell*, Indiaman, Captain Pierce, outward-bound, was lost in the Channel, in January, 1786; and Warren Hastings, late governor-general, was

charged with high crimes and misdemeanors, in the House of Commons, by Mr. Burke, on the 4th of April.

In 1787, as difficulties had arisen respecting the meaning of the 13th article of the treaty of peace with France, an explanatory convention was signed the 31st of August, 1787. By the 1st article, "a safe, free, and independent trade, such as was carried on by the French Company," was secured to the subjects of France, "whether they should exercise it individually, or as a Company." A treaty was also concluded with the Nabob of Oude, by which the British subsidiary force was increased, for which the nabob was to pay annually 50,00,000 sicca rupees.

In 1788, doubts arose as to whether the Company were liable for the expense of troops sent unrequested by the Company to India, and the Board of Control were by the Act, 28th Geo. III., chap. 8, to be fully empowered to order the expense, raising, transporting, and maintaining any number of his majesty's forces, not exceeding 8045 men, including officers; or of the European forces of the East India Company, not exceeding 12,000 men, including officers, to be defrayed out of the territorial revenues of India. The commissioners were prohibited from augmenting the salary of any person in India, or giving any gratuity, unless such augmentation or gratuity were proposed by the directors, and also submitted, together with the reasons for it, to both Houses of Parliament. The directors were required to lay before Parliament an annual account of the revenues and disbursements at each of their Presidencies in India, together with a statement of the debts due by them at each of them.

The Company petitioned Parliament, setting forth that, in consequence of the arrears of the war, of the claim of government on them for 500,000*l.*, of the debt incurred in China, and of the advances necessary for the China trade, they stood in need of a large sum of money, which they prayed that they might be authorised to borrow. They were, in consequence, by the Act, 28th Geo. III., chap. 29, empowered to borrow 1,200,000*l.* upon their bonds.

It appears that this year the Company *purchased on the continent of Europe, and imported into Great Britain*, since the passing of the Commutation Act, 17,009,877 lbs. of tea, which cost them 2,048,797*l.* 18*s.* 2*d.*

In 1789, the Company contracted with the Spanish Philippine Company to supply manufactures and produce of India to a considerable amount, to be delivered at Manilla, and to be paid for in dollars.

Lord Cornwallis proclaimed the abolition of the slave-trade in the Company's dominions. The directors gave public notice that, in order to give every encouragement to British manufactures, they had resolved to increase by 2500 tons the quantity of their exports to India. They also permitted the commanders and officers of the ships to fill all *unoccupied tonnage*, freight free; and they allowed

their servants, and merchants residing in India, to fill up such tonnage homeward-bound, as might not be used by the Company, at a reasonable freight.

Tippoo Sultan invaded the territory of the Rajah of Travancore; and the Company being at peace with all the other powers in India, by treaties of alliance, especially with the two most powerful states, the Nizam and the Mah-rattas, both joined the English in order to subdue the power of Mysore.

In 1791, Parliament gave the Company notice that on the 31st of March, 1794, the capital or debt of 4,200,000*l.* owing to them by the public, together with all interest due upon it, should be paid off, in order that Parliament might be at liberty, agreeably to the terms of the charter, which require three years' notice, to lay the trade to India open.

By the 31st of Geo. III., chap. 42, "the Company were required to put up at their sales, every half year, 5000 bags of saltpetre more than the quantity of that article sold by them on the average of their four last sales, at the price of 31*s.* per cwt. in time of peace, and 40*s.* in time of war, and also to deliver annually 500 tons of saltpetre into the king's stores, at the average of their upset price for the year; and on failure of either of these requisitions, the king in council might authorise the importation of the necessary quantity from any country."

In 1792, the British and their allies in India, in their war against Tippoo Sultan, captured his principal forts, and his fortified camp at Seringapatam was stormed by the British army, under Lord Cornwallis, on the 6th of February, and on the 8th of March a treaty was concluded, whereby Tippoo confirmed to the Company all the privileges and immunities of trade granted to them by Hyder in 1770; he also ceded to the Company and their allies a great portion of his dominions, and agreed to pay a large sum in money, giving his two sons as hostages for the due performance of this treaty. By this treaty the Company received an increase of territory, yielding an annual revenue of 13,16,765 pagodas.

Among the losses of the Company, were the India ship *Princess Royal*, Captain Horncastle, taken in the Straits of Sunda by the French, and the *Winterton*, Captain Dundas, lost off Madagascar, homeward bound, with a cargo, the prime cost of which amounted to 96,506*l.*

Lord Macartney sailed from England on the 26th of September, 1792, as ambassador to China, and arrived in the River of Pekin on the 5th of August, 1793. He was received with every mark of attention, but did not succeed in the purposes of his mission, which was to obtain a removal of the restrictions on British trade in China.

The Nabob of Arcot entered into a treaty with the Company: the latter agreed to maintain a military force in his dominions, upon his paying them 9,00,000 star pagodas annually towards the expense. The Nabob further agreed

to pay 6,21,105 star pagodas, towards liquidating sundry debts due by him. This agreement was afterwards guaranteed by Parliament.

In 1793, France having declared war against Great Britain, expeditions were fitted out to India, against the French settlements in Bengal and in the Peninsula, which were all taken possession of by the English.

Under the 23rd of Geo. III., chap. 22, and upon the security of the debt due to them by the public, the Company sold annuities at three per cent, to the amount of 2,992,440*l.* 5*s.* of capital, which were styled afterwards the India Annuities. With the consent of the Company and of the holders, these annuities, and also the annuities on the capital sum of 1,207,559*l.* 15*s.*, retained by the Company in their own hands, amounting in all to 126,000*l.* a year, were transferred from the Company's management to that of the Bank of England, and ingrafted upon the fund called the three per cent Annuities. By this arrangement, the debt of 4,200,000*l.* due by the public to the Company, was considered as paid off, excepting that the part of it remaining in the Company's hands, was to be repaid to them at par, before Parliament could divest them of their exclusive trade.

The Company were also authorised to increase their then stock of five millions, by opening a subscription for another million, the proprietors having a preference of subscription to the extent of fifty per cent on their present stock, unless the capital so subscribed should have exceeded the proposed million, in which case there was to be a proportional reduction on every subscription. And they were to employ the money so received, in reducing their bond debts in Great Britain, to the amount of 1,500,000*l.*, which they were not afterwards to exceed, excepting with the consent of the Board of Control.

An Act was then passed by Parliament, extending for twenty years to the Company their power in their territorial possessions in India, and for prolonging their exclusive privileges, under certain limitations in favour of individuals during the same. This Act included nearly all the provisions of former Acts, under the respective heads of—1. Board of Commissioners—2. Governments in India—3. Revenues—4. Exclusive Trade—5. Individuals allowed to participate in the trade—6. Application of the Company's profits in Europe.

In the preamble the Company's privileges were extended for twenty years from the 1st of March, 1794, and might be then discontinued, on giving three years' notice. The principal details were as follow; viz.—

1. BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS.
2. His Majesty may appoint Commissioners for the affairs of India.
3. Three Commissioners may form a Board for executing the powers vested in them.
4. In case of an equality, President to have the casting vote.
5. Board may appoint officers. Commissioners and officers to have such salaries as his Majesty shall direct. Salaries and contingent expenses to be paid by the Company, not exceeding 16,000*l.* per annum.
6. and 7. Commissioners and officers to take an oath for the due execution of their trust.
8. Commissioners and Chief Secretary not thereby disqualified to sit in Parliament.

9. Board to superintend all concerns relative to the civil or military government, or revenues of India.

10. Commissioners and their officers to have access to the Company's books, and to be furnished with copies or extracts of such as may be required.

11. Copies of all minutes and proceedings of the General Courts of Proprietors or Directors, and of all despatches received from India, relating to the civil, military, or revenue concerns of the Company, to be sent to the Board.

12. No order relating to the civil or military government, or revenues of the Company, shall be sent to India, till first approved by the Board. The Board may disapprove, alter, or vary the substance of the Court's instructions, giving their reasons for the same, which amended instructions the Directors shall transmit to India without delay.

13. Directors may remonstrate upon the Board's varying the substance of their orders, which the Board shall consider, and give such further orders thereon as they think fit.

14. Board not to nominate any of the Company's servants.

15. If the Court of Directors neglect to frame orders on any subject relating to the civil or military government, or the revenues of the Company, within fourteen days after they are required, Commissioners may frame such instructions as they think fit, which the Court of Directors are required to transmit to India.

16. If the Directors think the Board interfere with points not connected with the civil or military government, or revenues of India, they may petition his Majesty, who shall decide between them.

17. Board may not direct the increase of salaries, allowances, or emoluments to any of the Company's servants in India, unless such increase be proposed by the Court of Directors in a despatch, and notice of such intention, with their reasons for the same, shall have been laid before both Houses of Parliament, thirty days before such despatch shall be sent.

18. Nor grant any gratuity for services performed, unless proposed, in like manner, by the Court of Directors. Such gratuities, when made, to be added to the next lists of establishments to be laid before Parliament.

19. Board may transmit secret orders to the Secret Committee of the Directors, who shall transmit the same to India, where they shall be obeyed, in like manner as if they had been sent by the Court.

20. Court of Directors to appoint three of their members a Secret Committee, who shall take an oath of secrecy.

21. Secret Committee despatches to be prepared by the secretary, the examiner of Indian correspondence, and none else, without the approbation and consent of the Commissioners. Such persons must be sworn to secrecy.

22. Presidencies in India may address their despatches, to the Secret Committee or the Directors, who shall deliver the same, or copies, to the Board.

23. Resolutions of the Court of Directors, touching the civil or military governments, or the revenues, after being approved by the Commissioners, shall not be revokable by the Proprietors.

**GOVERNMENTS IN INDIA.**—24. The civil and military government of Fort William, and the ordering, management, and government of the territorial acquisitions and revenues of the kingdoms or provinces of Bengal, Bahar, and Orixá, vested in a Governor-General and three Counsellors.

The civil and military government of Fort St. George, and the acquisitions on the Coast of Coromandel, in a Governor and three Counsellors.

The civil and military government of Bombay, and the acquisitions on the Coast of Malabar, in a Governor and three Counsellors. The governments of Fort St. George and Bombay shall be subject to the superintendence and control of the Governor-General in council.

25. Vacancies of Governor, Counsellors, or Commanders-in-Chief of all the forces in India, or of any provincial Commander-in-Chief, to be filled by the Directors. The members of council to be taken from the senior merchants, who have resided twelve years in India.

26. If the Directors neglect for two months to fill up such vacancies, his Majesty may supply them.

27. Directors may appoint persons provisionally to supply vacancies, when they shall happen, and may revoke the same; but no person so appointed shall receive the salary or emolument of the office until in actual possession.

28. This Act not to vacate any appointments already made.

29. Vacancies in the government, when no provisional successor is on the spot, shall be filled by the senior member of Council, until some other person is appointed thereto. If the Council become reduced to one member, beside such acting Governor, he may call to the Council such one of the senior merchants as he shall think fit. Acting Governor to receive the emoluments of Governor, on foregoing his allowance as Counsellor for the period he so acts.

30. No Commander-in-Chief to succeed to the temporary government, unless provisionally appointed to supply the same; but the vacancy must be filled by the member of Council next in rank to the Commander-in-Chief.

31. Vacancies in Council, when no provisional successor is on the spot, shall be filled from among the senior merchants.

32. When the office of Commander-in-Chief of all the forces in India is not held by the Governor-General, such Commander-in-Chief, if specially authorised by the Court of Directors, may be a member of the Council of Fort William. And when the offices of Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Fort St. George and Bombay, respectively, are vested in different persons, such Commander-in-Chief may be a member of Council at such Presidencies, if authorised by the Court, and shall rank as second in Council, but shall not be entitled to any emolument as a member of Council, unless the same be specially granted by the Court of Directors.

33. Commander-in-Chief of the forces in India, if not in the person of the Governor-General, when resident at Fort St. George or Bombay, shall be a member of Council at such Presidency, during which time the provisional Commander-in-Chief, if a member of the Council, may continue to sit and deliberate, but shall have no voice at the Council Board.

34. If any member of Council, by infirmity or otherwise, be rendered incapable of acting, or be absent from the presidency, the Governor-General, or Governor, may call to Council any provisional successor, or if there be none such, a senior merchant; but he shall be entitled to no salary or emolument, nor shall it occasion him to be deprived of any office or employment he before enjoyed.

35. His Majesty, by his sign manual, countersigned by the President of the Board, may remove any officer or servant of the Company in India.

36. This Act shall not preclude the Directors from recalling their officers or servants; any Governor-General, Governor, or Commander-in-chief appointed by his Majesty, in default of an appointment by the Court of Directors, excepted.

37. Departure from India of any Governor-General, Governor, member of Council, or Commander-in-Chief, with an intent of returning to Europe, shall be deemed a resignation of his office. A resignation while at the presidency not to be valid except made in writing for the purpose of being recorded. Salaries to cease from the day of their departure. Any person quitting the presidency to which he shall belong, other than in the known service of the Company, salary to cease from the time of leaving the settlement.

38. Council to consider business proposed by Governor. On a proposition from a Counsellor the Governor may adjourn to a future time, not exceeding forty-eight hours; but it shall not be twice adjourned, without the consent of the Counsellor who proposed it.

39. All resolutions shall be recorded and issued by the Secretaries, as the act of the Governor-General in Council, or Governor in Council, as the case may be.

40. Governor-General in Council at Fort William to superintend, control, and direct all the Company's governments in India.

41. Governments must obey all orders from Governor-General in Council, except when they may have received positive orders from the Court of Directors, or the Secret

Committee, by the authority of the Commissioners, repugnant to the orders of his Governor-General, and not known to the Governor-General at the time of issuing the instructions: in such case, copies of such orders must be transmitted by them to the Governor-General in Council, who shall thereupon give such further instructions as he shall see necessary.

42. Governor-General of Fort William, without orders from the Court of Directors or Secret Committee, except when hostilities have been commenced, or preparations actually made for the commencement of hostilities, against the British nation, or any of their allies, may not declare war against any of the native powers; and in all cases where hostilities are resolved upon, communication must be made with all expedition to the Secret Committee.

43. Governor of Fort St. George or Bombay may not declare war, or conclude peace, except in very extraordinary cases, without orders from the Governor-General in Council, the Court of Directors, or the Secret Committee, on penalty of dismission.

44. Fort St. George and Bombay, and all other settlements in India, to send copies of their proceedings in Council to Governor-General in Council at Fort William.

45. Governor-General in Council may issue his warrant to apprehend any person suspected of carrying on any correspondence dangerous to the peace and safety of the British possessions in India, with any of the native or European powers, and commit him or them to safe custody. A copy of the charge to be delivered the party within five days, who shall be allowed to make a defence in writing. If, after the hearing of witnesses on both sides, there shall appear reasonable grounds for the charge, such person may be kept in safe custody, and brought to trial in India, or else be sent for trial to England by the first convenient opportunity.

46. The like powers given to the Governors of Fort St. George and Bombay.

47. Governor-General in Council at Bengal, and Governor of Fort St. George and Bombay, in case of a difference of opinion between themselves and their Council, may act independent of the Council. All acts so done by him must be recorded, signed by the Council, and be obeyed, in like manner as if concurred in by the Council.

48. In such cases the Governor-General or Governor shall be alone held responsible for the same.

49. This not to empower the Governor to perform any act which could not have been made and executed with the concurrence of the Councils.

50. This power not to be exercised by any Governor who shall succeed to the government by death or resignation, unless such person shall have been provisionally appointed to succeed, or unless and until such person shall have been confirmed by the Court in such office.

51. This power not to be exerted in cases which come under the consideration of the Governor-General or Governor in Council, in their judicial capacity.

52. The powers of the governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, and all other settlements, vested in the Governor-General, during his stay at such presidency.

53. When Governor-General shall see it necessary to be absent from his government at Bengal, he may nominate a member of the Council to act as Vice-President, or Deputy Governor, in his absence.

54. Governor-General, while absent, may issue orders to the respective governments, or to any of the officers and servants of these governments, without communicating such orders to such government, which they are bound to obey, as if coming from the Governor in Council at Fort William.

55. The Court of Directors may, with the approbation of Board of Commissioners, suspend the powers of the Governor-General to act of his own authority, for so long as they shall see fit, and to revive them when they see fit.

56. Civil servants under Council to be promoted according to their rank.

57. Vacancies in the civil service to be filled up from the servants of the presidency where the vacancy happens. No person shall be appointed to any situation, the salary and emoluments of which exceed 500*l.* per annum, unless such person shall have been a resident in India for three years, as a covenanted servant, prior to the vacancy. To the like of 1500*l.*, six years; 3000*l.*, nine years; 4000*l.*, twelve years.

58. No person may hold two offices, the salaries of which shall exceed the prescribed sums above named.

59. Directors may not send out a larger number of writers or cadets than are competent to supply the vacancies in their establishments.

60. No person shall be appointed a writer or cadet, whose age shall be under fifteen, or more than twenty-two years. A certificate must be produced of the age, under the hands of the parish registrar. Where such cannot be obtained, the affidavit of the party may be received as a substitute. An exception as to cadets, in favour of persons who have borne a commission in the king's service, the Militia, or Fencibles, or from the Company of Cadets at Woolwich.

*Revenues.*—61. Officers employed in collecting revenues, to be sworn not to receive any money, gift, or present.

62. Receiving presents declared to be a misdemeanour, and the party to forfeit the value.

63. Court may restore present to the party from whom it was obtained, and order the whole or any part of the fines to be paid to the prosecutor.

64. Counsellors, physicians, surgeons, and chaplains, may take fees, but in the way of their profession only.

65. Governor-general, governors, commanders-in-chief, or servants of the Company, disobeying or neglecting to execute the orders of the court of directors, or wilfully breaking their trust, are guilty of a misdemeanour.

66. The like as to any corrupt bargain for giving up or obtaining any office or employment in the king's or Company's service.

67. His majesty's subjects amenable to courts of justice in India and in Great Britain, for offences in the territories of native princes, or against any of their people.

68. No action or suit at law may be stayed by the court of directors, or any of their servants, without the approbation of the board of commissioners.

69. Sentences of courts in India or in England may not be remitted, or officers dismissed by such sentences restored.

70. Persons in civil or military service, under the rank of council, or commander-in-chief, who shall be absent from their station five years, are not capable of serving again in India; unless, in case of a civil servant, it is proved, to the satisfaction of the court of directors, their absence has arisen from sickness or infirmity, or unless such person shall have the sanction of the court of proprietors for such purpose, for returning with his rank, taken by a ballot, in which three parts in four shall concur; or in the case of a military officer, it be proved, to the satisfaction of the court of directors and the board of commissioners, that the absence has been occasioned by sickness, infirmity, or some inevitable accident.

*Exclusive Trade.*—71. Exclusive trade to the Company continued, subject to limitations, conditions, and regulations; as also.

72. All profits, &c., granted by former acts or charters, and not by this act repealed, ratified, and confirmed in as full and ample a manner as if re-enacted in this act, subject to all such restrictions and regulations contained in such acts or charters.

73. At any time after the 1st of March, 1811, upon three years' notice, and payment of what may be due from the public to the Company, at the expiration of such three years, the exclusive trade shall cease.

74. But the Company may afterwards carry on a free trade to India, in their corporate capacity, in common with others his majesty's subjects.

75. Notice from the speaker of the House of Commons to be deemed a due notice.

76. In case of any cession of territory from the Chinese government, and the establishment of a new settlement thereon, his majesty's subjects may, under certain restrictions, export British or Irish manufactures in the Company's ships, at a moderate rate of freight.

77. Salvo in favour of the ships employed in the southern whale fishery, subject to the restrictions and regulations contained in the 26th Geo. III., chap. 50, and the 28th Geo. III., chap. 20.



78 to 80. And for ships trading from the north-west coast of America, on what conditions licences may be given them.

*Individuals allowed to Participate in the Trade to and from the East Indies.*—81. Any of his majesty's subjects resident in Great Britain, or any part of his majesty's European dominions, may export to India; and any of the Company's civil servants, or persons resident in India, under their licence and protection, may import from India, goods upon the Company's ships, subject to the following restrictions and regulations.

82. None but the Company, or such as shall obtain their special licence, may ship any military or naval stores, nor import any India calicoes, or other description of piece-goods.

83. The court of directors shall annually, in the month of February, lay before the commissioners for India an account of the naval stores exported by them in the preceding year; and the like, as far as can be done, of what is intended to be exported in the ensuing season. If any representations are made by the manufacturers that such exports are insufficient for the Indian demand, the board may examine such representations, and at their discretion allow individuals to export the same on the Company's ships, at the rate of freight payable for other private goods, and direct tonnage to be provided for the same.

84. If the Company do not, by the 31st of August in each year, purchase 1500 tons of copper for exportation, the proprietors or holders of British copper may export to that extent, or so much as the Company's exports may fall short thereof (freight to be paid the same as on other private goods), and may make their returns in the commodities of India, in like manner as is allowed to other exporters of British produce. Notice of such intention to export, must be given by the 20th of October in each year. The tonnage for such copper not to be deemed any part of the allowance made for private trade.

85. If the Company do not import a sufficient quantity of piece-goods, the Board of Commissioners may admit individuals to import them in the Company's ships.

86. Not to vary any of the legal provisions as to prohibited goods.

87. Company required to provide 3000 tons, at least, of shipping, in their export and import trade. This to be regulated, more or less, as the board of commissioners may direct.

88. Directors may petition his Majesty if they think the quantity of tonnage directed to be provided for individuals is too large, who shall finally determine thereon.

89. Rates of freight, in time of peace, to be 5*l.* per ton outward, and 15*l.* per ton homeward. In war, or preparation for war, additional rates to be paid in proportion to the additional rates of freight paid by the Company.

90. Intention of raising the rates of freight to be first communicated to the board of commissioners for their approbation.

91. Every three years the directors to determine whether any abatement can be made in the rates of freight of private trade, and to communicate the result to the commissioners.

92. Persons intending to ship goods, must give notice to the secretary before the 31st of August in each year, of the nature and quantity of the goods, and when they will be ready; and before the 15th of September deposit the freight. In case of failure in shipping the goods, the freight to be forfeited.

93. The like notice and conditions to be observed in India, in regard to goods intended to be shipped for this country.

94. Vacant tonnage, not engaged by individuals, may be occupied by the Company. If the goods to be shipped exceed the quantity of tonnage provided, a distribution must be made to each in proportion.

95. Civil servants, and free merchants in India, may act as consignees, in the disposal of exports from this country, and providing articles in return.

96. If there are not a sufficient number of persons in India to act as above, the court may, with the approbation of the commissioners, license an additional number of free merchants to reside in India.

97. Agents for private traders to be amenable to the Company's authority.

98. No person shall reside more than ten miles from one of the principal settlements, without leave of the governor.

99. The duty of seven per cent payable on goods of individuals repealed, and three per cent laid in lieu thereof, as an equivalent for all charges of management.

100. This not to extend to goods from China, or to the private trade of the commanders and officers. By a resolution of the court of directors, this has been since extended to the goods of the commanders and officers in private trade.

101. Arrangements to be made for speedy sale of the goods of individuals.

102. Such goods to be warehoused, and sold at the Company's sales, on account of the proprietors. Goods bought in, to be speedily delivered, on payment of the charges only.

103. Goods to be registered previous to shipping, both here and in India, on penalty of forfeiture.

104. Goods of individuals, in all respects, to be on the same footing as Company's goods, as to payment of duties.

105. Company exonerated from embezzlement of goods of individuals while in their warehouses in India or England.

106. The security given by Company's servants against embezzlements, to be extended to the goods of individuals. Persons through whose negligence any loss arises, shall be answerable for the same at law.

*Application of the Surplus Revenues.*—107. The revenues of India, after defraying the charges of collection, shall be disposed of in the following order. First, in defraying the charges of the military and marine establishments, maintenance of forts and garrisons, and provision of naval and warlike stores. Secondly, in paying the interest of the Indian debts. Thirdly, in defraying the expenses of the civil and commercial establishments. Fourthly, a sum of not less than a crore of rupees, to be devoted to the provision of investments and remittances to China. Fifthly, as often as any part of the debts in India shall be redeemed or transferred to Great Britain, the advances to the commercial boards to be increased in the extent to which the interest is reduced. And, lastly, the surplus shall be applied to the liquidation of the debts in India, or to such other uses as the court of directors, with the approbation of the board of commissioners, shall direct.

108. The governments in India may grant bills upon the directors, for transferring the debts in India to England, till they are reduced to 2,000,000*l*.

109. If the Indian creditors shall decline to receive bills of exchange to the amount of 5,000,000*l*, the deficiency may be made up by loans, which shall be applied to the liquidation and discharge of the Indian debts, and to no other purpose.

110. Bills not to be granted for a larger sum than 500,000*l*, unless by the authority of the court of directors.

*Application of the Profits of the Company in Europe.*—111. After payment of the bills of exchange, current debts, interest, and other outgoings and charges (the bond debt excepted), the remainder to be disposed of: first, in payment of a dividend of ten per cent per annum; the first half-year's payment to be made at Midsummer, 1793. Secondly, 500,000*l* per annum to be set apart for payment of bills drawn in liquidation of the Indian debts, until the same shall be reduced to 2,000,000*l*. Thirdly, in payment of 500,000*l* annually into his majesty's Exchequer, the deficiency of one year to be made good in the next. The first half-year's payment to be due the first of July, 1783.

Until the debts are reduced to 2,000,000*l*, the ultimate surplus may be appropriated for the farther reduction of debts in India, or in payment of debts in England (bond debt of 1,500,000*l* excepted), or to the purchase of exports, the produce of which to be appropriated to the discharge of Indian debts.

When debts in India are reduced to 2,000,000*l*, and bond debts to 1,500,000*l*, the surplus, after payment of outgoings, a dividend of ten per cent and 500,000*l* a year to the Exchequer, to be applied as follows: one-sixth to be retained by the Company for their own use, to augment dividends, and the residue to be vested in the Bank, in the names of the commissioners appointed to apply sums towards the discharge of the national debt, until the sums so paid, with the growing interest, shall amount to

12,000,000*l.*, after which, such supply shall, from time to time, be paid into the Exchequer for his majesty's use.

112. If the debts are again increased beyond two millions in India, and 1,500,000*l.* bond debt in England, the like appropriations, as mentioned before, shall again take place, until the debts are reduced to those sums.

113. Bank to keep an account with the commissioners, under the head of Guarantee Fund.

114. When the stock in the name of the commissioners shall amount to twelve millions, the dividends shall be liable to make good what the Company's dividends may fall short of ten per cent, while they continue to trade under a joint stock.

115. This stock to be a guarantee fund, for securing to the Company their capital, at the value of 200 per cent, in case their own funds shall prove insufficient, at the expiration of the term for determining of their exclusive trade, after payment of their debts, and as a guarantee for the like, while they trade on a joint stock. After making good such deficiency, the surplus, if any, shall belong to the public.

116. Bank to lay before Parliament annually an account of the money so paid in by the Company.

117. The securities given by cashiers of the Bank to be extended to this Act.

118. Bank to be allowed, out of the dividends, such sums for their services as the lords of the treasury shall think fit.

119. If the Company fail of making such payments to the Bank, it may be sued for in the courts, and recovered with damages.

120. Bank to give the Company a certificate of the moneys so paid in.

121. If it is inconvenient to the Company to make the payments at the time required, the lords of the treasury are allowed to postpone the periods of such payments.

122. If, by extraordinary expenses for war, or preparations for war, the Company's funds shall fall short of allowing the payment of 500,000*l.* annually into the Exchequer, the deficiency shall not be made good, so as to impede the accumulation of the Guarantee Fund.

123. This Act not to affect the rights of the public or the Company in the territorial acquisitions and revenues, beyond the further term granted.

124. Company's separate fund, amounting to 467,896*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.* over and above 9750*l.* capital stock; also part of the said fund, may be appropriated in an increased dividend of 10*s.* per cent.

125. No grant of new salaries, increase of salaries, or pensions above 200*l.* per annum, to be made but with the approbation of the board of commissioners.

126. Annual produce of the revenues, amount sales of goods and stores, annual disbursements, amount of debts, amount of interest, state of their effects, and a list of their establishments in India; as also an annual account of their commercial receipts and charges at home, a statement of the bond and other debts, with the amount of interest, with an account of new or increased salaries and pensions, to be annually laid before Parliament.

127. Debt of the Company to his majesty for the hire of troops, and of the public to the Company for the maintenance of prisoners at the taking of Manila in 1762, and for customs on tea returned by the buyers in 1784, mutually agreed to be discharged and done away until the 24th of December, 1792.

128. After this period, all charges respecting the king's troops serving in India to be paid by the Company.

129. The several Acts passed for securing to the Company the exclusive trade to India, reduced to one Act. Ships, &c., of unlicensed persons trading to the East Indies, to be forfeited, and double the value; one-fourth to the person who shall seize or inform, the other to the Company, who shall bear the charges of the prosecution.

130. Persons found within the Company's limits, to be deemed unlawful traders.

131. Such persons shall be subject also to fine and imprisonment.

132. May be arrested and sent to England for trial.

133. Company's governors and agents empowered to arrest offenders, and seize their vessels.

134. Persons resigning, or dismissed the service, remaining in India after the time allowed them to depart, shall be deemed unlawful traders.

135. All goods shipped for the East Indies, except licensed by the Company, or under the provisions of this Act: and all goods taken out of any ship on her voyage home, to be forfeited with double value. The master to forfeit 1000*l.* and all his wages, and be rendered incapable of serving the Company again.

136. No British subject shall trade to India, under a commission from any foreign state, on penalty of 500*l.*: one half to the informer, who shall sue for the same, the other to the Company.

137. No governor, member of council, judge of the supreme court, or person employed in collecting the revenues, or in the administration of justice, shall be allowed to trade, on penalty of treble the value; half to the Company, and half to the informer suing for the same.

138. No British subject to be concerned in sending goods to Europe by way of Suez, or in any other channel than allowed by this Act. Penalty double the value.

139. The above not to be considered as extending to selling goods to the subjects of foreign states, or acting as agents for foreigners.

140. Directions how officers are to be prosecuted.

141. Directions how actions are to be laid. Limitation of actions, process.

142. Attorney-general may exhibit complaints against illicit traders. Clandestine traders to pay the king's duties, and a reparation to the Company of 30*l.* per cent of the value. If bill dismissed in favour of defendant, the Company to pay costs. If a decree is obtained, defendant must pay costs.

143. Upon information of illicit trading, if the Company shall elect to prefer the complaint, there shall be paid to the informer one-third of the single value of the concern, if it is agreed to prosecute for the penalties, informer may sue; nor shall the action be discontinued without Company's consent.

144. If the Company are the informers, the penalties to accrue on them, though not sued for within the limited time.

145. If suit is brought against the Company for unlawful arresting, &c., they may plead the general issue. On failure, plaintiff shall pay treble costs.

146. All penalties and provisions regarding illicit trading, recited in former Acts, repealed. So much of the Acts of 9 and 10 William III., chap. 44. 5 Geo. I., chap. 21. 5 Geo. I., chap. 44. 7 Geo. I., chap. 21. 9 Geo. I., chap. 26. 3 Geo. II., chap. 14. 27 Geo. II., chap. 17. 10 Geo. III., chap. 47. 13 Geo. III., chap. 63. 21 Geo. III., chap. 65. 21 Geo. III., chap. 25. 26 Geo. III., chap. 37, as relate to persons illicitly trading to the East Indies, repealed.

147. Repeal not to extend to offences committed before passing this Act.

148. Not to affect the powers of the present board of commissioners till a new board is appointed.

149. Not to abridge or vary the powers given by 28 Geo. III., chap. 8, and 31 Geo. III., chap. 10, concerning the expenses of King's troops serving in the East Indies.

150. Acts repealed not to bar actions.

151. Governor-general in council may appoint justices of the peace. Not to set in courts of oyer and terminer until called upon.

152. Not to act till they have taken oaths.

153. Proceedings of justices may be removed to courts of oyer and terminer.

154. Before granting writs of certiorari, same recognizances must be entered into, as are practised in removal of conviction from a justice of the peace in England into the Court of King's Bench.

155. Justices of the peace may, when required, set in the council of the presidency upon appeals.

156. Powers of the supreme court of judicature, as a court of admiralty, are extended to the high seas.

157. Governor-general, and governor of respective presidencies, may appoint and remove coroners, to act in the like manner as in England.

158. Justices of the peace may appoint scavengers, order the streets of Calcutta to

be washed and repaired, and make rates and assessments for defraying the expenses thereof.

159. May grant licences for sale of spirituous liquors, in like manner as is practised in England.

160. Prescribes the oath to be taken by the directors on entering into office.

161. Respects the deposits on teas, and the time at which they shall be made. Teas purchased on Monday and Tuesday in the week, to be paid before three o'clock on the Saturday following; purchased on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, to be paid before three o'clock on the Tuesday following.

162. Prosecutions in consequence of this Act, to be commenced within three years of the offence. In the absence of the party aggrieved, within three years of their return to Great Britain.

This Act came into full force the 1st of February, 1794.

In 1794, by the 34 Geo. III., chap. 41, the Company were released from the obligation of keeping their bond debt within the limit of 1,500,000*l.*, and were permitted to issue bonds to the amount of 2,000,000*l.*; they were also empowered to increase their bonds to the amount of 1,000,000*l.* farther, for the general purposes of their trade, with the consent of the Board of Control. The Company's saltpetre warehouses in Ratcliffe Highway were burnt this year.

In a treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation, concluded between Great Britain and the United States of America, on the 19th of November, 1794, it was stipulated that American vessels should have liberty to trade in all articles not prohibited in the British settlements in India, and to pay the same duties as British subjects, but that they should only carry the articles exported by them from India, to their own ports in America.

In a loyal address to the king, the Company offered to raise and clothe, at the Company's sole expense, three regiments, of 1000 men each, for his majesty's service during the war; in lieu of which offer government preferred their giving a bounty to seamen, which the Company did.

In 1795, hostilities commenced with Holland, and ministers, considering it urgent to augment the strength of the navy, applied to the East India Company for such armed ships as they had in port: fourteen of their largest ships were given up for the use of the state, and fitted as fifty-four gun-ships; some of which afterwards fought in the memorable battle under Lord Duncan, and one (the *Glattan*, commanded by Captain Trollope) beat off and defeated five ships of the enemy.

On intelligence being received in India that war was declared against Holland by Great Britain, expeditions were fitted out against the Dutch settlements in India, and from England against the Cape of Good Hope; the latter was taken by the British forces, September 16, 1795. Trincomalee, in Ceylon, surrendered to the British troops, August 26, 1795. Malacca and its dependencies were taken in the same month. Cochin was taken, October 20, 1795; and a force was sent against the Dutch fort at Quinton and the factory at Porca, both which

surrendered without resistance. The Dutch were in consequence, deprived of all their settlements and factories on the continent of India.

In the years 1792, 1793, and 1794, the Company's ships carried to India 10,400 troops; the mortality amongst all which was only 194 men, some of whom were, it appears, lost by accident. This formed a striking contrast to losses of life which occurred in hired transports, during much shorter voyages, and was a convincing proof of the safety, strength, accommodation, and management of the Company's ships.

Warren Hastings was honourably acquitted in 1795, after a trial of great length, and of little honour to Pitt and others. The East India directors and proprietors, being all along unanimous in their approbation of his conduct, paid his law expenses, which amounted to 71,080*l.*, and settled an annuity of 5000*l.* per annum upon him. This trial, as truly expressed by Mr. Hastings, was "less my trial than that of the East India Company and the British nation, whose justice and honour were equally involved in it. It became unavoidable, from the reiterated allegations, which for years preceding had been made and credited, of abuses and oppressions exercised by the governments of India. It was instituted for the express purpose of rectifying those abuses in the event of it, or of proving that they never had existence. My acquittal has proved they did not exist. It has retrieved the honour of Great Britain. It has confirmed the right of the Company and of the nation, to those advantages which were at all times admitted to have been obtained by my measures; and it has demonstrated, beyond all argument, the purity of that great assembly, which would resolve to hazard such a sacrifice of the national wealth and strength, in which they themselves had so near a concern, to the superior calls of national justice."

In August this year, in consequence of the scarcity of corn which prevailed in England, the court of directors freighted 5000 tons of shipping to proceed to India for rice; and at the end of the year the court, in order to further relieve the distress, engaged 5000 tons more shipping to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope for wheat. The court also sent orders to India to permit country ships to load rice home, allowing them to take cargoes from England in return. From an account made up on the return of the ships sent to India and the Cape of Good Hope, it appears that the Company lost by this admirable measure, on the rice imported from India, 150,800*l.*; and on wheat imported from the Cape of Good Hope, 27,469*l.*; or a total loss of 178,269*l.*—*Milburn.*

In 1796 the Company allowed interest at the rate of five per cent upon all their outstanding bonds; though obliged to pay only four per cent.

Before the end of this year the British forces captured Foul Point on Madagascar, belonging to the French; likewise several other places which they possessed on the east side of that island.

It appears by the Company's accounts, from 1785 to 1794 inclusive, the

Company's losses, by capture or otherwise, amounted to 292,778*l.*, being 17*s.* 7*d.* per cent on the amount of their imports and exports, which, during that period, was 33,210,556*l.*; and that the sea damages of those cargoes amounted to 160,391*l.*, or 14*s.* 3*d.* per cent on the invoice amount.

The entire management of their ships was hitherto vested in the court of directors up to this year, when it was resolved, after much discussion, to re-model that branch of their affairs.

The Company had hitherto employed ships built specially for their service, and used in no other employment so long as they were considered fit for that service, which was deemed to be for four voyages, when they were replaced by new ships. They were commanded and officered by men devoted wholly to that service, and regulated by the customs and standing rules of the Company. There was no written engagement on the part of the owners, that they would continue their ships in the Company's service, nor on the part of the Company that they should be employed; the custom was, however, so well established, that the parties mutually relied upon it, each considering the other bound, by ties of honour, and by mutual interest, to observe their implied customary engagements. In point of form, when it came to a ship's turn to be employed, a regular tender on the part of the owners was sent in, in writing, offering the ship in question for the Company's service for one voyage, and proposing a particular person as captain; and upon this tender a charter-party was entered into for one voyage, without reference to any previous or subsequent service of the same ship; but although the ships were tendered from voyage to voyage, and a captain proposed for each voyage, yet the owners were not at liberty, without the consent of the Company, to displace any person having been regularly put into the command of a ship according to the usage of the service.

In December, 1795, the Company resolved to employ no ship but such as the owners should build expressly for their service, to continue for six voyages. At the same time all the old ships then in the service were considered both by the Company and the owners as permanently engaged for the performance of six voyages, at a fixed rate of freight in each season, with an additional allowance for the actual expenses incurred by war, or preparation for war, to be settled and agreed upon between the court of directors and the old owners acting in a body; and from this time the ships, as they came in turn for voyages, were employed without any tender being made; and to provide for the future want of shipping by public advertisement and open competition, an Act was afterwards passed, by which it was ordained, "that from and after passing the said Act (39 Geo. III., chap. 89), the Company should employ in their regular service no ships but such as should be contracted for to serve the said Company, as they should have occasion to employ them, and that from time to time, whenever the said Company should

have occasion to cause any ship or ships to be built for their service, the court of directors should give notice thereof by public advertisement, and therein state the burden of the ship or ships wanted, &c., and receive proposals for building and freighting ships; and the proposals offering the lowest freight, to be accepted, without favour or partiality."

This alteration in the shipping system led the Company to consider the situation in which the commanders and officers would be placed when their ships should be unfit for service. The perpetuity of *bottoms*, though never acknowledged by the Company, had become so by the favour of the court of directors, though contrary to their original principle. With the continuance of *bottoms* came on the continuance of commands; and the sale of those commands continued to be the invariable practice of the service, though in direct contradiction to the Company's regulations.

The high freight paid by the Company, was in a great degree occasioned by this sale of commands, or, as it is usually termed, the good-will, which in some instances had risen to 10,000*l.* but on an average was computed at 8000*l.* for a new ship. This practice originated with the acting owner, styled the ship's husband, who sold it to the captain to whom he gave the command when the ship was first taken into the service. After this sale, the command became the transferable property of the captain; and when he left the ship, he was considered to have an undoubted right to sell the command to the highest bidder; or, if he died, the same right was to go to his heirs.

The sale and purchase of commands was practised under the old Company, as appears from the court of directors, having, in the year 1702 passed the following order: "That if any owners or commanders shall sell any place in the ship, such ship or commander respectively shall not be employed by this court; and that if any commander or officer shall give any money for his place, he shall be displaced." This resolution, with penalties annexed, were carried out by an article in the charter-parties.

When the two companies were united in 1708, a bye-law was passed, which ordained "that no commander, owner, or part owner of any ship freighted by the court of directors, shall sell any office of mate, purser, gunner, boatswain, or other inferior officer, or take any fee or reward whatsoever, either directly or indirectly, for any of the said offices or employments on board any ship so freighted."

In 1756, the Court of Directors established rules respecting the qualifications necessary for those persons who should command their ships. In 1757, the Court of Directors declared, that "there is the greatest reason to believe that several persons have of late bought and sold the command, or other offices on board of ships freighted by the Company," that dismissal from the service



should be the penalty for such offences; the commanders, and chief and second mates, were also required to enter into bonds, the first for 3000*l.*, the two latter 500*l.* each as penalties, if they have purchased or sold those places. The penalties to be enforced for each offence.

It being asserted that these bonds "had not answered the end and purpose intended," an oath was prescribed, in 1766, to the officers; yet as soon as in the following July, the Court declared it to be their opinion, that this oath also, "had proved ineffectual, and should be discontinued."

In 1796, the Court of Directors, in order to abolish the practice, agreed to the following resolutions:—

"That the bottom of each ship be valued at 1500*l.*, and that each commander be repaid in the following proportions for the sums he might have paid for the bottoms, viz.: the commander who paid 5500*l.*, or upwards, to receive 5000*l.*; 5000*l.* ditto 4832*l.*; 4500*l.* ditto 4500*l.*; 4000*l.* ditto 4168*l.*; 3500*l.* ditto 3832*l.*; 3000*l.* ditto 3500*l.*; 2500*l.* ditto 3168*l.*; 2000*l.* ditto 2832*l.*; 1500*l.* ditto 2500*l.*; 1000*l.* ditto 2000*l.*; and the commanders who had obtained a gratuitous command to receive 1500*l.*

"That every commander of a regular ship in the service of the Company be subject to the payment of 50*l.* on the conclusion of each voyage, which sum shall not be remitted in any case whatever, without the approbation of a general court, summoned for that purpose."

The amount of the bonds issued to the commanders of the regular ships in the Company's service, in consequence of the first resolution, amounted to no less a sum than 376,505*l.*, the interest of which at five per cent per annum, was 18,825*l.*, which would require thirty-seven regular ships annually merely to pay the interest alone.

These regulations rendered it almost impossible to obtain a command in the Company's ships by money, for a person deficient in the requisite qualifications; and great care was taken that none others should be promoted. It became necessary to enter very young into the service in the lowest station, act in that station with diligence and propriety, and go on progressively to the upper ranks, to the satisfaction of the commander, and, after each voyage, undergo a professional examination before being admitted to be sworn into the command of a ship, after a service of from ten to fifteen years.

The Company have expressed their obligations to the commanders of their ships as follows: "Except for their exertions, their ability, and their valour, many of the great operations in India would most probably have been endangered; and they believe that, next to the bravery and perseverance of their land forces, the Company are indebted to the distinguished exertions of those gentlemen for their present prosperity."

"The junior officers decried," says Mr. Milburn, "very little advantage from the privilege granted them to trade; and a young man entered into the service, will, notwithstanding the greatest economy, expend upwards of 1000*l.* before he can, with the best interest, and most fortunate circumstances, arrive to be a second officer, which is the first station wherein his pay and allowances afford him a maintenance. From that station he occasionally becomes a commander; but most frequently has to perform one or more

voyages as chief officer. Having attained the command, the principal advantages resulting from that situation are, first, investment to India or China, and from India or China home; second, the trade from port to port in India, if a circuitous voyage; third, the passengers outward and homeward."

*Investment Outward.*—The commander of each regular ship was allowed to carry out to the extent of fifty-six and a half tons of any goods excepting tin, woollens, warlike stores, clocks, and toys. Of this tonnage he might invest 2000*l.* interest in coral, precious stones, &c., on paying the duties to the Company

Commanders of China ships might carry out bullion to make up any deficiency between the amount of their investment and 3000*l.*, and might further carry out to the value of 3000*l.* in silver bullion for the purchase of gold. They had also leave occasionally granted them, to carry out as ballast, flints for sale in China, exclusive of the regular privilege; and the commanders of ships of every destination were sometimes permitted to exceed the amount of their privilege outward upon application to the court.

If there were a quantity of provisions and stores in the victualling bill, exceeding what the owners might deem requisite for the ship's use, it was understood that the commander had the option of filling up, on his own account, the whole quantity of each deficiency left by the owners.

*Investment Homeward.*—The commanders of China ships might import thirty-eight tons each, and the commanders of other ships were allowed each to import thirty tons thirty-two feet on their own account. The articles of which the tonnage were to consist, and the duties payable thereon, were enumerated in the Company's regulations, there was also a tonnage not exceeding thirty tons, exclusive of the above, granted to each ship, provided the commander should not have refused to receive on board any goods tendered by the Company's agents in India or China.

*Trade from Port to Port.*—Ships destined for Bombay and China, and for Madras and China, were allowed to be freighted by the commanders and officers from Bombay to China on their own account, upon paying a sum equal to that which the Company were charged by the owners for demurrage, and such further sum as might be stipulated.

*Passengers.*—The allowance for passage money outward and homeward was fixed by the Company, and the commanders entered into a bond not to take more than that allowance; but in consideration of giving up their own apartments and accommodations, those sums were in many instances increased. The least productive, to the commanders, of the voyages were generally estimated at 2000*l.* per voyage; while upon some others, such as the circuitous voyages to Bombay and China, of which there were not above four in a season, the gain might be from 8000*l.* to 12,000*l.*; the major part of the voyages might be averaged from 4000*l.* to 5000*l.* The time occupied in performing a voyage, from the period of the ship commencing the receipt of her outward cargo, to her being

finally cleared of her homeward one, varied, according to the ship's destination, from 14 to 18 months.—*Milburn.*\*

In 1797, as the greater part of the Dutch possessions in India, Batavia excepted, were taken, an expedition was equipped against Manilla. The first squadron of this expedition sailed to Penang as the point of rendezvous; but accounts received from Europe, and the difficulties with Tippoo Sultan, and many of the native powers in India, occasioned the intended attack on Manilla to be abandoned. Several of the Company's ships were, however, fitted out as *men of war*, and the zeal and bravery of the commanders and officers received the thanks of, and gratuities from, the Court of Directors.

In 1798, the late Marquis of Wellesley, as Lord Mornington, was appointed Governor-General, and arrived at Calcutta on the 8th of May. Voluntary subscriptions were collected in India for the prosecution of the war, and 271,833*l.*, of which 159,053*l.* was from Bengal, 74,915*l.* from Madras, and 37,835*l.* from Bombay and places on the western side of India, were remitted this year to England.

On the 21st of February, 1798, a treaty was concluded with the Nabob of Oude, under which the subsidiary force was increased to 10,000 men. The Nabob agreed to pay 76,00,000 Oude rupees, including some stipends and pensions to the Begums, Princes, &c. This treaty was superseded by another, dated November 10, 1801, under which districts were ceded in perpetual sovereignty to the Company, the annual gross rent of which was estimated at 1,35,23,474 Lucknow rupees, equal to 1,502,052*l*.

After the peace of Seringapatam, it became manifest that Tippoo Sultan would never be reconciled to the sacrifice which he was compelled to make for the recovery of the extensive dominions which were ceded to the allies in 1792. He sent an embassy to Zemaun Shah, to animate that prince to join in an invasion of Hindostan. He sent ministers to the Mauritius, agreeing to conclude an

\* The following are rates of freight paid by the Company from 1773 to 1795, inclusive :

YEARS.	Coast and Bay.		Bombay.		China direct.		India and China.		Bengal and Bencoolen.		YEARS.	Coast and Bay.		Bombay.		China direct.		India and China.		Bengal and Bencoolen.	
	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per Ton.		Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	
1773.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	1787.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	
1774.	26 10	26 10	22 10	..	..	22 10	..	..	..	..	1788.	26 10	25 10	23 10	24 10	24 10	23 10	..	..	..	
1775.	26 10	26 10	22 10	..	..	22 10	..	..	..	..	1789.	24 0	23 0	21 0	22 0	23 0	..	..	..	..	
1776.	27 0	27 0	24 0	..	..	24 0	..	..	..	..	—	25 0	24 0	22 0	23 0	24 0	..	..	..	..	
1777.	29 10	29 10	26 10	..	..	26 10	..	..	..	..	—	26 10	25 10	23 10	24 10	25 10	..	..	..	..	
1778.	33 0	33 0	30 0	..	..	30 0	..	..	..	..	1790.	26 10	25 10	23 10	24 10	26 10	..	..	..	..	
1779.	37 0	37 0	34 0	..	..	34 0	..	..	..	..	—	24 0	23 0	21 0	22 0	24 0	..	..	..	..	
1780.	38 0	38 0	35 0	..	..	35 0	..	..	..	..	—	23 0	22 0	20 0	21 0	23 0	..	..	..	..	
1781.	47 4	47 4	47 4	..	..	47 4	..	..	..	..	—	24 10	23 10	21 10	22 10	24 10	..	..	..	..	
1782.	47 4	47 4	47 4	..	..	47 4	..	..	..	..	1791.	26 10	25 10	23 10	24 10	..	..	..	..	..	
1783.	33 0	33 0	31 0	..	..	31 0	..	..	..	..	1792.	25 10	24 10	23 0	24 0	..	..	..	..	..	
1784.	30 0	30 0	28 0	24 0	..	24 0	..	..	..	..	1793.	32 0	31 0	29 10	29 10	..	..	..	..	..	
1785.	29 0	28 0	26 0	27 0	..	27 0	..	..	..	..	1794.	40 7	39 7	37 17	37 17	..	..	..	..	..	
1786.	24 0	24 0	24 0	23 0	..	23 0	..	..	..	..	1795.	42 3	41 13	40 3	40 3	..	..	..	..	..	

offensive and defensive alliance with the French ; to subsidize and supply such troops as the French would send to aid Tippoo against the British in India, for which the Sultan declared himself prepared. A French force was sent from the Mauritius accordingly, and landed at Mangalore. The British government in India considered these infractions as violations of the treaties of peace subsisting between him and the Company. A treaty was concluded by the Company with the Nizam, who had then an army of 14,000 men, well disciplined, and commanded by French officers. By this treaty an increase of the British subsidiary force serving with the Nizam was increased by 4400 men. This army, which reached Hydrabad on the 10th of October, on the 22nd, with the aid of a squadron of the Nizam's cavalry, surrounded the French camp, disarmed the Sepoys, and secured the persons of all the officers.

The British army from Madras, under the command of General Harris, entered the territories of Mysore on the 5th of March, 1799, and captured several forts. The Bombay army, under Lieutenant-General Stuart, marched from Cananore on the 21st of February, and, on the 6th of March, was attacked by Tippoo at Seedaseer, who was defeated, and his forces dispersed. The English invested Seringapatam, and, on the 4th of May, the place was taken by assault, and Tippoo Sultan was killed. The loss of the English was trifling. This victory ended the war, frustrated the designs of the French, and the English acquired possession of vast territories and revenues. The specie taken at Seringapatam was valued at about 16,00,000 pagodas, and the jewels at about 9,00,000.

The Governor-general placed the descendant of the Rajah, who had been dispossessed by Hyder Ally, on the Musnud, and divided the territories as follows :

He allotted to the East India Company the province of Canara, and the districts of Coimbatore and Deramporam, with all the territory between the Company's possessions in the Carnatic and those in the Malabar province ; the forts and posts at the heads of the passes above the Ghauts and the Table Land ; together with the fortress, city, and Island of Seringapatam, the possession of which secures the communication between the territories on both coasts, the East India Company acquiring an augmentation of direct territorial revenues valued at the annual amount of 7,77,170 Canteria pagodas, from which a deduction of 2,40,000 was made for the maintenance of the families of Hyder Ally and of Tippoo Sultan.

The Nizam also acquired territories yielding 5,37,332 star pagodas of annual revenue.

The Mahrattas, although they had taken no part in the war, acquired territories yielding 2,63,957 Canteria pagodas of annual revenue.

The country reserved for the Rajah of Mysore, on the Table Land, above the

Ghauts, with a strong frontier on every side, yielded an annual revenue of 13,74,076 Canterin pagodas.

In 1799, Hindostan was threatened with invasion by Zemaun Shah, and an embassy was sent from Bengal to Persia, which induced the King of Persia to attack Khorasan. This withdrew Zemaun Shah from his designs upon Hindostan, and he entered into a political and commercial alliance with the British. The French were at the same time excluded from Persia.

In 1800, a general defensive alliance was concluded at Hyderabad, between the East India Company and the Nizam, whereby his highness, in commutation for the subsidy payable to the Company, ceded in perpetual sovereignty, all the territories acquired by him under the treaty of Seringapatam on the 18th of March, 1792; and also all the territories acquired by him under the treaty of Mysore, on the 22d of June, 1799, with the exception of certain districts situated to the northward of the river Toombuddrah, which he retained in exchange for the provinces of Adoni and Nundyal; and for all his remaining possessions and dependencies situated to the southward of that river, and of the river Kristna below its junction with the Toombuddrah, the provinces of Adoni and Nundyal, and all the said districts, possessions, and dependencies of his highness, situated to the southward of the Toombuddrah, and of the Kristna below its junction with the Toombuddrah, being ceded to the Company. The annual revenues of the countries ceded, amounted, according to the valuation contained in the schedules, to 62,71,262 rupees.

The Company granted the Marquis Wellesley, for his services, an annuity of 5000*l.* out of the territorial revenues of India, for the term of twenty years.

Mr. Henry Dundas having intimated his intention of relinquishing his office of President of the Board of Control, the Company gave him an annuity of 2000*l.* during the existence of the Company's limitation of their exclusive trade, to be paid to him, his executors, or assigns.

In consequence of the high price of corn in England, the East India Company sent out directions, in August, 1799, to India, to encourage private persons to send rice and other grain to England, and the ships importing the same to the United Kingdom were to be allowed to carry out cargoes, as formerly allowed to country ships; and on the 30th of September, in order to encourage as large an importation as possible before the next harvest could be got in, they sent further directions to India, authorising such ships as brought three-fourths of their tonnage in rice, to bring also such other goods as are usually imported into this country, with an indemnification in case rice should be under certain prices on their arrival in England. They also offered licences to any ships to be sent from England to India, for the purpose of bringing home rice, on very liberal conditions; but under the express stipulation that the ships should be cleared out from the

Custom House before the 1st of December, 1800, or from any port in the East Indies before the 1st of September, 1801. Large quantities of rice were in consequence imported from India, chiefly from Bengal, and between the months of June, 1799, and August, 1800, twenty India-built ships returned to India from the port of London with cargoes, of which the invoices amounted to 613,247*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, and from the Island of Madeira to 116,505*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*, and their repairs, outfit, and supplies in England to 202,877*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.*

In 1801, Bencoolen, on the west coast of Sumatra, being a heavy expense to the Company, the Court of Directors came to the resolution of reducing the establishment there, and other subordinate places, and transferring the civil servants to Madras.

The civil government of Malabar was also transferred this year from Bombay to Madras; and the interior administration of the city of Surat and its dependencies having become vested by treaty in the Company, the establishment of a chief and council was abolished, and a lieutenant-governor, a judge, and magistrate, with some subordinate officers, were substituted.

By the preliminaries of peace with France, signed the 1st of October, 1801, Great Britain agreed to restore to the French Republic and her allies all the possessions and colonies occupied or conquered by the English force in the course of the war, with the exception of Ceylon. The Cape of Good Hope was also to be opened to the commerce and navigation of the two contracting powers.

A new treaty was concluded with the Nabob of Arcot, vesting the civil and military government of the Carnatic in the Company, together with the exclusive right to the revenues, paying to the Nabob annually one-fifth of the nett sum collected; the Company engaged also to pay the annual sum of 248,442*l.* in liquidation of the Nabob's private debts, until paid off. These debts were all paid in 1801, and other debts not included, as previously were agreed to be paid, for which the annual sum of 3,40,000 pagodas was set apart.

In 1802, a treaty offensive and defensive was concluded with the Peishwa on the 31st of December, stipulating that in consideration of the Company furnishing a permanent subsidiary force of not less than 6,000 regular native infantry, with war-like stores and ammunition, the Peishwa should assign and cede, in perpetuity to the Company, certain districts in the province of Guzzerat, and the territories south thereof, which yielded an annual revenue of 26,00,000 rupees.

The Guicowar Rajah in Guzzerat, agreed on the 15th of March to a convention with the Company for the assistance of English troops in securing his right as legitimate heir. By this convention he provided for the repayment of the expense to be incurred by the Company by the assignment of certain districts; and, for permanently subsidizing a body of troops, the whole expense of which was computed at 65,000 rupees per month, for the payment of which lands were ceded to the Company. A cession from the former rajah was also recognised by

this convention. On the 6th of June following, the war having ended successfully, an engagement was entered into with the rajah, confirming the former convention, and making other cessions of territory, which were finally adjusted on the 21st of April, 1805, by a definitive treaty, fixing the amount of the subsidiary force; for the expense of which, districts producing a revenue of 131,625*l.* were ceded to the Company. The former cessions were also confirmed, and several districts were mortgaged for the advances made by the Company.

On the 17th of February a dreadful fire broke out in Bombay, which destroyed the whole of the bazaar, or market-place, the barracks, custom-house, &c. The private loss was stated at near 50,00,000 rupees. On the 30th of April a fire broke out near the custom-house at Madras, which destroyed immense quantities of grain and other merchandise.

In this year an arrangement was made for the regulation of the private trade between Great Britain and India. It was agreed to by the Company that, in addition to the 3000 tons of shipping allowed under the 33rd of Geo. III. a further amount of 5000 tons, or as much thereof as would be wanted might sail laden with private trade goods only, within the fine weather season. Saltpetre and piece-goods were restricted; but all other articles might be laden by them; light and heavy goods were to be assorted by the Company's officers, and as the Company were answerable to the owners for the freight, they were to lade the ships if private merchants declined. The ships for this purpose were to be built either in England or in India.

In 1803, the Company became engaged in a war with the Mahratta Princes, Dowlut Rao Scindeah, and Ragojee Bounsla, Rajah of Berar, but the countries of those princes were rapidly overpowered by the Company's force, and a peace with the Rajah of Berar was signed on the 17th of December, by which he ceded to the English in perpetual sovereignty, the province of Cuttack, including the district and fort of Balasore, "and all the territories, the revenues of which he had previously collected, in conjunction with the Soubahdar of the Deccan, together with those situated to the westward of the River Wurdah; and lastly to engage never to take, or retain in his service, any Frenchman, or the subject of any other European or American power, without the consent of the British government."

A treaty of peace with Scindeah was signed on the 30th of December, by which he ceded to the English, in perpetual sovereignty, all his forts, territories, and rights in the Dooab, situated in northern Hindostan, between the Rivers Ganges and Jumna; also the fort and territory of Baroach in the Guzerat, and the fort and territory of Ahmednughur in the Deccan, with all the territories which belonged to him before the commencement of the war, to the southward of the Adjunttee Hills, including all the districts between those mountains and the River Godavery; lastly, he agreed to renounce all claims upon the Emperor Shah Alum, and never to interfere in the affairs of that

sovereign. This treaty also provided against the employment of Europeans by Scindeah.

Ceylon was, in 1795, in consequence of the war between England and Holland, surrendered in trust for the Prince of Orange, and remained under the presidency of Madras until 1799, when it was constituted a crown colony unconnected with the East India Company. In 1803, the King of Kandy, or Candy, commenced hostilities against the English territories in Ceylon, and a British army was marched into the interior, which conquered the capital of Candy, but it was evacuated on account of the unhealthiness of its climate; the other fortresses in Candy were also abandoned.

In February, 1804, a fleet of the Company's ships homeward-bound from China, consisting of sixteen sail, under the command of Captain Nathaniel Dance, was attacked in the China Sea by a French squadron under Admiral Linois, consisting of one ship of eighty guns, two heavy frigates, a corvette, and a gun brig. Captain Dance met the attack with such effect and gallantry that Admiral Linois hauled off to the eastward under all sail, and the Company's ships proceeded safely on their voyage.

The king conferred the honour of knighthood upon Captain Dance; and the East India Company with the most liberal gratitude for the bravery and good conduct evinced by the commanders, officers, and seamen, voted:—to Captain Dance 2000 guineas, and a piece of plate valued at 200 guineas; to Captain Timins, whose ship, the *Royal George*, bore the brunt of the action, being the leading ship, 1000 guineas, and a piece of plate value 100 guineas; to each of the other commanders 500 guineas, and a piece of plate value 50 guineas; to the officers, petty officers, and seamen of the fleet:—chief officers 150 guineas each; second, ditto, 125 ditto; third and fourth, ditto, 80 ditto; fifth and sixth, ditto, 50 ditto; pursers and surgeons, 80 ditto; surgeons' mates, 50 ditto; midshipmen, 30 ditto; other petty officers, 15 ditto; boatswains, gunners, and carpenters, 50 ditto; seamen, ordinary seamen, &c., 6 ditto. The Insurance Companies in India acted also with liberality to those brave men.

In 1805, the Company's affairs were found to be in an embarrassed state, and the directors applied to parliament for payment of a large balance, amounting to 5,570,336*l.* stated to be due to them from government, on account of advances for the public service in India. This claim was referred to a select committee of the House of Commons, who reported that, after dividing the expenses, &c., of the conquest of Ceylon and the Eastern Islands, equally between the crown and the Company, deducting the expenses of the troops employed in Egypt, and taking credit for the charge against the Company by the pay office, there was a clear balance owing to the Company of 2,300,000*l.* Of this sum 1,000,000*l.* was paid to the Company on account, and in 1806 a further sum of 1,000,000*l.*



In 1806, by the 43rd of Geo. III., chap. 126, a company was formed, bearing the title of the East India Dock Company, with powers to make docks and other works at Blackwall; the preamble of which also states—"Whereas the ships in the employ of the East India Company are of a larger size than other vessels employed by merchants in trade, and many of them nearly equal in bulk to the ships of the line in the royal navy; and whereas the cargoes and merchandise on board of such ships are of great value and national importance, and whereas, by the present system of loading and discharging the cargoes of such ships, the navigation of the River Thames is frequently impeded, and delays, losses, and inconveniences experienced, and the cargoes of such ships are subject to plunder, and the East India Company and owners thereof injured, and the public revenue defrauded to a considerable amount; and whereas, if good and sufficient wet-docks and basins, with necessary accommodations and requisites for the reception of East India ships were made at or near Blackwall, the evils and mischiefs aforesaid might be greatly remedied and prevented, &c." This act stipulated that, "All ships with cargoes from the East Indies or China must unload within the docks, except such part as the commissioners of the customs may direct to be unloaded at Long Reach, for lessening the draught of water of the ships.

"Owners, masters, &c., of ships with East India produce on board, suffering them to be unloaded, except as above, to forfeit for every offence 500*l*.

"If such ships cannot be unloaded in the docks, commissioners of customs may direct where they shall be unloaded in the port of London.

"Outward-bound ships to India or China, to load either in the docks, or below Limehouse Creek.

"Owners, masters, &c., suffering goods to be loaded, except as above, to forfeit 200*l*. for every offence.

"No other than ships in the India trade, or craft attending them, were suffered to go into the docks.

"Prize ships loaded with East India produce, were subjected to the same regulations as ships from India, &c., and to pay the same charge as privilege goods. Ships in the East India trade were not required to load or unload in the docks, &c., for more than twenty-one years."

In 1807, by the 37th of George III., chap. 3, the Company was overpowered to add 2,000,000*l*. to their capital stock; a power of which they did not avail themselves, preferring to borrow money upon bond, as being more advantageous; and parliament enabled them to issue bonds to that amount, by the 47th of Geo. III., chap. 41.

In 1808, in a petition from the Company to the House of Commons, embodied statements, proving that the embarrassments of the Company had not originated in any improvidence or mismanagement on their parts, and set

forth, "That in the course of the last and present war they have incurred various expenses for expeditions from the continent of India to the French, Dutch, and Spanish possessions in the Indian seas, and to Egypt, under the instructions of his majesty's government, which expenses were advanced upon the reliance that they were to be fully reimbursed by the public, and different sums have at different times been issued in respect thereof; nevertheless they claim that a large balance is still due on that account.

"That they were on the 1st of March last indebted for customs and excise 770,000*l.*; and upon an estimate of their pecuniary transactions, from the 1st of March last to the 1st of March, 1799, their payments, including the said duties, will exceed the probable amount of their receipts within the same period by the sum of 2,433,185*l.*, not including in the said receipts any part of the balance which may appear due by the public to them; and that it will be highly inconvenient and disadvantageous that they should raise the whole of that sum by the means now in their power.

"That they are not conscious of having created or aggravated the financial pressure which they now feel, but that the same has been produced by a combination of the following causes:

I. "The vast amount of the debt accumulated in India, and the high rate of interest it bears, the effects of which have been to intercept the surplus revenue, and to occasion large drafts on the home treasury for payment of interest on the said debts, as well as payments for political charges appertaining to the Indian territory, out of the home funds.

II. "The very large sums advanced for the expeditions from India before mentioned, part of which was borrowed in India at a high rate of interest.

III. "The deterioration occasioned in their affairs by a state of European war, under these heads:

"First, in freight and demurrage, which, in fourteen years, have created an increased expense of 7,000,000*l.* Secondly, in the increased cost of the manufactures of this country exported by them, to the annual amount, on the average of thirteen years, of 1,690,000*l.* sterling; which increase has not been counter-balanced by an increase in the selling prices abroad of the same goods, nor by diminution in the cost of goods purchased abroad for importation into Europe; and thirdly, in diminution of profits on the Indian investments homeward-bound.

IV. "The large supplies in goods and bullion sent out to India and China, between the years 1802 and 1806, exceeding very considerably the returns which have been made them in the corresponding number of years. Those supplies were originally furnished for the purpose of increasing the investments; but great part thereof, particularly the bullion, was absorbed by the expenses of the war then carried on against the Mahrattas; and, in 1805, to aid the Indian finances, they sent large supplies of bullion, besides the usual exports of goods,

which latter were also to assist the manufactures of Great Britain, continued to be exported upon an extended scale to India and China in 1806, all which exports in the said several years are among the more immediate causes of the pressure now felt upon the home finances of the Company, the returns hitherto received for the said exports falling, as already observed, far short of their amount.

V. "The comparatively small investments which were sent home from India during the years 1803, 1804, and 1805; whereas, if investments in proportion, even to the amount usual in preceding years, had been sent home, they could then have been sold, and would have produced a considerable influx of money into the home treasury, which would have been ready to have counteracted the effects of the very small sales which, in the present state of Europe, can only be made, and which tend to the further embarrassment of the affairs of the Company.

VI. "That anterior to the period 1802, mentioned under the fourth head, and during a period of ten years, 1797 to 1807, the advances made out of the funds at home, for supplies sent to India and China, for payment of bills of exchange drawn from thence, and for sums paid in England on account of political and military charges, appertaining to the Indian territory, have very largely exceeded all the returns received in the corresponding period from the said countries, which, by an account carefully made out, appear to be indebted to the home concern in the said period, upwards of 5,000,000*l.* sterling.

"That they do not presume to request the interposition of the House to aid them in their present emergency, without, at the same time, showing their unquestionable ability to discharge all their present debts in England, and to repay whatever the House may in their wisdom think fit to assist them with; for, independent of the Indian debt, which they submit is justly chargeable on the Indian territory, they beg leave to state, that on the 1st of March last, the sum total of all debts, carrying interest, and not carrying interest, owing in England, then amounted to 9,122,624*l.* (not including the amount of their capital stock, but including the debts hereinbefore mentioned to be due to his majesty for customs and excise), and the sum owing by the public to the Company, taking the same as it stands in the annual account at 2,460,000*l.*, and other good debts owing to them in England, together with the value of goods now unsold in the warehouses, and of the houses, warehouses, and other property in England, amounting to the sum of 14,149,623*l.*; and moreover, they certainly expect further goods from India and China in the course of the present year, to the amount of 5,271,000*l.*, which added to the last-mentioned sum, will make their actual property in England amount to 19,420,623*l.*, from which the debts aforesaid being deducted, there will remain a balance of 10,298,002*l.*; but taking only the amount of the goods now unsold in their warehouses, and the amount to be

expected in the course of the year, being 5,271,000*l.*, both will make an aggregate of property amounting to 13,086,305*l.*; and if from this be deducted the estimated amount of sales in the course of the year, there will still remain at the end of the year, goods to the amount of 8,307,092*l.* as a security for any loan that may be made.

"They, therefore, pray that the House will be pleased to take the matters aforesaid into their consideration, and to grant such relief in the premises as their case may require, and to the House shall seem meet."

This petition was referred to the Select Committee, who reported that there was 1,500,019*l.* owing to the Company, a considerable doubtful balance being still left open for discussion. In consequence of this report, 1,500,000*l.* was paid under the authority of Parliament.

The peace and good understanding which had long been maintained between the Company and the Rajah of Travancore was interrupted this year. The war with Tippoo Sultan, which ended in the year 1792, was ostensibly caused by the attack made by that prince on Travancore, then in alliance with the Company. It was, therefore, decided that the Rajah of Travancore, as well as the Nabob of Arcot and the Rajah of Tanjore, should contribute towards the expenses of the war. His share was calculated at half the amount of his nett revenues. The last payment of any amount was made in 1792—1793. A small contribution was received on the following year. After this period, the settlement of this account with the rajah was transferred from Madras to Bombay; and during the three years, 1794—1795 to 1796—1797, nothing was paid by him. In 1795, a permanent treaty was concluded with the rajah, in which it was stipulated that a subsidiary force should be furnished by the Company for his service, for which was to be paid annually the expense of the same. No payment was made under this treaty till 1797—1798. From 1798—1799 to 1806 the amount of the subsidy, fixed at 42,914*l.*, was set off in the accounts with the rajah for pepper, furnished by him under contract. In 1805, another treaty was entered into with him for increasing the subsidiary force, and adding to the subsidy the amount of 45,186*l.* for the expense of it; but no payment was made on account of the additional subsidy for nearly two years subsequent to the conclusion of the treaty, although the half of it was remitted for that period. In 1808, through the intrigues of rajah's dewan, disturbances occurred, and ended in direct hostility to the Company, which were soon put down, and the rajah compelled to make considerable payments in discharge of the arrears due by him.

A detachment of the Madras army took Tranquebar, the principal settlement of Denmark in the East Indies. About the same time, Serhampore, in Bengal, surrendered to the British forces.

In 1809, the Company sustained heavy losses in their shipping, more parti-

cularly in the homeward-bound ships from Bengal; of these, three were lost in 1808, and four in 1809, of which no account has ever been received.\*

In 1810, the Company presented to the House of Commons a supplement to their financial report of 1808, in which they stated the embarrassments they were subjected to by the remittances of the Indian debt, the great losses sustained in their shipping, &c., and petitioned for a temporary assistance by loan. In consequence of which, government, under the 50th Geo. III., chap. 114, issued exchequer bills to the amount of 1,500,000*l.* for the use of the Company.

The islands of France and Bourbon, the last possessions of the French in the Eastern seas, were taken by the British on the 10th of December. The principal Dutch settlements in the Eastern islands were also taken by the British.

In 1811, the transfer of the debt owing in India to England, and bearing interest from eight to ten per cent, having still gone on in rapid progression, and government being convinced that the operation, with whatever temporary inconvenience it might be attended; would be permanently beneficial to the Company's concerns, passed the act, 51st Geo. III., chap. 64, authorising the Company to issue bonds to the amount of 2,000,000*l.*

Batavia surrendered to the British on the 8th of August, 1811, without opposition; and the remaining Dutch part of Java was soon after taken possession of.

The ships in the service of the Company in 1810-11, on the outward and homeward-bound voyages, were 104, and their chartered tonnage amounted to 90,272 tons, viz.

\* The following is a statement of the losses sustained in the years 1807-1808 and 1808-1809, taken from the accounts rendered to parliament:—

	£.
<i>Walpole</i> , lost off Margate, homeward-bound, value of her cargo.....	11,706
<i>Admiral Gardner</i> , lost on the Goodwin Sands, outward-bound.....	37,897
<i>Britannia</i> , Company's own ship, including her cargo.....	117,820
<i>Travers</i> , lost outward-bound, in the Bay of Bengal.....	14,558
<i>Lord Nelson</i> , parted from the fleet homeward-bound, in November, 1808, in a violent gale of wind, not since heard of, supposed to have foundered, and all hands perished.....	63,468
<i>Experiment</i> , do. do. do. ....	12,470
<i>Glory</i> , do. do. do. ....	11,875
<i>Calcutta</i> , parted company from the fleet homeward-bound, in March, 1809, in a tremendous gale of wind, not since heard of, supposed to have foundered, and all hands perished.....	138,915
<i>Bengal</i> , do. do. do. ....	135,601
<i>Duchess of Gordon</i> , do. do. do. ....	100,540
<i>Lady Jane Dundas</i> , do. do. do. ....	51,316
<i>Europe</i> , taken outward-bound, and carried into Mauritius.....	154,398
<i>Streatham</i> , — do. do. do. ....	154,502
<i>Asia</i> , lost in proceeding up Bengal River, outward-bound.....	43,011

Forming a total in two years of fourteen ships, valued at.....1,048,077

So unprecedented a loss of ships occasioned a particular inquiry on the part of the Company into the causes of these disasters; from which it appeared that they were owing chiefly to extraordinary tempests, or to the captures of the enemy, and not to any defect or errors in the structure, equipment, or loading of the ships, or to any want of skill or conduct in the commanders and officers of them.—*Milburn*.

Ships.	Tons.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.	Tons.
33 each	1200	is 39,600	1 each	889	is 889
1	1242	1,242	13	820	10,660
1	1198	1,198	7	813	5,726
1	1140	1,140	1	756	756
1	1000	1,000	39 small or extra ships, whose char-		
6	950	5,700	tered tonnage amounted to		
			22,368*		

Of this branch of the Company's concerns, Lord Castlereagh, in the year 1803, spoke as follows :

" The shipping in the service of the East India Company is such as to constitute a magnificent property, and a great naval force ; it is of a nature to be at any time converted into a great addition to the naval force of the empire ; it is composed of upwards of 100 ships, bearing 90,000 tons' burden, and manned with 7000 seamen. These may be arranged in three classes ; the first, containing ships of 1200 tons, may, upon a public exigency, be armed as ships of the line ; the ships of 800 tons may be employed as frigates, and those of 500 tons as sloops of war."

The following is a list of factories established in various parts of India in the year 1813, at all of which the Company had an establishment of European servants. Under the presidency of Bengal, the subordinate factories of BENARES, BAULEAH, HURRIAL, HURRIPAUL, JUNGYPORE, KEERPORE, MIDNAPORE, LUCKIPORE, CHITTAGONG, COSSIMBUZAR, COMERCOLLY, MALDA, PATNA, RADNAGORE, RUNGPORE, SANTIPORE, BURRON, DACCA, SOONAMOOKEY, MOW, COSSIPORE, ETAWAH, CALPY, GOBRUCKPORE.

Under the presidency of Fort St. George, or Madras, the subordinate factories of TINNEVELLY, RAMNAD, SALEM, NAGORE, CUDDALORE, PULICAT, MADDEPOLLAM, MAUSULIPATAM, INGERAM, VIZAGAPATAM, GANJAM, DEVICOTTA.

Under the presidency of Bombay the subordinate factories of SCINDY, or TATTAH, CUTCH, AMEDABAD, SURAT, CAMBAY, BRODERA, BAROACH, CARWAR, TELlicherry, ONORE, BARCELORE, MANGALORE, CALICUT, CRANGANORE, COCHIN, ANJENGO. Including also all other places where pepper was produced in the earlier periods.

\* The following is a list of the number of ships which were launched in the River Thames for the Company's service, with their tonnage, in each year, from 1770 to 1811 inclusive:—

YEARS.	Ships.	Tonnage	YEARS.	Ships.	Tonnage	YEARS.	Ships.	Tonnage	YEARS.	Ships.	Tonnage
	number.	tons.		number.	tons.		number.	tons.		number.	tons.
1770.....	5	3,694	Brought			Brought			Brought		
1771.....	11	5,682	forwd.	71	56,647	forwd.	127	106,541	forwd.	144	121,484
1772.....	7	5,581	1772.....	5	6,175	1772.....	4	4,997	1772.....	16	11,683
1773.....	2	2,301	1773.....	5	3,082	1773.....	none.		1773.....	4	2,083
1774.....	1	471	1774.....	3	2,321	1774.....	2	2,372	1774.....	6	4,698
1775.....	none.		1775.....	5	6,104	1775.....	1	1,139	1775.....	2	1,638
1776.....	none.		1776.....	13	10,388	1776.....	17	19,404	1776.....	1	1,173
1777.....	7	5,810	1777.....	8	7,350	1777.....	4	5,239	1777.....	none.	
1778.....	6	4,605	1778.....	3	3,555	1778.....	6	4,788	1778.....	3	3,087
1779.....	5	4,610	1779.....	3	3,305	1779.....	19	8,191	1779.....	1	870
1780.....	11	8,104	1780.....	5	6,034	1780.....	5	5,345	1780.....	1	535
1781.....	16	12,189	1781.....	none.		1781.....	8	8,066	1781.....	6	6,829
Carried			Carried			Carried			Total...	724	107,961
forwd.	71	56,647	forwd.	127	106,541	forwd.	141	106,541			

Under Bencoolen, on Sumatra, the subordinate residencies of Moco Moco, IPOE, CATTOWN, SALOOMAH, MANNA, CROOE, TAPPANOOLY, PADANG.

The Company had then also establishments at Pulo Penang, or Prince of Wales' Island, in the Straits of Malacca; and at several of the Eastern or Spice Islands; at Bushire, in the Gulf of Persia; and Canton, in China.

Of the factories under the respective governments of Madras and Bengal, many included from fifty to 100 miles of country; so that under each factory there was of necessity a number of minor factories, situated in the principal manufacturing towns, for the purpose of collecting the produce of those places, and of forwarding them to the head factory to which they are attached, from whence they were ultimately consigned to the respective presidencies, to which the principal factories are subordinate.

During the year 1813, the Company's stock formed a capital of six millions sterling, into which all persons, natives or foreigners, males or females, bodies politic or corporate (the Governor and Company of the Bank of England only excepted), have liberty to purchase without limitation of amount. Act 9 and 10 William III. chap. 44. Charter, 5th of September, 1698.

On the mode of conducting the affairs of the Oriental possessions, Lord Castlereagh, in the House of Commons, on the 22nd of March, 1813, said.

*"The mode of government adopted by the East India Company has raised and preserved an empire unprecedented in the history of the world; and they have governed the people under their control, on a principle eminently calculated to produce the happiness of the governed. I do not believe the history of the world has ever produced its parallel; a system by which a population of fifty millions of native subjects are governed, while the civil officers of the Company, by whom the government is conducted, does not exceed sixteen hundred; and this, too, under a government, than which there never was a milder, nor one by which the happiness of the people is more consulted"*

## CHAPTER IV.

### STATISTICS OF THE TRADE AND NAVIGATION OF THE EAST INDIES, CHINA, AND OTHER ORIENTAL STATES.

IN 1813, the charter of the Company having terminated, a new one was granted for a period of *twenty years*. Several complaints were urged against the monopoly of trade possessed by the Company; and to this monopoly was attributed the limited trade to India and China. Private merchants and manufacturers claimed a share in the trade, and a repeal of the monopoly; but the Company resisted so far, on the granting of the new charter, that they obtained a prolongation of the exclusive trade to China to the 10th of April, 1831, with three

years' notice. The trade to India was opened, under certain conditions, to all private traders, with the limitation, that private individuals should trade, directly only, with the presidencies of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Penang; that vessels fitted out by them should not be under 350 tons' burden, that they should abstain, unless allowed by the Company, or the Board of Control, from engaging in the coasting trade of India and China.

The committee of the Lords on the foreign trade of the country, printed in May, 1821, reported, that "the greatly increased consumption of British goods in the East, since the commencement of free trade, cannot be accounted for by the demand of European residents, the number of whom does not materially vary; and it appears to have been much the greatest in articles calculated for the general use of the natives. That of the cotton manufactures of this country alone is stated, since the first opening of the trade, to have been augmented from *four to five* fold (it is now augmented from *fifty to sixty* fold). The value of the merchandise exported from Great Britain to India, which amounted, in 1814, to 870,177*l.*, amounted in 1819, to 3,052,741*l.*; and although the market appears then to have been so far overstocked as to occasion a diminution of nearly one-half in the exports of the following year, that diminution appears to have taken place more in the articles intended for the consumption of Europeans than of natives; and the trade is now stated to the committee, by the best informed persons, to be reviving. When the amount of population, and the extent of the country over which the consumption of these articles is spread, are considered, it is obvious that any facility which can, consistently with the political interests and security of the Company's dominions, be given to the private trader, for the distribution of his exports, by increasing the number of ports at which he may have the option of touching in pursuit of a market, cannot fail to promote a more ready and extensive demand.

The East India Company continued, however, their commercial residents, with large establishments in the principal commercial entrepôts, and the private traders complained, usually with justice, of the interference, and loss caused by the Company's residents; and it was admitted by the Marquis Wellesley, "that the intimation of a wish from the Company's resident is always received as a command by the native manufacturers and producers."

This monopoly of trade cannot, however, be said to have been for a long period otherwise than unprofitable to the Company, as traders. It was rather an engine of political power, by excluding private enterprise.

In 1832 and 1833, the policy of renewing the charter having been under the consideration of Parliament; and the Act of the 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 35, renewing the charter until 1854, abolished the Company's trading powers.—See that Act hereafter.



The territories comprised within the sovereignty of the East India Company, and the dates of their acquisition, are seen by the following list:—

1688. Bombay.	1805. Districts in Guzerat.
1757. The twenty-four Pergunnahs.	1815. Kumaon, and part of Nepaul.
1759. Masulipatam, &c.	1817. Saugur, Huttah, Darwar, &c.
1760. Burdwan, Midnapore, and Chittagong.	1818. Candeish, Ajmere, districts on the Nerbudda, Sumbhulpore, Patna, Poonah, Konkun, Southern Mahratta Country.
1765. Bengal, Behar, and Orissa.	1820. Lands in Southern Konkun.
1765. Jaghire, near Madras.	1822. Districts in Bejapore, and Ahmednuggur.
1766. Northern Circars	1824. Island of Singapore.
1775. Zamindary of Benares.	1825. Malacca.
1776. Island of Salsette.	1826. Assam, Arracan, Tavoy, Ye, Tennasserim, &c.
1778. Nagore.	1832. Cachar.
1786. Pulo-Penang.	1834. Coorg, Loodhiana, and adjoining district.
1788. Guntoor Circar.	1835. Jynteeah.
1792. Malabar, Dindigul, Salem, &c.	1839. Aden.
1799. Coimbatore, Canara, Wynaad, and Tanjore.	1840. Kurnoul.
1800. Nizam's acquisitions from Tippoo Sultan.	1841. Jalown.
1801. Carnatic, Goruckpore, Lower Dooab, Bareilly, &c.	1843. Scinde.
1802. Districts in Bundelcund.	
1803. Kuttack, Balasore, Upper Dooab, Delhi, &c.	

Add to these the territories acquired by the victories in the Punjab, with the dependant and occupied states, and the British empire in India may be said almost to include the vast regions from the Himalaya Mountains south to Cape Comorin.

It is not within the object of the account we have undertaken to give statistically of British India, to comprehend more than a view of the trade, navigation, finances, commercial regulations, and resources of that empire. The political power of Great Britain in India, and the moral responsibility which devolves on those who undertake the administration of that vast dominion, and of the many nations which comprise its population of probably more than one hundred millions, must, therefore, constitute subjects of more extensive inquiry and consideration.

# Tabular View of the Rise and Progress of the Commerce and Navigation between England and the East Indies and China.

(The years marked with an asterisk \* were periods of war, the others were times of peace.)

## EXPORTED FROM ENGLAND BY THE EAST INDIA COMPANY TO INDIA AND CHINA, RESPECTIVELY

Y E A R S.	Ships sent from England to the East Indies and China			BUDDEN EXPORTED TO.						MERCHANDISE EXPORTED TO.					
	No.	Tons.	No.	Bombay	Madras	Bilateral	TOTAL	China.	India and China.	Bombay	Madras	Bengal	TOTAL.	China.	India and China.
1708*	10	3,110	2	117,218	200,883	76,123	415,199	32,387	447,586	51,791	31,803	8,079	190,413	1,571	191,984
1709*	13	4,530	3	91,140	196,884	11,836	357,336	41,337	399,273	18,594	24,171	11,457	114,143	9,058	123,538
1710*	13	5,075	1	79,316	132,415	17,745	309,493	41,770	349,263	30,254	30,254	12,887	114,110	8,170	121,080
1711*	12	4,410	1	31,382	129,782	0,000	231,269	50,478	311,987	8,077	31,285	23,877	146,753	2,662	149,345
1712*	8	2,780	1	43,704	115,512	16,589	175,805	30,691	211,276	33,165	31,369	23,526	95,100	3,345	100,628
1713	11	3,763	1	26,230	129,291	65,011	314,138	17,616	302,764	24,236	30,667	18,288	76,745	2,840	79,034
1714	9	3,110	1	79,010	155,165	57,116	311,070	47,567	361,667	16,148	25,511	11,013	60,526	4,192	71,018
1715	12	4,120	1	52,418	110,635	120,917	313,342	84,642	418,584	3,117	29,044	16,292	52,631	2,234	57,865
1716	13	4,615	1	91,313	131,790	139,520	422,844	62,577	485,411	6,962	23,581	16,719	51,940	9,808	61,748
1717	13	5,170	1	81,141	275,313	110,441	547,295	55,634	602,844	22,014	34,244	15,439	77,812	3,469	81,311
1718*	16	6,610	1	134,288	194,518	212,299	541,105	86,291	627,396	35,984	55,516	16,539	107,539	6,993	101,475
1719*	18	7,663	4	99,919	122,117	77,319	371,485	143,588	515,073	75,966	26,768	3,375	116,423	8,327	123,150
1720*	20	8,210	2	114,718	81,396	61,344	357,468	56,435	450,793	57,269	28,569	14,981	106,474	7,278	113,752
1721*	18	7,640	1	82,062	193,340	128,608	404,010	127,610	531,620	6,411	31,612	21,261	117,349	10,081	127,473
1722	17	6,515	1	57,515	131,771	162,715	449,291	115,465	564,756	47,430	36,088	21,331	114,150	8,039	126,190
1723	12	5,220	1	56,738	131,445	132,253	411,018	43,453	461,473	31,056	36,411	25,123	103,418	4,969	110,377
1724	13	5,860	1	111,628	153,490	152,800	523,193	69,230	592,423	19,601	36,108	20,360	100,162	1,136	91,298
1725	12	5,025	1	55,296	228,574	126,111	423,564	36,801	462,368	11,168	31,598	21,671	70,467	4,372	75,230
1726	11	4,925	1	54,172	196,093	184,629	449,144	38,659	484,161	29,667	7,919	37,220	66,665	3,698	72,211
1727	13	5,620	1	28,171	96,574	94,569	221,665	113,484	368,132	21,291	28,535	39,911	90,657	4,316	94,297
1728	15	6,713	1	42,139	76,241	225,172	378,652	136,451	515,104	29,271	28,850	30,974	90,657	5,093	95,750
1729	17	7,713	1	68,978	190,548	131,941	413,512	195,751	610,763	13,671	35,934	37,740	120,166	5,315	125,611
1730	13	5,830	1	100,892	109,621	311,257	521,770	193,810	715,580	10,662	31,437	11,167	120,406	4,860	125,536
1731	15	7,110	1	57,770	318,006	110,000	455,776	159,101	614,879	32,270	13,931	51,708	133,261	5,595	139,556
1732	14	6,510	1	57,552	111,102	86,355	254,909	39,377	294,377	40,111	46,085	39,812	126,016	1,154	127,500
1733	14	6,410	1	26,410	127,891	127,599	321,915	75,574	402,789	45,571	11,254	40,629	101,650	4,616	107,666
1734	14	6,720	1	55,123	576,610	39,975	1,131,708	490,291	1,622,000	49,662	12,268	52,158	100,465	6,032	116,527
1735	16	6,790	2	47,532	137,884	141,918	327,334	109,872	437,206	50,518	39,618	63,661	165,800	6,078	171,378
1736	17	8,273	4	80,750	156,260	156,270	423,065	133,269	556,334	45,767	49,928	100,015	205,308	5,302	219,741
1737	18	8,760	2	57,317	110,420	81,018	328,755	140,665	469,420	50,967	17,645	47,731	124,554	17,476	137,340
1738	16	7,900	1	48,836	171,518	103,314	403,668	70,411	474,079	38,636	35,420	63,280	110,592	10,786	151,178
1739*	18	7,819	1	31,270	111,370	109,472	352,112	91,421	443,533	47,574	31,019	26,397	115,237	8,379	123,616
1740*	21	9,787	1	41,011	142,165	156,629	399,805	89,606	489,411	26,499	58,554	215,200	290,253	11,787	306,987
1741*	17	7,808	1	63,928	131,180	144,328	349,436	51,604	401,040	61,384	19,252	36,991	139,265	8,216	148,311
1742*	17	8,088	1	110,255	281,661	107,475	511,855	39,024	550,879	74,495	31,268	124,117	236,268	7,740	244,028
1743*	17	8,271	2	62,676	227,410	92,756	383,052	40,820	423,872	47,724	41,636	83,207	201,466	6,790	211,766
1744*	15	7,379	2	38,805	321,333	77,556	437,694	42,413	480,107	57,368	21,899	75,618	194,202	6,758	200,960
1745*	21	9,174	1	26,731	158,876	112,342	473,205	103,618	576,823	73,675	48,571	55,932	187,386	13,585	200,971
1746*	20	8,959	2	9,163	285,660	80,110	474,833	133,961	608,794	49,795	26,436	51,397	160,974	13,742	174,716

TABULAR View of the Rise and Progress of the Commerce and Navigation between England and the East Indies and China—(continued).

Y E A R S.	Ships sent from England to the East Indies and China.		Ships Taken, Lost, &c., &c.	EXPORTED FROM ENGLAND BY THE EAST INDIA COMPANY TO INDIA AND CHINA, RESPECTIVELY							MERCHANDISE EXPORTED TO,					
				BULLION EXPORTED TO,							MERCHANDISE EXPORTED TO,					
	No.	£		Bombay.	Madras.	Bengal.	TOTAL.	China.	India and China.		Bombay.	Madras.	Bengal.	TOTAL.	China.	India and China.
	No.	£	No.	£	£	£	£	£	£		£	£	£	£	£	£
1747	23	9,564	2	7,674	235,261	488,303	779,237	..	779,237		31,741	35,333	26,535	121,565	..	121,565
1748	10	7,605	2	95,011	309,589	134,016	611,876	55,012	706,890		45,199	50,449	29,448	140,811	11,013	151,823
1749	17	7,618	1	173,341	230,887	273,732	694,271	293,798	908,069		57,599	44,745	92,882	218,478	27,639	246,117
1750	17	8,215	..	85,511	188,044	368,524	632,235	154,017	809,252		79,159	39,669	91,583	260,650	21,438	282,088
1751	19	9,204	..	113,594	282,895	311,269	710,860	189,225	936,185		69,321	65,092	110,167	277,153	38,458	316,298
1752	20	9,732	..	81,708	261,288	291,800	666,853	268,519	833,394		108,061	75,826	123,885	336,677	41,596	378,217
1753	21	10,350	..	77,077	409,255	171,481	667,023	276,433	943,256		118,960	104,769	169,157	337,968	46,506	384,514
1754	10	7,813	1	121,622	151,087	137,056	430,142	218,751	648,893		113,212	57,125	48,966	219,206	29,236	248,692
1755	15	7,112	..	108,855	309,364	168,820	477,477	141,991	626,378		85,088	51,258	33,600	169,644	27,188	246,432
1756	14	9,481	3	180,746	192,555	187,415	550,140	214,868	765,008		94,130	57,799	92,355	272,754	44,653	317,507
1757	20	9,908	..	35,423	152,024	..	220,111	235,818	456,252		104,378	28,211	65,042	217,164	37,902	255,071
1758	22	10,078	..	..	..	..	3,523	139,629	174,601		122,560	65,892	87,994	296,594	40,140	377,142
1759	20	9,980	1	..	..	..	19,590	127,632	147,222		166,738	48,404	118,015	299,136	50,980	344,416
1760	10	7,086	1	..	..	..	48,055	53,081	91,136		197,540	62,962	138,403	413,183	60,619	473,804
1761	23	10,766	1	..	..	..	1,933	28,151	27,089		198,108	67,014	123,552	401,417	81,335	483,352
1762	20	9,080	1	..	..	..	18,250	28,126	46,376		127,318	158,310	64,498	372,510	59,218	431,798
1763	26	12,577	1	..	..	..	39,150	39,150	78,300		174,094	63,192	95,344	332,174	72,729	404,904
1764	24	10,879	4	..	..	..	59,118	3,440	366,348		166,128	80,060	78,127	324,201	70,281	394,482
1765	23	10,978	..	..	..	..	29,636	29,636	215,062		119,890	63,320	117,790	423,533	73,442	496,975
1766	24	11,877	1	..	..	..	..	906	906		174,419	61,310	140,058	416,623	51,718	468,341
1767	27	13,473	1	..	..	..	..	..	..		147,419	105,533	109,085	462,421	116,184	578,605
1768	32	18,800	1	..	..	..	..	164,137	164,137		111,736	136,415	109,085	460,420	154,167	614,587
1769	30	14,970	1	..	..	..	0,792	23,043	218,437		119,890	115,314	119,020	374,450	179,216	553,666
1770	31	16,109	..	..	..	..	9,774	29,420	502,981		143,718	54,265	115,020	346,357	154,798	501,155
1771	26	12,974	1	..	..	..	..	199,615	199,615		155,739	81,126	72,264	372,727	117,082	489,809
1772	26	12,685	..	..	..	..	49,286	..	49,286		151,888	95,145	78,433	415,466	172,583	588,049
1773	14	10,659	2	..	1,806	..	11,746	..	11,746		109,249	109,184	92,043	418,658	100,051	518,709
1774	16	11,034	1	..	..	..	16,134	..	16,134		105,973	101,820	121,357	352,042	92,810	444,852
1775	20	14,122	..	..	..	..	10,008	..	10,008		95,162	85,045	175,808	378,422	99,114	477,536
1776	21	17,391	..	..	..	..	50,600	88,574	108,224		105,622	102,767	179,406	410,420	107,848	518,268
1777	22	18,473	1	..	..	..	16,827	..	16,827		106,324	137,318	147,974	420,244	120,231	540,444
1778	22	16,814	2	..	..	..	10,007	..	10,007		139,217	61,163	147,149	310,944	72,745	383,589
1779	26	19,746	3	..	..	..	9,926	..	9,926		119,016	111,283	124,018	414,699	6,846	421,545
1780	22	15,278	5	..	..	..	14,874	..	14,874		60,188	106,286	120,051	286,066	69,151	355,217
1781	30	21,838	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		188,570	82,154	63,601	334,368	67,151	401,519
1782	24	16,368	5	..	..	..	..	..	..		123,759	127,304	168,452	419,466	100,126	519,592
1783	14	10,218	5	..	..	..	..	..	..		76,219	59,708	122,481	265,358	129,661	395,019

TABULAR View of the Rise and Progress of the Commerce and Navigation between England and the East Indies and China—(continued).

(The years marked with an asterisk (\*) were periods of war, the others were times of peace.)

Y E A R S.	Ships sent from England to the East Indies and China.		Ships Taken, Lost, &c.	EXPORTED FROM ENGLAND BY THE EAST INDIA COMPANY TO INDIA AND CHINA, RESPECTIVELY.											
				HULLION EXPORTED TO,					MERCHANDISE EXPORTED TO,						
				Bombay.	Madras.	Bengal.	TOTAL.	China.	India and China.	Bombay.	Madras.	Bengal.	TOTAL.	China.	India and China.
No.	tons.	No.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1781	28	20,800	1	..	..	..	20,058	701,254	721,312	86,001	57,407	83,429	241,287	177,440	418,747
1785	44	31,343	1	..	..	..	51,277	624,062	749,834	74,113	58,129	70,324	240,081	210,166	529,170
1786	34	20,773	1	16,701	..	..	19,901	626,297	616,798	123,147	90,869	76,881	305,787	245,829	551,316
1787	32	23,212	2	..	..	..	19,784	469,408	489,102	140,090	101,603	150,854	399,145	369,412	767,827
1788	32	20,905	..	..	..	..	78,443	714,233	787,078	118,340	96,508	138,798	371,683	431,199	772,392
1789	37	26,377	1	33,301	..	..	532,704	..	532,704	180,018	18,903	171,167	433,783	470,440	924,303
1790	25	27,350	..	..	519,147	..	184,873	377,685	536,584	140,471	51,791	133,244	367,610	341,174	928,784
1791	28	23,672	1	..	134,888	..	10,643	..	10,643	127,279	60,567	179,915	400,557	571,001	974,558
1792	41	37,976	1	..	..	..	10,289	..	10,289	132,164	67,111	154,569	351,042	660,319	1,031,261
1793	46	40,655	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	141,812	141,812	193,343	495,718	769,070	1,258,747
1794	34	18,896	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	54,916	121,680	165,371	353,396	744,140	1,137,338
1795	46	41,728	..	..	..	..	20,343	200,636	220,160	184,037	109,624	109,624	604,742	490,758	1,091,500
1796	34	31,252	3	..	..	..	216,397	411,466	627,858	158,412	102,840	102,840	611,796	460,215	1,111,631
1797	26	21,601	2	41,838	166,931	..	710,255	499,493	1,217,748	280,797	82,861	232,675	831,445	782,309	1,416,754
1798	36	34,102	4	502,034	59,650	99,699	121,455	140,308	261,463	187,022	140,361	358,645	729,063	830,670	1,569,692
1799	36	30,283	5	100,892	20,563	..	601,976	..	601,976	270,090	133,400	288,190	777,235	945,575	1,702,810
1800	30	42,750	3	138,883	210,384	271,668	435,395	..	435,395	372,000	239,158	407,024	1,035,438	1,041,237	2,077,185
1801	40	34,738	..	..	122,859	318,736	1,137,960	572,038	1,709,998	263,633	263,633	391,366	1,017,877	1,008,935	2,110,812
1802	51	47,031	..	101,272	31,039	1,005,340	793,697	103,063	946,782	203,184	145,183	247,453	695,820	1,134,293	1,874,255
1803	51	46,726	6	..	207,003	360,631	1,131,210	1,733,039	201,459	1,933,334	113,911	183,727	343,076	1,049,270	1,845,690
1804	51	43,913	2	200,000	400,820	..	429,483	499,483	200,503	288,965	129,948	244,237	669,120	1,114,488	1,857,068
1805	50	41,137	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	413,381	217,017	404,944	1,183,349	1,334,293	2,317,294
1806	40	41,090	2	..	..	..	200,163	200,163	..	210,391	189,808	374,086	592,410	1,093,118	2,045,528
1807	46	36,671	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	274,232	181,033	410,613	919,541	995,636	1,915,140
1808	44	40,209	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	226,402	182,095	349,886	666,153	838,320	1,724,479
1809	47	38,394	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	339,052	207,370	397,753	1,010,815	866,037	1,876,872
1810	53	43,342	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	304,987	192,667	390,401	1,033,810	921,316	1,955,127
1811	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

**TABULAR View of the Rise and Progress of the Commerce and Navigation between England and the East Indies and China.**  
(The years marked with an asterisk (\*) were periods of war, the others were times of peace.)

YEARS.	Tea Trade between England and all Parts of the World.			Value at the East India Company's Sale of		Amount repaid by the Company for Private Trade (the Difference between the Private Trade and the Sale; Amount will be the Company's Trade Amount.	Amount of the East India Company's Sales of the Goods Imported in England.	Total of the Bullion and Merchandise Exported from England to the East Indies and China.	Balance in favour of the Sale Amount or Excess of the Import over the Export.	Official Value of the Trade between Great Britain and Asia, viz.:- East Indies, China, the Mauritius, Timor, New Holland, and South Sea Islands.		
	Quantity of Tea.			Tea.	Other Goods (except Tea).					Import.	Export.	Import Excess.
	Imported and Sold.	Re-exported from England.	Remaining for Home Use.									
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
1708*	..	..	..	986,516	..	..	946,516	849,590	436,946	493,257	60,915	432,341
1709*	..	..	..	654,766	..	..	654,766	572,811	131,955	169,357	129,025	129,025
1710*	..	..	..	496,532	..	..	496,532	556,343	..	218,266	126,310	121,555
1711*	136,230	14,211	141,595	111,621	346,741	..	955,372	471,372	421,149	636,511	151,874	485,040
1712*	159,478	9,011	140,467	117,377	796,489	..	913,866	321,521	591,945	456,035	142,379	314,663
1713	163,266	72,121	91,145	170,392	1,309,127	..	1,479,519	339,794	1,098,721	951,013	91,179	859,833
1714	297,566	139,131	158,435	172,601	1,221,521	..	1,394,122	435,665	958,537	1,045,563	76,585	969,368
1715	155,844	35,175	120,669	105,669	1,054,072	..	1,159,691	476,819	683,039	379,514	36,297	343,216
1716	210,578	26,445	184,133	163,414	841,664	..	1,005,104	350,199	354,909	402,554	100,156	296,335
1717	233,301	26,070	207,231	187,362	802,160	..	989,721	686,024	303,696	491,861	82,640	412,214
1718*	399,472	117,081	282,391	251,815	1,041,387	..	1,332,902	754,630	578,272	1,332,901	73,922	1,258,979
1719*	572,652	325,558	247,094	406,663	647,959	..	1,054,622	614,923	451,309	517,311	88,365	455,945
1720*	196,625	58,721	237,204	179,398	1,267,765	..	1,397,163	561,277	832,886	931,111	83,811	847,629
1721*	284,661	351,146	149,995	158,875	1,372,271	..	1,531,146	761,936	769,210	1,020,763	127,369	893,394
1722	781,067	567,753	..	297,897	1,330,269	..	1,628,166	730,606	797,500	764,033	125,477	638,576
1723	1,035,280	604,194	447,096	398,110	1,062,746	..	1,457,556	571,700	885,186	964,370	115,241	853,329
1724	1,145,920	126,960	1,059,014	432,294	1,315,506	..	1,747,804	643,721	1,064,083	1,163,203	100,523	1,063,680
1725	349,164	63,672	285,492	103,903	1,118,853	..	1,519,358	537,697	981,951	750,774	81,793	663,583
1726	430,550	62,184	378,366	149,654	1,221,526	..	1,371,181	550,312	814,872	914,122	71,802	849,320
1727	589,816	48,753	541,063	214,195	1,411,627	..	1,626,721	459,549	1,179,363	1,179,363	57,809	1,079,621
1728	1,320,000	180,216	1,139,784	476,947	877,365	..	1,311,212	690,856	743,356	869,474	115,741	733,690
1729	1,116,028	185,085	930,943	446,836	1,011,218	..	1,458,051	756,071	701,977	971,977	83,746	888,231
1730	46,786	203,097	1,074,032	21,127	1,043,213	..	1,065,640	661,663	404,877	1,059,739	125,484	934,255
1731	971,128	151,255	819,873	302,579	935,480	..	1,238,059	753,385	484,674	825,373	139,122	686,251
1732	620,496	82,284	538,212	180,076	1,760,370	..	1,940,996	523,877	1,417,119	1,417,119	59,050	872,223
1733	303,383	91,214	212,169	80,917	1,151,830	..	1,533,747	510,483	1,023,264	1,160,884	132,135	928,149
1734	1,319,744	422,370	927,374	201,876	1,170,339	..	1,372,215	607,518	764,697	764,697	135,291	629,406
1735	1,634,184	252,285	1,381,899	304,615	1,004,437	..	1,597,452	651,361	1,343,084	1,297,400	195,375	1,101,725
1736	1,128,670	211,600	917,070	225,001	1,860,997	..	1,815,998	777,215	1,038,783	1,038,783	261,176	777,607
1737	2,895,329	437,710	2,457,619	592,504	1,131,569	..	1,724,013	630,050	1,093,963	915,881	374,080	537,792
1738	1,761,958	461,789	1,299,169	331,088	1,260,350	..	1,625,352	628,701	914,649	1,094,134	169,135	573,796
1739*	941,662	280,426	661,236	286,151	1,413,524	..	1,699,682	851,517	1,148,165	1,278,889	217,255	1,061,634
1740*	1,653,981	330,332	1,323,649	308,039	1,207,534	..	1,795,584	721,915	1,073,669	1,073,669	281,731	791,938
1741*	1,379,294	247,754	1,131,540	321,231	1,200,487	..	1,581,710	585,861	995,849	1,130,014	466,224	663,796
1742*	680,607	409,849	270,758	172,792	1,070,681	..	1,243,473	610,307	1,003,166	1,213,878	373,797	810,080
1743*	911,001	428,047	482,954	251,004	1,578,075	..	1,779,139	759,145	1,019,994	966,442	465,547	554,447
1744*	2,364,915	893,121	1,471,794	401,918	1,594,584	..	1,997,206	620,505	1,376,701	743,504	476,274	767,231
1745*	2,053,133	254,160	1,798,973	597,623	1,888,504	..	2,180,596	677,824	1,502,772	973,705	291,115	680,592
1746*	2,521,165	75,065	2,446,100	573,028	1,029,560	..	1,002,586	731,736	867,652	610,607	893,540	..

TABULAR View of the Rise and Progress of the Commerce and Navigation between England and the East Indies and China—(continued).

YEARS.	Tea Trade between England and all Parts of the World.			Value at the East India Company's Sale of		Amount repaid by the Company for Private Trade (the Difference between the Private Trade and the Sale Amount will be the Company's Trade Amount).	Amount of the East India Company's Sales of the Goods Imported in England.	Total of the Bullion and Merchandise Exported from England to the East Indies and China.	Balance in favour of the Sale Amount or Excess of the Import over the Export.	Official Value of the Trade between Great Britain and Asia, viz.:— East Indies, China, the Mauritius, Timor, New Holland, and South Sea Islands.		
	Quantity of Tea.			Tea.						Import.	Export.	Import Excess.
	Imported and Sold.	Re-exported from England.	Remaining for Home Use.	Tea.	Other Goods (except Tea).							
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
1747	282,273	180,707	101,566	102,163	1,636,996	.....	1,739,129	500,412	834,317	871,733	345,376	279,364
1748	2,334,006	345,324	2,492,484	765,396	1,017,485	.....	1,786,041	661,713	921,328	1,008,712	306,357	192,355
1749	2,269,660	321,165	1,969,695	667,312	2,030,337	.....	2,057,699	1,156,146	1,311,514	1,121,128	557,096	267,011
1750	2,524,912	209,600	2,114,922	341,379	1,677,511	.....	2,231,590	1,601,410	1,134,370	1,101,180	508,654	595,326
1751	2,710,810	216,265	2,494,554	656,692	1,801,659	.....	2,155,355	1,252,393	1,068,337	1,068,337	728,077	299,760
1752	1,706,749	324,666	1,384,719	482,799	1,174,303	.....	1,978,662	1,211,611	766,291	1,068,366	627,684	410,678
1753	2,621,604	303,205	2,418,399	637,367	1,586,194	.....	2,418,760	1,329,150	966,570	1,007,062	788,374	219,287
1754	2,502,010	346,795	2,155,214	601,042	1,537,033	.....	2,138,075	974,495	1,206,580	1,146,159	811,217	311,911
1755	2,031,547	296,111	2,734,136	688,993	1,117,354	.....	2,106,151	816,510	1,259,841	1,216,776	874,379	373,197
1756	2,300,264	191,170	3,109,094	836,037	1,234,143	.....	2,060,560	1,109,935	979,545	796,167	488,880	307,292
1757	2,691,805	283,881	2,413,922	776,116	960,803	.....	1,769,919	741,323	1,019,516	1,111,004	845,166	269,411
1758	1,870,945	294,202	1,576,713	813,576	543,791	.....	1,457,467	499,936	837,131	222,946	977,112	.....
1759	2,593,149	393,264	2,200,164	916,878	1,302,340	.....	2,219,264	477,348	1,741,926	1,373,695	663,145	.....
1760	2,616,552	342,959	2,293,613	831,894	1,734,717	.....	2,570,611	844,610	2,095,971	1,785,679	1,161,670	133,815
1761	2,662,713	243,496	2,610,277	960,017	905,092	.....	1,865,109	512,611	1,352,166	810,987	845,707	.....
1762	2,703,263	416,651	2,292,712	924,841	1,073,273	.....	1,998,117	478,674	1,519,143	972,634	1,067,351	.....
1763	4,445,731	333,170	4,092,561	1,068,760	1,562,135	.....	2,650,295	1,065,033	2,184,812	1,059,135	887,043	172,252
1764	5,641,707	698,641	4,966,026	1,219,656	1,356,123	.....	2,775,419	774,090	1,801,729	1,182,811	1,165,690	17,244
1765	6,473,186	566,610	4,906,546	1,137,244	1,634,714	.....	2,779,952	812,551	1,977,495	1,455,569	914,274	541,310
1766	5,863,556	542,592	5,333,854	992,858	1,577,356	.....	2,573,254	497,327	2,075,927	1,973,291	1,835,561	1,192,919
1767	5,304,171	621,583	4,681,891	911,123	1,913,226	.....	2,853,310	445,065	2,399,744	1,941,173	1,673,654	768,518
1768	6,325,883	1,357,166	6,066,717	1,321,973	2,251,880	150,000	3,676,153	762,824	2,913,329	1,507,963	1,566,082	351,881
1769	5,147,834	1,692,534	7,941,684	1,425,704	2,497,677	150,000	3,723,385	798,532	2,924,852	1,863,233	1,205,284	667,445
1770	8,574,421	850,888	7,723,533	1,255,968	2,132,215	207,281	3,684,181	762,739	2,905,144	1,911,627	1,681,030	859,597
1771	6,799,010	1,212,777	7,566,793	1,216,568	2,042,782	117,726	3,106,350	674,124	2,731,926	1,577,190	1,184,821	677,315
1772	7,032,131	1,145,141	5,887,993	1,244,131	2,141,573	140,014	3,660,407	516,042	3,144,365	2,173,192	911,361	1,331,831
1773	4,577,177	2,063,278	2,513,902	830,502	2,553,081	158,118	3,834,503	439,845	2,914,134	1,533,676	1,173,707	1,067,269
1774	6,831,334	1,141,150	5,697,284	1,911,841	2,772,570	138,421	3,814,111	454,896	3,359,125	1,866,944	1,546,113	810,771
1775	6,725,143	749,415	5,475,494	1,631,216	2,607,099	143,550	3,638,315	487,311	3,150,971	1,692,845	1,510,424	31,293
1776	4,577,932	814,193	3,763,540	777,011	2,727,231	181,553	3,199,742	676,892	2,523,350	1,168,677	722,294	744,679
1777	5,942,732	1,278,475	4,304,277	930,280	2,892,396	205,801	3,822,678	552,871	3,269,807	1,834,221	785,825	1,048,596
1778	4,710,520	1,369,419	3,102,371	809,583	3,079,432	189,237	2,839,115	431,246	3,105,119	1,256,130	1,199,827	326,363
1779	6,733,202	1,276,061	5,457,134	1,203,102	1,930,738	171,155	3,199,560	519,111	2,680,449	716,323	703,191	13,131
1780	7,559,274	1,970,063	5,589,315	1,309,305	2,693,977	216,174	3,102,284	616,591	2,785,291	970,756	1,116,311	1,785,503
1781	5,023,119	1,444,920	3,578,199	1,097,137	2,060,184	139,114	416,119	416,119	2,631,719	2,296,339	555,111	.....
1782	6,283,661	2,116,410	4,166,854	1,212,766	2,351,165	314,611	3,590,741	517,092	3,049,149	620,319	1,067,841	2,024,791
1783	5,857,883	2,770,267	3,087,616	1,131,312	2,232,118	154,124	3,263,730	465,442	2,598,318	1,201,193	701,173	.....

TABULAR View of the Rise and Progress of the Commerce and Navigation between England and the East Indies and China—(continued).

Y E A R S.	Tea Trade between England and all Parts of the World..			Value of the East India Company's Sale of		Amount repaid by the Company for Private Trade (the Difference between the Private Trade and the Sale Amount will be the Company's Trade Amount.)	Amount of the East India Company's Sales of the Goods Imported in England.	Total of the Bullion and Merchandise Exported from England to the East Indies and China.	Balance in favour of the Sale Amount or Excess of the Import over the Export.	Official Value of the Trade between Great Britain and Asia, viz. :— East Indies, China, the Mauritius, Timor, New Holland, and South Sea Islands.		
	Quantity of Tea.			Tea.	Other Goods (except Tea).					Imports.	Exports.	Imports Excess.
	Imported and Sold.	Re-exported from England.	Remaining for Home Use.									
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
1761 .....	10,144,257	1,039,764	8,698,473	1,774,503	2,849,362	409,784	4,013,765	414,747	4,195,018	2,596,652	730,854	
1762 .....	15,061,737	1,916,022	13,163,715	2,301,165	2,988,014	611,205	8,292,179	1,234,182	4,065,607	2,729,940	1,153,532	1,550,404
1763 .....	15,031,192	1,943,646	13,085,506	2,422,559	2,791,457	517,337	5,911,386	1,301,130	3,913,236	2,157,747	2,218,038	914,619
1764 .....	16,321,906	2,176,197	14,045,709	2,434,253	3,359,870	918,369	3,793,134	1,414,425	4,378,760	3,130,868	1,531,209	1,579,639
1765 .....	15,221,359	1,793,581	13,427,778	2,363,463	2,702,369	810,516	3,067,034	1,361,434	4,805,500	3,432,667	1,430,633	2,072,864
1766 .....	16,713,212	2,175,345	14,537,867	2,513,731	2,742,366	838,486	8,256,307	1,711,281	3,315,026	3,350,145	1,557,177	1,392,571
1767 .....	16,644,462	2,001,499	14,642,963	2,616,563	3,418,876	930,530	6,035,438	1,461,188	4,573,550	1,112,770	2,366,320	762,450
1768 .....	17,202,558	2,171,477	15,030,781	2,643,060	3,203,918	769,453	3,250,987	1,505,516	4,315,471	3,698,713	2,273,066	1,426,647
1769 .....	18,123,959	2,312,894	15,811,101	2,708,128	3,049,200	763,798	3,754,397	1,642,204	4,712,193	2,671,847	2,437,887	233,660
1770 .....	17,367,937	2,034,277	15,333,660	2,573,465	3,106,042	862,620	3,769,547	1,766,036	4,863,511	3,409,023	2,721,795	777,230
1771 .....	19,144,150	2,501,712	16,642,438	2,932,112	3,643,204	1,053,462	6,575,370	1,137,538	8,437,702	4,458,475	2,524,379	1,333,646
1772 .....	20,730,994	2,936,067	17,794,897	3,135,941	4,062,314	1,509,526	8,008,195	1,258,972	6,790,573	5,760,795	2,267,043	3,378,764
1773 .....	14,107,523	2,537,560	11,569,963	2,757,289	4,495,020	2,000,500	8,257,309	1,312,499	6,940,810	3,372,609	2,377,476	665,313
1774 .....	18,730,436	2,411,182	16,319,254	2,703,492	3,442,999	1,234,579	6,033,401	1,730,509	4,313,892	4,042,344	2,288,515	1,653,969
1775 .....	22,063,909	2,553,332	19,510,577	3,072,732	9,042,511	1,978,150	10,316,256	2,631,502	7,080,754	7,626,930	1,145,736	6,081,194
1776 .....	21,077,020	4,166,794	16,910,226	3,830,369	6,330,741	2,792,882	10,160,611	1,721,145	8,339,465	4,344,805	2,436,363	1,844,422
1777 .....	23,378,816	3,019,589	20,359,227	3,662,144	6,601,304	2,721,111	10,322,455	2,304,766	8,618,660	4,542,275	2,660,257	2,061,878
1778 .....	24,315,217	4,292,956	20,022,261	3,570,149	5,083,362	2,825,000	9,133,811	2,317,780	6,640,731	5,173,411	2,045,237	2,478,184
1779 .....	25,288,420	3,450,312	21,838,108	3,052,118	8,076,021	3,540,103	9,638,142	3,826,750	5,811,392	5,794,906	2,279,816	2,865,090
1780 .....	25,101,728	3,753,806	21,347,922	3,088,649	4,739,619	2,547,099	8,445,764	3,661,037	5,564,231	6,349,731	2,234,013	3,616,241
1781 .....	22,140,524	3,638,620	18,501,904	3,361,787	4,083,103	2,776,814	8,044,302	2,759,277	4,285,165	5,214,842	2,766,368	3,448,574
1782 .....	21,927,576	3,507,196	18,420,380	3,860,119	4,931,251	2,782,152	7,194,270	2,597,016	6,194,316	6,072,312	1,669,215	4,404,666
1783 .....	22,895,515	3,239,643	19,655,872	3,748,938	3,209,594	1,745,285	6,938,552	2,317,591	4,621,355	3,796,396	1,536,594	1,818,142
1784 .....	23,503,613	3,316,827	20,186,786	3,094,923	4,158,626	2,279,333	8,110,439	2,245,691	5,894,758	3,401,700	1,804,457	1,717,263
1785 .....	25,397,395	3,102,186	22,295,209	4,243,813	3,799,372	2,278,339	8,033,315	2,915,180	5,118,035	8,353,160	1,033,223	3,220,237
1786 .....	21,617,741	3,117,510	18,500,231	3,725,181	4,311,521	2,247,760	6,237,035	1,724,479	6,312,550	3,368,243	1,647,627	1,718,716
1787 .....	21,830,922	3,316,542	18,514,380	4,167,904	8,409,654	3,395,798	9,572,354	1,876,872	7,695,480	4,709,808	1,717,118	2,997,750
1788 .....	21,327,417	4,093,560	17,233,857	3,534,274	4,227,811	2,030,851	7,862,115	1,955,132	5,906,983	4,107,779	1,664,522	2,411,777

Ships, Goods, and Bullion sent to India, by the Company from London, during the following Years:

YEARS.	Ships sent from England to the East Indies in China.		Goods and Bullion Exported.	YEARS.	Ships sent from England to the East Indies in China.		Goods and Bullion Exported.	YEARS.	Ships sent from England to the East Indies in China.		Goods and Bullion Exported.
From March to March.	No.	tons.	£	From March to March.	No.	tons.	£	From March to March.	No.	tons.	£
1680-1 .....	10	4,973	316,213	1690-1 .....	6	2,509	125,101	1700-1 .....	7	2,673	452,716
1681-2 .....	23	9,100	814,126	1691-2 .....	7	2,740	143,728	1701-2 .....	9	3,943	317,293
1682-3 .....	21	8,625	315,216	1692-3 .....	5	2,510	171,412	1702-3 .....	12	4,730	220,721
1683-4 .....	29	10,440	484,147	1693-4 .....	13	5,858	677,616	1703-4 .....	13	4,195	411,745
1684-5 .....	14	5,543	520,311	1694-5 .....	9	3,853	395,301	1704-5 .....	17	5,025	349,711
1685-6 .....	13	7,776	619,299	1695-6 .....	7	3,176	228,622	1705-6 .....	9	2,180	186,134
1686-7 .....	6	3,320	294,554	1696-7 .....	4	1,470	115,570	1706-7 .....	9	2,120	233,243
1687-8 .....	6	2,504	157,191	1697-8 .....	9	3,003	344,634	1707-8 .....	13	5,130	502,943
1688-9 .....	2	873	30,239	1698-9 .....	14	5,550	590,911	1708-9 .....	10	3,110	350,156
1689-90 .....	4	953	131,692	1699-1700 .....	12	5,046	542,733	1709-10 .....	13	4,350	513,733

AMOUNT of the principal Articles of Export in the undermentioned Periods, viz:—

YEARS.	Woollens.	Lead.	Copper.	Iron.	Tin.	Stores.
PERIODS FROM	£	£	£	£	£	£
1704 to 1720 .....	563,574	71,304	..	53,977	32,306	162,507
1721 .. 1730 .....	659,331	71,681	..	54,100	3,306	143,311
1731 .. 1740 .....	801,024	125,455	173,513	65,642	..	229,544
1741 .. 1750 .....	1,196,291	133,151	242,305	72,520	..	194,247
1751 .. 1760 .....	1,764,749	127,416	756,873	87,823	..	434,177
1761 .. 1770 .....	2,563,589	311,315	822,789	85,214	..	551,334
1771 .. 1780 .....	2,129,010	117,125	1,113,166	58,395	..	136,772
1781 .. 1790 .....	3,513,103	242,095	1,236,719	73,617	137,444	504,531
1791 .. 1800 .....	7,614,135	333,707	1,566,197	223,111	724,124	1,073,035
1801 .. 1811 .....	11,632,709	787,960	1,582,985	564,393	420,345	3,236,349
Total .....	31,331,094	2,402,404	8,157,417	1,315,042	1,320,645	9,465,191

  

YEARS.	Foreign Goods.	Charges.	Total Merchandise.	Bullion.	TOTAL.
PERIODS FROM	£	£	£	£	£
1704 to 1720 .....	33,349	34,163	1,354,815	5,516,507	6,875,722
1721 .. 1730 .....	44,744	31,972	1,035,772	5,271,712	6,329,664
1731 .. 1740 .....	90,273	26,364	1,534,009	4,221,018	6,356,087
1741 .. 1750 .....	121,065	49,546	2,010,265	6,237,194	8,267,459
1751 .. 1760 .....	109,749	51,678	3,300,363	5,661,074	8,961,391
1761 .. 1770 .....	135,112	34,041	4,977,334	1,563,709	6,531,043
1771 .. 1780 .....	147,442	21,995	4,926,345	426,400	5,353,165
1781 .. 1790 .....	213,572	34,971	6,260,762	3,929,918	10,190,640
1791 .. 1800 .....	271,704	92,036	17,542,673	3,319,944	16,002,657
1801 .. 1811 .....	408,247	464,566	21,623,794	5,966,002	27,991,796
Total .....	2,831,233	900,455	59,541,542	42,474,302	102,419,411



GENERAL Statement of the prime cost, including the commercial charges of all goods shipped from India and China on account of the Company, in the years 1761-2 to 1811-12 inclusive; the amount of Customs paid thereon from the Company's Treasury, the Freight and Demurrage; the Charge of Merchandise, calculated at the rate of five per cent on the sale amount; the total of Prime Cost, and the various expenses; the sale amount of the goods at the Company's Sales; and the profits arising from the trade in each year during the same period, distinguishing also, from the year 1793-4, India from China separately; and the amount of profit on the Outward Trade, and calculating the invoice price at the exchange of 2s. the current Rupee, &c. the Pagoda, &c. the Bombay Rupee, &c. the Spanish Dollar, and dr. &c. the Tale. The whole compiled from Authentic Documents, presented to Parliament by several Accountants General since 1760.

YEARS. beginning in March and ending in February.	GRAND TOTAL INDIA AND CHINA.							
	Prime cost including charges.	Customs paid by the Company.	Freight and Demurrage.	Charge of Merchandise in England.	Total Cost and Charges.	Sale amount of Goods.	Profit on the Trade.	Profit on Outward Trade.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1761 to 1765-6	3,467,813	2,904,343	1,007,807	622,098	9,333,705	11,879,802	2,484,187	
1766 to 1775-6	14,730,426	8,893,674	4,420,122	1,771,102	23,815,311	32,003,670	3,084,346	
1776-7	1,450,063	601,844	350,316	181,083	2,583,266	2,303,687	778,681	
1777-8	1,870,189	871,103	397,376	159,083	3,333,750	3,336,974	324,166	
1778-9	2,040,797	872,312	461,333	196,467	3,570,607	3,450,158	79,201	
1779-80	1,677,305	679,503	438,510	167,251	2,963,608	3,028,141	65,837	
1780-1	1,957,911	1,833,414	2,420,915	512,819	10,785,009	12,373,009	1,847,590	
1781-2	1,534,337	574,641	1,017,160	278,841	3,721,980	4,204,981	479,967	
1782-3	2,380,601	837,432	883,001	359,673	4,060,727	4,641,974	567,347	
1783-4	2,435,332	463,384	819,848	414,322	4,133,286	4,667,049	533,763	
1784-5	2,734,772	350,190	785,498	291,398	4,362,058	4,474,438	492,687	
1785-6	2,410,033	313,649	677,784	285,390	3,693,998	4,256,518	393,630	
1786-7	2,672,338	501,770	745,343	265,037	3,984,088	4,117,823	432,735	
1787-8	2,547,953	671,680	716,303	308,475	4,191,311	5,104,598	969,587	
1788-9	2,515,378	611,772	719,162	308,191	4,173,522	5,141,542	966,379	
1789-90	2,564,741	690,091	716,005	304,569	4,190,116	5,050,819	860,703	
1790-1	2,556,845	626,076	707,591	242,000	4,133,104	4,880,745	736,247	116,858
1791-2	2,843,332	598,306	663,019	273,643	4,141,610	5,472,944	1,051,334	39,372
1792-3	3,220,396	774,371	1,053,701	325,900	5,379,471	6,515,900	1,136,429	28,731
1793-4	2,844,144	876,848	1,077,713	303,191	5,351,636	6,063,910	1,012,274	49,584
1794-5	2,315,007	404,631	1,021,037	233,704	3,978,080	4,053,338	606,408	110,442
1795-6	3,630,471	1,198,603	1,541,307	415,783	6,776,564	8,315,073	1,339,109	129,234
1796-7	3,676,474	1,335,731	1,437,640	367,083	7,356,928	7,340,070	1,091,404	35,803
1797-8	3,797,229	1,999,151	1,534,457	374,939	5,991,036	6,074,145	40,603	29,391
1798-9	3,054,471	1,165,365	1,115,430	331,311	4,751,300	6,026,187	1,274,887	79,391
1799-00	3,474,334	74,139	2,110,520	302,120	4,171,374	6,069,636	1,953,238	12,443
1800-1	3,535,054	77,145	2,281,488	461,800	5,466,073	6,254,189	13,452	13,452
1801-2	3,647,080	78,300	2,990,075	283,727	3,917,017	5,760,391	1,843,307	30,768
1802-3	3,042,085	78,805	1,176,361	295,637	4,596,914	5,968,794	1,396,880	33,881
1803-4	2,663,962	84,933	1,102,735	299,036	4,066,728	5,181,401	1,100,397	32,367
1804-5	2,553,567	87,437	1,263,354	237,818	4,131,328	5,040,478	1,079,442	112,611
1805-6	2,733,740	64,110	1,164,097	287,301	4,249,247	5,140,021	1,393,144	109,756
1806-7	2,727,023	82,328	1,100,115	298,864	4,308,310	5,077,380	1,072,670	717,467
1807-8	2,828,344	50,918	1,352,391	208,143	4,189,796	5,069,860	1,141,064	717,883
1808-9	2,660,466	73,019	1,152,062	201,077	4,197,604	5,021,546	1,024,933	117,673
Total..	108,561,673	27,203,310	39,583,621	17,214,148	192,759,799	227,746,644	30,618,231	1,600,581

YEARS beginning in March and ending in February.	TOTAL FOR INDIA.							
	Prime cost including charges.	Customs paid by the Company.	Freight and Demurrage.	Charge of Merchandise in England.	Total Cost and Charges.	Sale amount of Goods.	Profit on the Trade.	Profit on Outward Trade.
£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1761-2	1,220,160	884,792	289,563	117,337	2,311,718	2,345,101	133,433	54,360
1762-3	1,280,059	571,074	250,873	130,871	2,380,877	2,311,373	33,145	27,734
1763-4	1,711,312	744,569	381,214	177,164	2,924,459	2,543,230	218,777	34,766
1764-5	1,708,739	656,204	386,670	169,777	2,931,489	2,355,564	168,335	81,214
1765-6	1,075,704	384,442	472,044	104,073	1,937,103	2,007,466	100,883	100,231
1766-7	1,154,876	777,903	233,168	64,183,211	1,663,308	1,488,177	121,072	
1767-8	1,603,049	479,212	631,173	178,334	2,924,408	2,564,634	640,286	47,783
1768-9	1,013,975	701,817	837,433	198,540	2,351,155	2,978,800	720,645	46,416
1769-0	1,425,168	146,402	451,970	184,344	2,171,834	2,060,943	813,109	39,341
1770-1	1,133,326	71,337	490,000	114,463	1,819,126	2,316,394	497,184	22,884
1771-2	1,187,707	71,400	849,376	111,820	1,920,303	2,336,356	310,933	41,410
1772-3	1,088,100	66,204	371,358	97,631	1,623,674	1,953,708	327,832	16,014
1773-4	1,333,880	70,968	832,073	112,072	2,001,471	2,234,899	703,428	85,888
1774-5	980,310	47,471	443,758	73,684	1,500,643	1,757,074	78,569	35,361
1775-6	867,119	36,046	842,117	65,510	1,580,794	1,310,215	270,679	71,942
1776-7	1,013,740	57,189	418,070	87,847	1,576,846	1,757,724	180,868	20,364
1777-8	1,240,415	63,727	608,577	112,708	1,925,727	2,334,164	376,437	78,274
1778-9	943,420	30,833	411,320	97,283	1,482,815	1,947,653	434,778	66,774
1779-0	1,110,565	60,016	352,512	100,063	1,641,401	2,121,901	475,860	65,208
1793-4	1,235,730	41,284	418,028	120,790	1,921,780	2,514,504	873,814	61,533
1794-5	1,995,403	37,372	373,346	143,072	2,149,223	2,601,422	723,180	76,645
1795-6	1,000,087	23,002	472,487	140,636	1,636,213	2,073,664	377,664	29,038
1796-7	1,285,765	30,341	821,074	133,417	1,960,597	2,604,340	707,740	1,375
1797-8	1,292,802	18,889	601,413	129,203	2,041,708	2,877,890	836,186	5,911
1798-9	1,601,666	43,777	763,104	182,614	2,501,331	3,632,383	1,060,037	8,456
1799-0	1,306,569	7,439	708,507	180,749	2,114,864	2,794,082	680,718	8,138
1800-1	1,763,354	7,334	607,474	180,819	2,560,811	3,016,361	477,560	8,807
1801-2	1,662,103	9,953	723,510	176,078	2,579,846	3,539,404	959,558	10,815
1802-3	1,741,007	6,872	710,660	187,663	2,636,127	3,733,333	1,090,100	10,121
1803-4	1,811,483	6,885	732,119	181,483	2,691,577	3,699,677	998,736	13,967
1804-5	1,559,286	7,562	618,720	163,276	2,348,844	3,307,495	950,129	4,735
1805-6	1,706,743	7,629	644,258	167,035	2,525,665	3,740,690	1,215,328	22,007
1806-7	1,677,632	7,484	659,457	183,459	2,530,083	3,709,046	1,178,961	8,607
1807-8	1,809,111	1,809	721,437	192,336	2,683,034	3,846,676	1,163,179	40,473
1808-9	1,782,006	7,581	746,078	199,414	2,635,697	3,906,267	1,312,286	69,895
1809-10	1,847,060	18,501	687,108	166,184	2,718,863	3,783,116	1,444,333	92,193
1810-11	1,664,515	8,085	631,161	200,760	2,510,921	4,015,207	1,495,280	131,110
1811-12	1,309,491	8,103	793,449	183,014	2,396,063	3,760,285	1,411,222	52,305
Total China..	30,791,474	376,718	12,330,627	3,300,880	46,379,699	60,911,766	19,372,360	668,147
Do. India..	25,134,672	8,673,703	9,985,001	2,444,840	47,740,416	46,910,394	6,750,474	1,037,066
Grand Total	55,926,146	3,942,415	21,315,628	5,745,720	94,120,115	107,822,160	26,122,834	1,705,203

An Account of the Sale Amount of the Company's, the Private Trade, and the Neutral and Prize Goods, &c., Sold by the East India Company, in each Year, from 1810—11 to 1833—34, inclusive.

ARTICLE.	1815-16	1816-17	1817-18	1818-19	1819-20	1820-21	1821-22	1822-23	1823-24	1824-25	1825-26	1826-27	1827-28	1828-29	1829-30	1830-31	1831-32	1832-33	1833-34
<b>COMPANY'S GOODS.</b>	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Tea.....	2,730,090	3,372,077	3,649,957	3,534,789	3,402,339	3,371,678	3,637,567	3,967,608	3,715,897	3,777,465	3,757,418	3,513,531	3,251,801	3,260,748	3,634,374	3,278,125	3,769,136	3,179,755	3,106,903
Bengal piece goods.....	441,341	333,659	374,773	378,697	278,636	266,058	218,813	195,880	133,162	144,340	99,393	91,919	61,508	60,823	87,667	55,296	81,083	92,993	75,664
Coast and Surat ditto.....	839,379	411,060	472,516	297,676	288,201	302,433	393,037	331,280	263,066	234,863	99,767	103,852	102,571	83,087	98,329	91,027	71,319	61,060	91,878
Raw and organzine silk.....	2,088,810	659,063	1,114,431	1,000,970	748,913	718,447	722,238	923,083	462,283	847,831	661,926	760,449	906,630	449,972	529,610	778,842	507,348	584,009	858,098
Nankeens.....	14,144	81,849	76,731	68,608	58,561	7,087	16,712	48,212	32,678	20,717									
Pepper.....	130,443	15,392	49,604	61,337	80,410	43,590	31,462	14,662	20,210	1,446	24,791	8,451	5,508			9,414	18,146		
Saltpetre.....	21,919	95,886	119,462	74,138	41,474	80,346	13,933	97,511	121,250	42,866	96,346	78,417	59,654	48,363	41,983	118,778	65,719	63,075	86,456
Spices.....	374,963	193,565	269,978	200,880	101,090	119,541	115,376	56,512	82,113	86,753	40,737	6,226							
Indigo.....						41,185	6,397	131,853	348,916	229,793	575,988	564,767	502,073	719,866	260,718	400,835	337,876	433,327	270,400
Cotton Wool.....	20,901	22,775	59,730	368	518	2,132	7,597	50,568	186,370	51,273	27,215	39,691	29,202	18,764	10,738	18,803	14,519	52,800	14,484
Drugs, sugar, &c.....	28,816	273,238	100,224	107,695	45,474	57,573	68,117	68,722	19,534	77,341	80,347	122,478	176,008	145,176	177,487	174,099	81,381	72,168	102,034
<b>Total Company's goods.....</b>	<b>5,747,768</b>	<b>5,226,676</b>	<b>6,230,665</b>	<b>6,763,388</b>	<b>5,074,538</b>	<b>5,041,219</b>	<b>5,727,534</b>	<b>6,671,802</b>	<b>5,124,788</b>	<b>5,514,090</b>	<b>5,461,618</b>	<b>5,287,119</b>	<b>5,101,660</b>	<b>5,217,935</b>	<b>5,194,106</b>	<b>6,914,856</b>	<b>5,417,786</b>	<b>4,564,240</b>	<b>4,745,836</b>
<b>ON ACCOUNT OF HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.</b>																			
Spices from the Moluccas.....			165,357	235,408	110,283	74,479	29,187	75,015	29,187	73,599	33,735								
<b>LICENSED AND PRIVATE TRADE GOODS.</b>																			
Tea.....	295,705	361,310	374,789	372,328	156,464	293,180	340,017	318,367	247,851	268,080	261,015	226,237	328,743	244,253	258,673	267,457	389,166	255,121	240,706
Piece goods.....	501,070	366,965	261,541	250,836	139,846	173,826	101,372	202,146	219,576	298,260	407,602	351,624	229,208	111,491	113,976	150,822	160,532	273,812	226,513
Raw silk.....	175,487	368,020	240,525	335,493	301,237	246,336	230,994	231,684	317,764	378,472	406,437	415,469	234,788	327,745	408,369	321,532	483,280	214,369	
Nankeens.....	168,387	46,000	69,101	33,392	63,999	124,883	69,703	37,023	68,906	145,753	83,583	40,922	96,965	102,626	119,897	58,871	11,176	14,483	
Pepper.....	311,651	215,508	44,872	71,873	31,914	44,862	5,041	13,424	84,386	106,096	98,366	91,315	88,816	30,536	8,038	20,060	2,746	10,072	134
Saltpetre.....	31,571	31,224	59,782	65,316	35,416	66,401	61,221	54,694	84,803	43,775	25,682	41,496	81,960	73,628	24,184	6,743	16,534	3,987	
Indigo.....	17,668	18,813																	
Spices.....	3,065,667	1,444,887	1,304,014	1,228,459	856,325	1,235,347	1,177,776	1,400,398	1,351,012	1,788,439	1,944,633	1,774,168	1,287,190	1,087,552	1,118,830	831,748	837,224	630,479	1,164,828
Cotton Wool.....	275,077	393,312	1,415,181	1,359,271	281,329	447,692	304,547	217,466	158,512	272,589	61,480	252,832	189,873	58,160	8,987		1,798	24,743	
Drugs, sugar, &c.....	1,832,780	858,974	865,519	841,338	719,795	756,835	644,403	499,203	621,974	634,341	538,760	422,777	414,007	314,496	233,415	191,863	160,970	122,320	179,823
<b>Total licensed and private trade goods.....</b>	<b>6,435,437</b>	<b>6,143,364</b>	<b>4,786,673</b>	<b>4,352,857</b>	<b>2,590,144</b>	<b>3,389,195</b>	<b>3,973,276</b>	<b>3,194,170</b>	<b>3,140,797</b>	<b>3,853,054</b>	<b>3,790,066</b>	<b>3,700,739</b>	<b>3,036,260</b>	<b>2,740,714</b>	<b>2,713,447</b>	<b>1,565,581</b>	<b>1,890,033</b>	<b>1,842,414</b>	<b>1,567,137</b>
<b>NEUTRAL AND PRIZE GOODS.</b>																			
Tea.....	40,424																		
Piece goods.....	1,073																		
Raw silk.....																			
Nankeens.....																			
Pepper.....																			
Saltpetre.....																			
Spices.....	863																		
Indigo.....																			
Cotton Wool.....																			
Drugs, sugar, &c.....	87,126																		
<b>Total Neutral and prize goods.....</b>	<b>99,738</b>																		
<b>Grand total.....</b>	<b>12,282,913</b>	<b>11,369,040</b>	<b>11,108,607</b>	<b>10,851,713</b>	<b>7,764,682</b>	<b>8,430,414</b>	<b>9,700,810</b>	<b>9,865,972</b>	<b>8,265,585</b>	<b>9,367,144</b>	<b>9,251,684</b>	<b>8,987,858</b>	<b>8,137,920</b>	<b>7,958,355</b>	<b>7,907,553</b>	<b>8,804,889</b>	<b>7,259,819</b>	<b>6,406,654</b>	<b>6,312,973</b>

General Statement of the Sales of the Company, the Private Trade, and the Neutral and Prize Goods, in each Year from 1793-1794 to 1814-1815, both inclusive, specifying the species of Goods and Value, as far as the same can be ascertained from Authentic Documents, presented to Parliament, and ordered by the House of Commons to be printed annually during the last Thirty Years (see particularly the Fourth Report from the Select Committee, 1812, pag. 492; and the Annual Revenues' Account, 1812, No. 343, and 1814, No. 113, &c. &c.)

SALES OF GOODS.	1793 to 1794	1794 to 1795	1795 to 1796	1796 to 1797	1797 to 1798	1798 to 1799	1799 to 1800	1800 to 1801	1801 to 1802	1802 to 1803	1803 to 1804	1804 to 1805	1805 to 1806	1806 to 1807	1807 to 1808	1808 to 1809	1809 to 1810	1810 to 1811	1811 to 1812	1812 to 1813	1813 to 1814	Total for Twenty-one Years.
COMPANY'S GOODS.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Tea	3,373,191	2,733,662	2,621,812	2,550,000	60,806	3,366,608	3,665,321	3,479,318	3,358,384	3,502,053	3,485,310	3,166,347	3,620,004	3,366,309	3,795,836	3,867,135	3,410,733	3,806,250	3,540,267	3,793,637	4,700,532	71,060,346
Brazil piece goods	1,216,601	1,249,704	1,222,099	1,222,594	631,726	1,222,306	1,056,810	1,400,879	1,331,531	1,081,317	672,078	444,114	671,962	498,284	264,307	476,511	323,708	276,183	470,161	277,507	364,439	13,628,673
Coast and Surat do.	399,825	378,079	315,777	1,031,109	499,345	1,773,377	871,097	1,169,153	701,131	700,477	916,929	464,411	614,317	278,977	178,371	353,121	769,870	671,003	270,161	277,507	311,067	18,043,118
Do. damaged do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	116,844	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	116,844
China wrought silk	..	..	..	..	9,310	9,004	..	..	4,197	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16,498
Raw silk	366,321	372,701	603,936	390,404	326,969	303,408	416,264	358,453	450,770	359,316	355,697	609,972	374,450	284,836	319,712	610,644	553,331	381,407	651,466	1,059,301	898,022	9,723,177
Organsine silk	..	8,004	..	20,574	20,573	..	14,265	28,278	43,453	41,453	36,943	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	228,727
China Ware	27,720	25,838	12,987	7,334	5,043	4,032	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	98,861
Nankens	17,318	21,481	14,343	20,311	19,953	19,953	19,953	19,953	19,953	19,953	19,953	19,953	19,953	19,953	19,953	19,953	19,953	19,953	19,953	19,953	19,953	79,545
Pepper	234,948	189,996	335,416	251,191	331,645	269,299	34,257	55,460	76,642	84,443	42,228	34,273	65,719	49,749	..	27,736	133,474	..	50,136	41,485	79,545	1,029,566
Saltpetre	83,741	114,794	120,901	127,081	120,191	720,742	407,911	721,544	96,880	136,506	229,179	130,277	217,760	189,978	179,933	146,304	283,794	279,578	314,563	219,738	260,029	3,926,466
Alkali	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,382
Spices	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Drugs, sugar, Indigo, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	370,633	241,673	233,411	194,137	210,490	154,151	114,543	68,344	115,402	117,563	152,924	123,887	102,448	108,134	236,567	2,647,236
Coffee	215,723	215,735	649,126	410,501	392,925	763,843	189,184	276,033	149,893	138,147	97,631	216,395	318,350	213,146	236,257	143,368	337,787	217,096	10,932	896,114	309,736	6,268,301
Total Company's goods	£ 4,947,127	£ 5,521,458	£ 6,526,949	£ 6,153,310	£ 7,118,822	£ 8,337,066	£ 7,367,727	£ 7,662,041	£ 6,310,487	£ 6,948,028	£ 6,877,369	£ 6,267,378	£ 6,909,280	£ 6,148,733	£ 6,155,834	£ 6,754,876	£ 6,909,273	£ 5,977,058	£ 6,311,264	£ 6,460,366	£ 7,339,278	£ 128,666,460
PRIVATE TRADE GOODS.																						
Tea	348,274	194,444	314,139	267,231	241,624	304,174	165,046	182,926	211,465	349,468	200,439	212,740	239,213	162,638	186,193	426,688	314,700	268,618	301,347	278,525	331,763	5,464,862
Piece goods	180,729	400,261	361,963	303,020	197,002	243,837	340,367	368,212	331,786	1,070,847	1,060,612	853,904	773,517	291,167	111,512	68,833	77,364	173,378	200,121	174,109	163,672	7,614,404
Raw silk	34,948	17,583	3,036	3,315	3,684	910	1,044	99,724	57,040	37,308	56,127	123,431	44,228	232,076	253,030	138,186	103,713	202,153	219,202	280,791	164,631	3,078,981
China ware	2,017	1,910	11,014	1,613	1,378	3,069	2,790	1,353	3,297	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nankens	..	..	16,281	8,041	7,084	278	11,516	1,445	53,180	20,443	38,683	29,690	21,469	31,263	14,017	15,729	16,414	..	101,169	73,516	173,349	660,155
Pepper	3,280	..	2,583	11,163	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saltpetre	..	32,706	13,113	17,170	33,527	12,108	3,106	44,419	62,284	128,240	43,876	41,189	10,663	1,332	29,066	274	4,765	83,218	21,463	69,972	241,690	723,479
Alkali	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spices	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Drugs, sugar, Indigo, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coffee	411,272	342,323	567,317	559,691	719,010	1,664,583	1,769,776	1,693,223	1,265,741	1,750,370	1,127,013	1,301,256	1,893,296	1,032,431	2,292,437	1,067,729	1,278,275	2,533,939	1,854,332	1,554,847	3,227,263	28,697,384
Total private trade goods	£ 842,820	£ 1,053,467	£ 1,149,435	£ 1,174,155	£ 1,301,901	£ 1,679,959	£ 2,320,380	£ 2,362,092	£ 2,301,725	£ 3,512,364	£ 2,547,345	£ 2,776,814	£ 2,941,152	£ 1,771,413	£ 2,787,063	£ 1,794,453	£ 1,910,181	£ 2,339,800	£ 1,921,449	£ 2,333,627	£ 4,077,152	£ 6,333,794
NEUTRAL AND PRIZE GOODS.																						
Tea	..	..	78,636	288,070	4,210	..	6,723	..	131,804	11,067	..	..	..	..	29,300	14,829	11,699	..	2,872	430	6,163	583,091
Piece goods	..	..	37,860	56,939	..	23	4,008	..	..	..	4,643	..	..	..	..	4,477	71	2,300	445	..	3,800	124,531
Raw silk	..	..	5,709	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	119	627	3,777	3,096	..	..	13,228
China ware	..	..	2,046	8,246	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,073
Nankens	..	..	10,062	..	..	..	..	..	1,783	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52,640
Pepper	..	..	8,063	66,775	..	191	..	..	23,361	2,075	..	..	..	..	..	3,115	12,408	235	1,709	..	..	..
Saltpetre	..	..	15,565	..	..	1,381	42,942	174	3,090	..	..	..	..	..	..	353	4,570	2,993	14,734	516	6,926	202,390
Alkali	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spices	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Drugs, sugar, Indigo, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	153,932	217,125	72,709	68,834	7,461	5,118	512,050
Coffee	..	..	100,609	291,309	83,338	237,408	151,673	141,856	39,495	31,183	811	..	..	..	24,170	62,228	301,346	64,718	236,541	49,029	116,741	87,202
Total neutral and prize goods	..	..	£ 350,091	£ 524,844	£ 129,678	£ 344,231	£ 455,863	£ 339,319	£ 220,773	£ 67,730	£ 5,454	..	..	..	£ 24,170	£ 91,893	£ 481,886	£ 321,230	£ 335,394	£ 109,093	£ 131,561	£ 83,076
Grand Total	£ 5,769,747	£ 6,575,329	£ 8,099,495	£ 7,527,309	£ 8,053,401	£ 10,313,256	£ 10,160,810	£ 10,323,432	£ 9,135,987	£ 9,628,131	£ 8,225,268	£ 8,044,202	£ 8,781,442	£ 6,931,008	£ 8,935,899	£ 8,633,313	£ 8,227,032	£ 9,078,358	£ 7,962,113	£ 8,547,748	£ 10,050,268	£ 179,468,818
Official value of the whole imports from Asia as presented to Parliament	£ 3,409,023	£ 4,456,475	£ 5,766,793	£ 3,373,099	£ 3,943,384	£ 7,026,030	£ 4,284,803	£ 4,012,275	£ 5,121,441	£ 3,704,966	£ 3,649,394	£ 5,214,812	£ 6,072,213	£ 3,735,396	£ 3,401,700	£ 5,853,800	£ 3,266,343	£ 4,709,464	£ 4,108,209	£ 5,607,358	£ 6,304,696	£ 108,442,692
In favour of the said amount	£ 2,370,724	£ 2,118,853	£ 2,322,706	£ 4,150,210	£ 4,110,017	£ 3,287,226	£ 5,875,007	£ 5,311,157	£ 4,013,546	£ 5,923,725	£ 4,609,874	£ 2,829,390	£ 2,709,229	£ 3,196,612	£ 5,033,699	£ 5,179,755	£ 4,870,892	£ 4,261,488	£ 3,785,810	£ 3,552,300	£ 3,746,110	£ 75,817,126

VIEW of the principal Articles, the produce of Asia, Imported into and Re-exported from Great Britain, and Value of each Article, as far as the same can be ascertained from Authentic Documents presented to Parliament, 1808, No. 333 and 337; 1813, No. 191; 1818, No. 413; 1820, No. 233 and 257; 1821, No. 476; 1822, No. 511.

LIST OF ARTICLES.	A View during Thirty Years, from 1791 to 1822, 1813 and 1818 (excepted).—Of the Value of the principal Articles, the produce of Asia.			A View during Three Periods of Ten Years, each of the Value of the principal Articles, the produce of Asia.						Difference during Three Periods of Ten Years, each between Imports and the Re-exports from Great Britain, of the principal Articles, the produce of Asia, showing the Consumption in Great Britain.		
	Imported from East India and China into Great Britain.	Re-exported from Great Britain to all Parts of the World.	Difference between the Imports and Re-exports, showing the Consumption in Great Britain.	Imported into Great Britain from East India and China.			Re-exported from Great Britain to all Parts of the World.			1791 to 1800	1801 to 1810	1811, and from 1814 to 1822
				1791 to 1800	1801 to 1810	1811, and from 1814 to 1822	1791 to 1800	1801 to 1810	1811, and from 1814 to 1822			
Borneo.....lbs.	171,796	90,354	81,442	33,996	36,838	100,961	18,186	22,742	83,000	21,410	14,556	43,028
Gamphire.....do.	455,113	341,756	113,357	62,191	174,429	244,698	55,328	96,501	140,926	6,063	41,954	34,871
Cassia lignea.....do.	455,566	394,096	61,461	70,599	144,368	243,542	68,235	112,567	214,793	7,335	30,521	23,186
Cinnamon.....do.	2,560,950	2,444,118	116,832	943,616	912,455	1,163,104	427,770	1,237,681	1,141,137	only 112,432		
Cloves.....do.	1,004,915	916,539	88,376	244,163	338,711	422,062	132,074	334,163	444,701	.. 93,996		
Coffee.....cwt.	6,314,322	5,621,984	692,338	402,585	1,364,349	4,191,344	657,203	1,071,622	3,540,156	303,350	140,777	212,573
Cotton Wool.....lbs.	12,337,837	2,473,149	9,864,688	405,413	1,456,927	3,077,514	28,019	105,142	2,142,026	777,366	2,331,644	6,714,278
Gum Isc.....do.	563,913	437,579	126,334	71,587	210,072	702,853	46,594	151,354	239,566	24,633	36,714	12,081
Indigo.....do.	31,714,622	19,885,936	11,828,686	6,276,496	10,539,159	14,999,833	4,155,249	5,638,461	10,141,744	2,171,159	4,460,294	4,777,135
Mace.....do.	1,181,536	799,340	382,196	701,083	211,731	768,671	104,733	172,215	371,550	99,318	66,268	126,040
Shells of pearl.....do.	210,524	40,921	169,603	54,254	89,538	185,636	2,230	3,313	42,578	51,134	46,378	14,756
Nutmegs.....do.	2,339,031	1,414,356	924,675	369,814	543,601	1,716,518	164,430	257,391	544,534	231,392	246,310	72,918
Pepper.....do.	5,940,113	4,223,936	1,716,177	1,707,272	1,794,683	2,126,833	1,374,902	1,034,517	1,914,116	392,620	759,768	516,148
Pice gale, viz. :—										only 1,243,304		
Calicoes.....pieces	22,601,368	14,314,564	8,286,804	9,413,666	8,501,653	4,263,907	4,522,207	4,363,343	5,134,314	.. 1,243,304		
Muslins.....do.	7,513,546	5,606,136	1,907,410	5,331,140	1,276,115	216,330	3,647,661	1,634,730	133,721	1,793,450	111,233	77,217
Nankens.....do.	2,773,791	1,543,331	1,230,460	399,004	602,170	1,372,113	173,263	411,147	946,891	328,721	391,623	65,892
Prohibited.....do.	14,634,115	11,433,303	3,200,812	4,606,644	3,217,701	6,800,609	4,263,641	3,636,590	3,534,333	543,123	3,031,210	
Rhubarb.....lbs.	231,231	165,581	65,650	56,532	84,260	90,412	35,546	57,596	72,802	20,966	26,494	5,528
Rice.....cwt.	1,012,004	757,077	254,927	173,740	416,080	1,259,243	36,674	186,681	331,786	137,110	277,268	140,158
Sago.....lbs.	164,289	56,114	108,175	31,335	41,247	91,665	5,407	13,037	37,674	1,924	29,750	27,826
Saltpetre.....cwt.	16,162,416	2,141,109	14,021,307	2,478,144	3,416,556	4,967,716	192,013	444,310	1,507,755	3,266,131	2,972,246	3,233,915
Silk, raw, viz. :—												
Bengal.....lbs.	17,407,554	1,134,572	16,272,982	4,329,771	4,387,925	8,499,972	411,361	210,103	336,604	4,114,418	4,177,572	7,963,156
China.....do.	5,017,592	220,372	4,797,220	1,561,074	1,006,480	7,326,534	69,427	44,668	11,020	1,192,651	1,033,992	2,226,643
Sugar.....cwt.	7,706,410	3,640,777	4,065,633	3,317,963	2,214,492	1,623,829	4,334,519	972,176	645,768	2,071,032	1,772,316	2,298,716
Tea.....lbs.	119,240,237	14,109,872	105,130,365	33,439,272	41,473,633	44,314,411	4,432,272	6,133,840	7,443,730	29,006,900	33,301,793	4,294,893
Turmeric.....lbs.	254,754	193,722	61,032	39,741	45,689	133,347	29,772	42,549	122,050	31,019	2,770	28,249

NOTE.—Cotton wool (average price, 16d. per lb.); since 1820, the lowest price 5d. per lb., the highest 10d. per lb.; in 1791, the price was 1s. 3d. 8d. per lb.; in 1813, 5s. 6d. per lb. See mace (average price, 35s. per lb.); since 1820 4s. 10d. per lb. to 5s. 2d. per lb. only; the annual average price 1791 to 1814, 25s. per lb. See nutmegs (average price, 15s. per lb.); since 1819, 3s. 1d. to 5s. 9d. per lb. only; in 1797, 23s. per lb.; in 1806, 25s. per lb. 4s. per cwt.; in 1809, 60s. per cwt.; in 1812, 61s. per cwt.; and in 1813, 70s. per cwt. See saltpetre (average price, 55s. per cwt.); since 1811, the price entirely in each year, 1820, 1821, and 1822, the fixed rate of valuation; and we have thought proper, for the purpose to show the true increase or decrease of value from 1791 to 1821. (See the number printed at the bottom of each Sessional Report, Paper, &c.; 1812, No. 191; 1818, No. 413; 1820, No. 233 and 257; 1821, No. 476; 1822, No. 511.)

Difference, showing the whole Consumption from 1791 to 1822, both inclusive, specifying the Species, Quantity, ordered by the House of Commons to be printed during the last Thirty Years. (See Sessional Report, &c.; 313; 1824, No. 264). Signed, WILLIAM IRVING, Inspector-General of Imports and Exports.

A View during Thirty Years, from 1791 to 1822 (1813 and 1813 exclusive).—Of the quantity of the principal Articles, the produce of Asia.				A View during Three Periods of Ten Years, each of the Quantities of the principal Articles, the produce of Asia.				Difference during Three Periods of Ten Years, each between the Imports and the Re-exports from Great Britain, of the principal Articles, the produce of Asia, showing the Consumption in Great Britain.			
Imported from East India and China into Great Britain.		Re-exported from Great Britain to all Parts of the World.		Difference between the Imports and Re-exports, showing the Consumption in Great Britain.		Imported into Great Britain from East India and China.		Re-exported from Great Britain to all Parts of the World.		Difference between the Imports and Re-exports, showing the Consumption in Great Britain.	
quantity.	quantity.	quantity.	quantity.	quantity.	quantity.	quantity.	quantity.	quantity.	quantity.	quantity.	quantity.
3,990,160	3,073,159	2,811,001	1,168,590	1,203,014	3,461,326	394,958	763,963	1,916,211	769,637	494,079	1,543,743
3,424,933	2,432,407	993,346	434,999	1,230,715	1,777,239	390,334	701,195	1,310,638	44,413	534,370	346,341
6,114,130	5,234,516	859,334	911,303	1,923,184	3,217,761	909,801	1,514,728	2,830,334	31,491	410,936	417,177
9,173,133	8,764,345	407,790	2,903,508	2,438,376	3,640,321	1,316,216	3,414,401	3,633,313	only 407,790 = 469,940		
3,014,679	4,354,699	469,940	1,270,810	1,693,336	2,110,313	660,371	1,670,819	2,123,509			
1,903,490	1,080,374	123,112	164,302	210,436	794,352	123,142	291,600	730,506	39,120	36,146	47,846
796,156,548	59,416,334	236,740,631	19,329,941	38,963,934	317,462,733	672,469	2,331,439	56,208,616	18,617,312	56,479,413	161,654,107
13,118,412	3,634,294	7,284,448	954,496	2,800,961	9,363,343	696,002	2,018,113	3,190,219	328,431	782,848	6,173,160
103,715,405	66,297,156	39,428,244	20,921,360	33,130,531	49,663,317	13,641,163	19,864,873	33,739,042	7,237,193	16,267,654	13,921,435
917,119	639,292	307,737	163,367	169,423	614,457	63,798	98,332	437,772	79,479	71,093	137,183
3,649,069	840,372	4,404,697	931,784	1,534,942	3,142,3	53,267	35,076	729,909	876,397	1,479,866	2,452,134
3,516,377	1,945,808	1,600,769	533,083	734,863	2,284,691	214,574	343,148	1,318,014	348,509	341,615	970,645
131,709,641	113,304,813	36,404,828	47,133,263	47,456,373	56,716,143	36,664,078	27,597,799	11,042,911	10,471,183	20,268,474	3,673,294
30,135,025	21,425,296	3,709,739	12,851,475	11,869,977	6,714,623	6,562,943	11,016,324	6,816,019	only 5,709,739		
3,031,724	3,737,424	1,294,380	3,702,477	1,181,077	144,220	2,565,181	1,969,820	81,143	1,139,306	94,257	61,737
16,081,737	3,573,718	4,509,021	1,450,777	2,917,023	5,716,783	637,393	1,495,061	5,143,241	813,334	1,421,244	2,373,544
16,933,373	13,091,664	3,841,711	3,364,919	2,791,639	7,496,697	4,872,779	4,136,361	4,062,321	732,140	3,469,471	
3,312,313	1,655,413	656,898	565,429	842,460	504,184	333,467	377,936	722,022	209,662	364,934	142,102
1,812,094	7,077	1,043,077	173,740	416,069	1,232,413	36,670	164,641	851,726	137,110	247,384	700,319
8,917,323	3,547,171	6,310,332	1,940,154	3,477,437	5,199,331	374,444	962,370	2,369,453	1,543,704	1,313,167	3,239,479
3,312,252	630,736	3,682,356	762,506	1,081,248	1,518,224	59,041	136,711	463,931	703,423	914,337	1,964,594
17,407,608	8,372	16,719,096	4,529,771	4,367,925	8,440,972	411,361	310,303	536,804	4,114,410	4,177,322	2,933,164
3,394,290	7,373	2,440,907	1,115,770	784,900	1,697,810	49,591	73,743	1,066,179	732,451	1,621,977	
3,431,879	1,736,656	1,615,173	1,064,808	771,322	1,366,771	461,941	307,509	940,206	618,865	463,743	643,563
727,697,740	111,411,124	616,242,616	199,719,001	253,334,667	272,704,072	27,394,537	27,974,862	44,053,725	172,350,164	217,201,803	276,630,317
10,330,348	4,985	2,601,463	2,349,662	1,426,789	6,133,497	1,144,912	1,517,371	4,482,602	1,240,750	109,804	1,351,993

In 1796, 1s. 10d. per lb.; in 1794, 2s. 3d. per lb.; in 1792, 2s. 5d. per lb. See cloves (average price, 4s. per lb.); in 1822, 2s. 5d. per lb. only; in 1797, 2s. 6d. per lb. at the East India Company's sales was, in 1797, 3s. 4d. per lb.; in 1804, 4s. 3d. per lb.; in 1806, 6s. per lb.; and the average from 1811, 6s. per lb. See rice (average price, 3s. per cwt.); since 1820, the lowest, 7s. per cwt.; the highest, 12s. per cwt.; in 1799, 3s. 6d. per cwt.; in 1800, 4s. 2d. per cwt.; the highest, 3s. 6d. per cwt. The accounts ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, May 5, 1823, No. 313 (see page 64, change in East India article Imported or re-exported, to continue to take the aggregate value adopted officially in the different accounts presented to Parliament, No. 476.)

STATEMENT of all Merchandise, the Produce of the East Indies, imported into and re-exported from Great Britain (to all Parts of the World), in each Year from 1791 to 1822, both inclusive; specifying the Species, Quantity, and Value (at a fixed rate of valuation) of each Article, as far as the same can be ascertained from authentic Documents presented to Parliament, and ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, during the last Thirty Years. (See the Number printed at the bottom of each Sessional Report, Paper, &c.—1808, Nos. 333 and 337; 1813, No. 191; 1818, No. 413; 1820, Nos. 233 and 257; 1821, No. 476; 1823, No. 313.)

YEARS.	BORAX.				CAMPHIRE.				CASSIA LIONEA.				CINNAMON.				CLOVES.				COFFEE.			
	Quantity.		Value, at 7d. per lb.		Quantity.		Value, at 2s. 10d. per lb.		Quantity.		Value, at 1s. 6d. per lb.		Quantity.		Value, at 6s. 6d. per lb.		Quantity.		Value, at 1s. per lb.		Quantity.		Value, at 10s. per cwt.	
	Im-ported	Ex-ported	Im-ported	Ex-ported	Im-ported	Ex-ported	Im-ported	Ex-ported	Im-ported	Ex-ported	Im-ported	Ex-ported	Im-ported	Ex-ported	Im-ported	Ex-ported	Im-ported	Ex-ported	Im-ported	Ex-ported	Im-ported	Ex-ported	Im-ported	Ex-ported
	lbs.	lbs.	£	£	lbs.	lbs.	£	£	lbs.	lbs.	£	£	lbs.	lbs.	£	£	lbs.	lbs.	£	£	cwts.	cwts.	£	£
1791	10,378	909	307	26	3,237	470	79,786	59,232	5,983	7,448	4,366	573	1,483	186	9,125	1,370	1,425	274	5,368	50	28,166	472		
1792	37,099	3,354	1,062	156	(only)	23,100	21,162	3,313	54,967	135,651	4,122	10,173	3,897	620	1,266	974	12,045	1,119	2,465	239	40	5,776	21	30,321
1793	154,545	5,811	4,508	109	72,041	37,362	3,219	3,292	62,505	60,334	4,892	4,978	3,053	560	992	182	14,810	954	2,902	190	4,457	5,664	23,399	29,841
1794	234,723	51,446	6,843	1,559	87,391	31,011	12,412	4,297	154,732	61,551	11,600	4,634	6,243	491	2,041	159	12,164	1,634	2,433	327	3,276	709	17,724	4,017
1795	320,048	90,816	9,334	2,648	68,142	71,348	9,370	10,112	55,771	83,532	4,032	6,264	14,829	1,731	6,444	562	776	5,919	155	1,183	22,487	2,046	170,556	15,466
1796	140,173	116,379	4,044	3,291	40,536	39,158	5,742	8,340	11,571	44,273	607	3,327	179,126	35,801	48,213	11,684	19,015	5,545	3,803	1,109	23,844	3,416	135,081	20,031
1797	67,371	60,005	1,821	2,333	66,478	27,120	9,417	3,233	33,245	37,331	2,493	2,790	179,502	23,963	343,160	7,794	450,308	10,990	50,001	2,018	9,072	11,567	47,365	60,700
1798	36,156	16,815	1,637	490	1,212	46,778	175	6,556	114,466	32,153	8,544	2,411	410,811	248,712	135,464	93,811	451,594	121,031	60,919	24,206	22,609	27,112	115,867	142,914
1799	16,759	6,840	444	200	34,683	5,410	5,480	766	117,211	104,076	8,750	7,805	495,031	343,978	160,886	124,702	35,499	157,573	10,699	31,514	17,898	25,161	93,501	132,095
1800	133,048	21,594	3,440	629	115,340	65,738	16,315	10,979	258,871	245,271	10,415	18,395	404,704	540,037	131,324	185,512	244,463	355,056	44,897	71,010	43,702	41,966	229,009	270,371
1801	197,509	121,297	5,673	3,537	37,960	872	8,377	329,136	175,091	24,665	13,194	280,760	434,492	91,217	112,369	186,027	292,075	37,210	54,615	37,637	30,865	171,449	161,720	
1802	284,446	186,521	8,297	5,410	140,817	30,534	21,821	4,364	210,307	203,544	20,532	22,019	only 27	570,935	8	185,551	22,466	300,566	4,493	60,113	19,275	26,182	101,718	137,435
1803	316,651	250,742	9,235	7,298	175,935	67,647	21,924	8,172	272,064	181,275	20,405	13,871	304,570	495,627	98,985	161,074	230,226	214,092	78,045	42,818	9,036	26,324	47,544	136,301
1804	204,631	95,247	3,564	2,779	163,343	170,812	23,429	17,110	261,024	149,997	19,644	11,249	2,910	219,781	917	71,424	260,007	234,327	53,271	46,663	62,932	69,540	330,293	365,045
1805	133,944	11,749	4,447	342	117,091	51,507	16,587	7,305	492,470	206,200	36,935	15,465	348,022	295,787	113,301	96,130	69,850	26,341	13,970	19,264	43,845	6,363	230,186	33,405
1806	10,186	35,286	207	1,029	77,689	69,439	11,005	9,367	104,135	129,779	7,810	10,479	518,011	297,044	164,616	92,290	only 13	64,789	2	12,557	13,230	8,617	69,457	48,389
1807	37,840	12,585	1,103	367	257,333	113,197	36,458	18,026	104,093	149,762	7,810	11,232	294,034	353,735	95,562	113,593	73,334	73,081	14,666	15,016	7,079	40,214	14,427	
1808	41,931	1,173	1,210	34	36,848	66,066	5,720	13,722	46,076	40,077	5,451	3,050	443,347	353,065	144,047	114,986	70,358	67,000	14,071	13,401	10,664	9,175	103,236	48,164
1809	129,309	12,659	356	369	21,304	58,603	3,018	8,302	13,067	137,412	980	10,860	187,510	304,735	59,315	164,048	15,716	122,100	5,143	24,421	24,007	23,631	129,659	124,078
1810	4,104	37,166	119	1,022	232,149	64,128	33,721	9,694	27,075	36,663	1,655	2,749	442,025	294,442	143,485	95,693	694,487	204,436	136,077	40,887	7,701	1,207	40,430	6,345
1811	153,733	15,444	4,443	444	88,370	23,804	12,519	3,512	36,816	13,030	7,871	974	433,158	215,055	111,526	106,077	166,583	170,327	33,216	35,305	24,681	2,773	129,580	11,943
1812	60,501	11,522	1,766	423	306,641	206,399	51,640	20,212	179,563	219,135	13,497	16,435	277,174	395,079	50,065	124,294	293,561	272,572	38,756	34,511	85,301	81,215	450,612	426,308
1813	233,229	177,096	7,365	3,706	279,938	165,174	39,668	33,399	408,980	339,225	30,516	23,441	381,826	372,011	124,018	101,663	792,446	304,757	156,495	61,231	237,523	164,370	146,925	820,912
1814	442,441	200,605	12,916	8,450	231,206	61,354	32,706	8,677	849,566	615,189	63,747	46,139	116,659	304,193	135,411	128,112	378,114	229,531	75,872	45,066	167,170	165,423	877,380	604,470
1815	170,723	192,942	9,212	5,627	178,656	43,042	26,309	8,103	449,490	277,024	36,745	10,776	301,849	499,715	127,350	162,407	241,203	228,541	56,240	45,708	121,811	121,472	640,332	639,749
1816	281,478	177,799	8,204	3,435	224,722	272,973	32,351	38,071	188,458	184,923	14,164	7,869	361,318	466,090	183,409	151,479	10,314	396,293	2,068	79,258	18,263	66,214	55,486	34,523
1817	818,906	370,785	23,887	10,400	166,038	132,744	15,022	21,639	338,024	324,114	25,338	24,306	369,244	348,048	127,479	113,118	3,185	391,486	637	78,772	26,466	55,647	195,546	299,205
1818	978,700	409,482	28,543	13,943	156,719	70,428	19,292	25,118	175,477	153,408	13,160	16,151	334,113	307,180	104,546	99,533	6,382	145,651	1,216	29,131	49,066	38,449	257,701	202,062
1819	250,814	351,714	7,215	10,545	107,456	110,713	15,221	15,644	309,352	345,230	23,171	23,742	417,033	299,543	135,730	97,364	33,517	24,771	6,703	4,954	17,000	31,408	96,250	161,692
1820	108,432	113,570	3,162	3,312	4,466	124,751	624	17,680	272,481	379,296	20,466	24,446	121,627	305,778	30,528	99,577	104,557	47,092	20,871	5,468	40,076	32,155	210,307	168,629

\* \* In consequence of the general destruction of the whole books and documents at the fire (1814) at the Custom House in London, no account has been presented to Parliament in the years 1812 and 1813.

## STATEMENT—continued.

YEARS.	COTTON WOOL.				GUM LAC.				INDIGO.				MACE.				MOTHER OF PEARL SHELLS.				NUTMEGS.			
	Quantity.		Value, at 10d. per lb.		Quantity.		Value, at 1s. 6d. per lb.		Quantity.		Value, at 5s. per lb.		Quantity.		Value, at 2s. per lb.		Quantity.		Value, at 1s. 2d. per lb.		Quantity.		Value, at 13s. per lb.	
	Im-ported	Ex-ported	Im-ported	Ex-ported	Im-ported	Ex-ported	Im-ported	Ex-ported	Im-ported	Ex-ported	Im-ported	Ex-ported	Im-ported	Ex-ported	Im-ported	Ex-ported	Im-ported	Ex-ported	Im-ported	Ex-ported	Im-ported	Ex-ported	Im-ported	Ex-ported
	lbs.	lbs.	£	£	lbs.	lbs.	£	£	lbs.	lbs.	£	£	lbs.	lbs.	£	£	lbs.	lbs.	£	£	lbs.	lbs.	£	£
1791	3,172	....	....	....	5,124	....	381	....	465,108	261,337	139,559	78,371	8,042	722	10,032	902	1,337	3,035	77	174	16,123	2,657	19,592	2,017
1792	....	....	....	....	31,096	90,957	2,407	6,821	541,877	260,544	174,544	81,175	4,994	676	6,236	845	36,498	2,112	2,127	164	23,941	3,077	17,965	2,307
1793	823,222	7,320	31,341	313	69,125	43,153	5,206	3,236	890,706	443,907	267,279	133,172	4,523	319	5,216	637	61,060	7,137	3,611	416	23,421	1,743	17,565	932
1794	398,371	2,173	12,818	90	111,884	69,190	8,391	5,211	1,403,630	1,018,511	421,095	305,553	7,082	915	8,852	1,143	30,842	3,887	1,299	226	16,336	1,882	12,252	1,411
1795	768,666	99,300	11,194	4,137	95,746	108,182	7,180	8,113	2,802,664	2,604,430	1,088,805	284,129	9,735	618	12,186	772	62,250	1,613	3,631	94	51,409	2,521	28,556	1,890
1796	736,919	....	30,701	....	1,084	70,512	81	5,228	3,897,120	1,648,842	1,169,136	494,650	7,183	3,016	8,953	3,802	124,530	3,332	2,905	229	22,532	79,114	16,899	29,333
1797	1,353,791	11,601	56,407	463	39,682	43,275	2,976	3,711	1,751,233	2,816,330	326,260	844,899	22,503	1,501	29,278	1,876	173,068	5,285	10,095	482	70,789	7,724	33,491	5,753
1798	1,969,885	1,448	82,070	60	55,234	21,064	4,142	1,775	3,802,188	1,717,308	1,158,656	515,210	26,950	14,707	33,667	1,833	531,649	12,210	13,512	712	32,298	19,066	39,448	14,254
1799	7,037,239	5,265	294,051	244	154,011	69,014	11,530	5,176	2,529,377	2,343,581	798,913	703,074	21,630	24,067	27,927	30,083	120,648	8,206	7,037	473	50,103	67,577	19,533	....
1800	6,408,669	841,482	293,604	22,852	396,198	110,411	29,264	8,280	2,674,317	2,173,582	802,295	686,014	45,949	37,926	61,175	46,292	89,903	4,256	5,244	218	153,791	81,203	116,843	1,078
1801	4,321,349	174,733	180,057	7,280	392,367	297,300	29,127	12,295	2,123,637	1,893,703	637,091	568,128	24,172	21,170	30,213	26,432	284,463	18,091	16,393	1,655	32,790	59,849	29,302	60,978
1802	2,920,786	610,153	121,074	23,448	528,251	321,115	39,618	21,043	2,264,199	1,611,001	679,250	483,300	14,911	18,182	1,493	22,727	250,290	9,863	14,600	1,033	20,753	26,011	38,270	19,308
1803	3,375,732	168,438	136,490	6,893	392,507	279,892	29,160	17,241	2,672,110	903,018	789,033	288,914	36,743	26,780	45,691	33,475	25,285	6,266	1,474	367	201,861	52,202	151,365	29,151
1804	1,208,251	202,241	50,218	8,426	326,124	335,968	24,459	25,197	2,765,871	1,415,148	929,761	424,543	21,796	7,763	27,248	9,703	32,294	3,496	2,056	263	118,831	62,843	8,917	45,202
1805	382,889	120,547	24,287	5,022	131,660	231,343	23,299	18,560	4,666,292	1,697,295	1,399,887	509,188	2,145	8,339	2,661	10,423	164,471	5,881	8,394	266	1,020	24,864	794	14,648
1806	2,640,799	39,700	110,033	1,651	42,049	214,354	3,157	16,076	4,012,161	2,800,766	781,654	867,230	3,600	2,255	4,275	22,364	31,464	3,760	3,177	519	4,825	3,696	2,118	2,992
1807	8,839,306	7,072	131,637	294	104,946	66,106	7,666	4,067	5,336,932	1,920,034	1,507,409	576,911	36,317	707	7,546	988	132,140	7,827	8,874	50	163,584	6,381	124,118	4,035
1808	6,006,306	32,133	241,923	1,354	41,333	51,032	3,100	3,827	5,311,869	1,403,719	1,501,160	421,123	34,016	5,660	49,537	7,086	124,841	112	7,281	6	190,181	29,286	81,885	22,129
1809	10,936,822	270,254	435,784	11,260	78,660	34,276	5,857	2,678	4,179,083	2,767,303	1,533,771	861,691	5,651	5,173	7,092	6,466	137,010	1,320	7,904	63	250,181	48,208	68,083	36,597
1810	23,623,840	912,568	984,285	38,021	580,335	212,538	15,935	15,941	5,216,757	2,785,760	1,753,472	635,798	9,644	2,231	12,055	2,788	299,556	6,465	16,890	377	29,066	77,060	69,759	29,255
1811	6,044,553	3,332	251,021	139	81,407	297,502	61,053	22,314	4,533,932	1,350,283	1,356,179	407,784	65,500	3,480	81,878	4,346	273,682	14,823	15,164	64	68,627	40,200	47,700	40,240
1812	3,050,923	2,331,971	176,067	97,163	435,290	443,950	32,041	33,296	6,906,618	5,020,388	2,011,085	806,116	105,879	53,507	132,348	66,883	151,105	153,019	8,414	8,961	324,645	121,441	243,424	61,628
1813	7,177,327	2,691,553	299,035	112,273	1,206,890	353,169	50,517	25,537	5,543,832	4,275,293	1,643,155	1,282,287	256,088	55,182	321,235	68,077	464,439	62,446	27,092	3,742	742,660	166,001	837,970	169,500
1814	6,072,790	1,763,292	290,532	73,470	864,222	408,521	64,616	30,676	2,247,227	4,211,547	2,174,168	1,201,364	38,825	38,139	45,531	43,173	410,597	89,671	23,666	8,230	365,546	185,172	274,158	108,881
1815	6,116,428	6,713,900	297,601	279,579	1,297,730	422,610	97,330	31,693	5,802,049	2,593,374	1,500,620	750,595	82,411	33,976	162,676	46,270	262,787	210,147	17,339	12,258	365,784	700,466	273,693	150,366
1816	88,366,201	11,301,716	2,816,281	466,739	1,617,335	676,638	123,511	50,747	5,498,702	3,096,433	1,649,610	927,139	8,226	69,290	11,157	87,280	28,840	67,173	13,319	3,246	59,509	173,981	41,626	131,943
1817	23,363,871	8,211,332	2,142,344	342,623	751,538	429,001	56,365	42,173	5,690,050	4,242,525	1,076,718	672,757	18,218	70,167	22,810	83,083	23,889	32,362	13,175	1,887	13,588	206,073	126,467	130,684
1818	3,363,804	3,088,429	973,391	128,651	1,631,068	43,350	122,397	3,251	4,276,811	4,490,241	1,076,013	473,072	7,226	50,443	9,033	63,053	765,153	16,845	15,081	982	91,427	116,151	68,467	87,113
1819	8,331,706	9,723,685	367,087	401,153	641,449	82,673	18,108	6,200	3,941,630	3,116,631	1,183,359	931,959	13,893	43,423	17,306	51,278	531,099	69,892	31,032	3,516	35,085	114,692	26,313	85,571
1820	4,791,027	10,473,346	199,026	436,391	473,067	30,397	63,672	2,279	2,550,606	2,418,762	765,181	725,628	16,331	38,740	21,036	48,425	367,682	31,221	21,448	1,850	45,566	58,431	34,176	43,823

\* In consequence of the general destruction of the whole books and documents at the fire (1814) at the Custom House in London; no account has been presented to Parliament for the years 1812 and 1813.

## STATEMENT—continued.

YEARS.	PEPPER.				CALICOES.				MUSLINS.				MUSLIN PROHIBITED.				RHUBARB.				RICE.			
	Quantity.		Value at 3d per lb.		Quantity.		Value at 12s. per piece.		Quantity.		Value at 3s. per piece.		Quantity.		Value at 17s. 6d. per piece.		Quantity.		Value at 2s. per lb.		Quantity.		Value at 26s. per cwt.	
	Imported.	Exported.	Imported.	Exported.	Imported.	Exported.	Imported.	Exported.	Imported.	Exported.	Imported.	Exported.	Imported.	Exported.	Imported.	Exported.	Imported.	Exported.	Imported.	Exported.	Imported.	Exported.	Imported.	Exported.
	lbs.	lbs.	£	£	pieces.	pieces.	£	£	pieces.	pieces.	£	£	pieces.	pieces.	£	£	lbs.	£	£	£	cwt.	cwt.	£	£
1791	1,118,719	1,829,662	33,201	64,610	1,031,420	433,571	773,563	325,178	325,466	300,711	488,202	451,111	121,372	432,131	466,709	395,617	..	36,663	..	3,663	851	..	851	..
1792	4,859,860	1,218,503	182,244	50,883	910,011	470,687	705,428	352,015	277,047	209,659	415,570	401,487	228,189	216,839	287,139	452,234	..	2,464	..	346	770	..	770	..
1793	1,908,082	2,713,612	74,740	102,885	1,071,329	380,761	803,740	285,873	431,107	111,037	616,750	166,255	411,670	210,470	309,826	181,161	31,768	16,638	3,476	1,665	392	..	392	..
1794	1,898,660	3,224,517	271,049	170,049	1,103,763	369,149	876,778	420,000	399,017	230,384	356,325	87,679	453,774	308,606	207,505	348,780	32,235	26,992	5,333	2,629	773	..	773	..
1795	6,135,312	4,616,941	230,081	173,136	1,601,549	664,953	1,353,411	409,716	401,647	333,369	646,925	350,152	369,313	414,408	315,075	388,857	70,115	75,065	7,611	7,508	277	..	277	..
1796	3,319,431	4,919,672	124,478	184,785	1,362,516	783,263	1,094,137	588,217	401,183	239,078	601,714	339,692	331,180	481,631	67,070	422,652	10,850	36,533	1,088	3,658	167,563	11,336	167,563	11,336
1797	4,196,280	3,717,090	157,835	101,890	1,438,102	856,383	1,078,644	642,286	109,107	342,456	783,795	496,684	331,180	529,756	319,849	496,336	61,339	54,709	8,133	5,470	67	13,722	67	13,722
1798	6,278,003	5,979,465	238,415	220,172	1,486,063	674,766	1,114,847	506,074	132,032	230,687	676,031	469,330	411,437	666,969	483,217	536,300	45,314	11,174	4,551	1,717	1,291	7,136	1,291	7,136
1799	4,235,682	2,185,299	162,585	91,198	1,096,430	514,576	799,229	406,432	445,157	193,582	667,733	299,373	314,432	567,841	419,253	406,953	81,572	40,725	8,437	4,072	1,221	2,356	1,221	2,356
1800	8,677,084	6,295,639	323,493	254,577	1,446,351	1,191,660	961,188	803,597	378,592	385,024	367,783	279,548	787,166	623,622	659,032	545,670	179,565	16,874	17,836	4,967	122	..	..	..
1801	2,737,374	2,760,576	102,630	103,331	503,171	912,063	745,103	684,047	221,566	287,225	332,319	436,437	319,290	677,748	779,300	593,029	278,770	193,033	27,877	10,305	43,220	880	43,220	880
1802	10,938,360	5,767,134	410,638	216,708	1,975,444	1,316,363	1,406,582	913,944	114,508	216,375	172,362	318,562	182,231	331,503	599,364	465,415	274,476	121,950	27,847	12,193	331,963	124,375	331,963	124,375
1803	7,614,633	4,407,480	285,349	163,278	1,432,413	1,321,297	1,339,369	1,142,470	244,548	152,043	360,822	205,584	132,732	404,530	596,110	359,221	66,168	60,087	6,616	6,096	9,445	8,297	9,445	8,297
1804	2,730,186	3,287,028	102,281	123,263	1,128,331	1,770,563	1,371,263	1,292,223	231,200	177,243	317,835	265,981	318,423	331,867	453,331	482,883	74,286	43,276	7,274	4,327	1,492	13,642	1,492	13,642
1805	8,291,337	1,843,924	367,857	210,083	1,372,379	1,575,039	1,179,434	131,636	174,353	201,951	171,829	360,616	318,423	403,328	447,327	408,412	84,942	31,332	8,491	3,133	649	6,356	649	6,356
1806	4,721,409	1,915,797	177,032	71,842	666,354	769,313	497,810	369,831	34,521	50,917	51,861	162,166	162,166	314,408	116,615	250,107	1,313	56,371	131	5,832	321	836	321	836
1807	4,692,337	1,635,351	99,132	39,583	786,730	629,117	532,347	411,837	36,922	87,138	82,323	210,892	210,892	336,901	144,230	221,788	4,068	33,178	406	3,147	153	220	153	220
1808	4,032,657	1,010,108	151,224	38,216	667,733	761,888	551,814	351,814	51,790	132,221	87,183	95,822	244,781	239,308	336,683	202,569	2,266	31,335	228	5,153	6,661	42	4,664	42
1809	1,418,705	3,511,638	137,687	194,796	184,956	1,077,427	923,747	808,070	92,747	362,164	51,531	31,636	163,161	335,181	84,361	173,858	8,136	40,290	813	4,029	12,828	135	12,828	135
1810	2,710,319	2,329,580	101,638	87,390	465,862	749,952	341,197	477,683	14,201	21,186	16,885	33,311	414,411	337,218	302,329	270,063	27,844	66,679	2,283	8,667	1,424,14	56,221	1,424,14	56,221
1811	1,476,131	1,385,144	53,400	51,912	154,836	636,911	496,218	580,791	11,827	36,322	33,311	414,411	414,411	337,218	302,329	270,063	27,844	66,679	2,283	8,667	1,424,14	56,221	1,424,14	56,221
1812	6,336,275	10,432,228	245,110	391,208	531,091	733,708	694,318	718,643	32,266	24,268	48,299	36,800	21,105	11,042	31,637	10,263	17,207	47,638	27,108	41,388	3,193	67,069	8,149	67,069
1813	12,835,742	8,601,183	481,321	321,644	972,656	958,191	711,992	718,643	32,266	24,268	48,299	36,800	21,105	11,042	31,637	10,263	17,207	47,638	27,108	41,388	3,193	67,069	8,149	67,069
1814	11,585,658	7,831,433	449,462	298,791	957,190	776,180	717,902	592,369	12,402	7,417	16,693	3,623	435,071	378,731	381,474	231,266	103,651	77,016	10,393	7,701	323,242	103,948	323,242	103,948
1815	4,971,733	1,442,357	152,680	138,215	736,295	664,179	567,671	498,332	10,348	7,219	15,492	3,623	435,071	378,731	381,474	231,266	103,651	77,016	10,393	7,701	323,242	103,948	323,242	103,948
1816	5,912,331	1,176,377	221,712	162,861	840,568	740,278	634,941	561,668	12,402	7,417	16,693	3,623	435,071	378,731	381,474	231,266	103,651	77,016	10,393	7,701	323,242	103,948	323,242	103,948
1817	3,299,867	3,901,066	108,745	140,291	12,402	369,772	428,463	442,829	56,531	5,410	8,181	7,500	108,741	110,337	337,683	301,266	169,083	60,938	16,505	6,695	374,954	81,093	374,954	81,093
1818	63,1954	4,640,317	24,560	151,500	110,315	676,115	307,736	807,000	976	6,441	1,470	6,661	413,327	110,337	387,911	339,216	205,007	108,656	20,569	10,863	193,407	64,251	193,407	64,251
1819	609,389	1,686,230	30,322	63,248	272,592	689,863	204,676	517,394	2,470	1,631	3,705	2,416	376,585	339,414	329,511	313,638	117,570	112,149	11,757	11,314	74,574	71,000	74,574	71,000
1820	7,185,358	3,583,036	560,456	171,883	567,714	601,329	71,411	495,971	1,579	2,531	2,368	3,841	263,170	311,160	232,013	301,110	81,074	91,132	5,107	9,113	13,125	66,531	13,125	66,531

\* In consequence of the general destruction of the whole books and documents at the fire (1814) at the Custom House in London, no account has been presented to Parliament for the years 1812 and 1813.



STATEMENT—continued.

Y. E A R S.	S A G O.				S A L T P E T R E.				S I L K, B E N G A L.				S U G A R.				S A F F R O N.				M I S C E L L A N E O U S A R T I C L E S.				G R A N D T O T A L o f t h e v a l u e a t t h e f a c t r a t e o f v a l u a t i o n s t a t e d i n e a c h c o l u m n o f t h e m e r c h a n d i s e.				D i f f e r e n c e b e t w e e n t h o s e i m p o r t s a n d r e - e x p o r t s, s h o w i n g t h e a v e r a g e c o n s u m p t i o n o f G r e a t B r i t a i n					
	Q u a n t i t y.		V a l u e a t 4 d. p e r l b.		Q u a n t i t y.		V a l u e a t 6 s. p e r c w t.		Q u a n t i t y.		V a l u e a t 2 s. p e r l b.		Q u a n t i t y.		V a l u e a t 1 2 s. p e r c w t.		Q u a n t i t y.		V a l u e a t 6 d. p e r l b.		V a l u e.		I m - p o r t e d.		E x - p o r t e d.		I m - p o r t e d.		E x - p o r t e d.		I m - p o r t e d.		E x - p o r t e d.	
	I m - p o r t e d.	E x - p o r t e d.	I m - p o r t e d.	E x - p o r t e d.	I m - p o r t e d.	E x - p o r t e d.	I m - p o r t e d.	E x - p o r t e d.	I m - p o r t e d.	E x - p o r t e d.	I m - p o r t e d.	E x - p o r t e d.	I m - p o r t e d.	E x - p o r t e d.	I m - p o r t e d.	E x - p o r t e d.	I m - p o r t e d.	E x - p o r t e d.	I m - p o r t e d.	E x - p o r t e d.	I m - p o r t e d.	E x - p o r t e d.	I m - p o r t e d.	E x - p o r t e d.	I m - p o r t e d.	E x - p o r t e d.	I m - p o r t e d.	E x - p o r t e d.	I m - p o r t e d.	E x - p o r t e d.	I m - p o r t e d.	E x - p o r t e d.		
	l b s.	l b s.	£	£	c w t s.	c w t s.	£	£	l b s.	l b s.	£	£	c w t s.	c w t s.	£	£	l b s.	l b s.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1791	132,404	27,689	2,205	464	51,066	3,329	111,039	11,400	444,358	30,456	413,358	30,456	4,095	7-1	8,003	1,610	50,201	40,110	1,372	1,002	57,002	19,341	2,507,867	1,464,889	1,102,978									
1792	73,769	26,111	1,394	435	45,626	7,766	118,492	6,779	425,234	15,406	425,234	15,406	7,010	3,507	11,721	7,304	121,461	39,161	3,036	754	64,060	26,320	2,460,080	1,454,633	1,005,447									
1793	207,366	11,632	3,453	183	51,736		177,937		736,081	19,003	736,081	19,003	40,102	11,300	81,214	20,988	51,645	31,168	1,201	784	39,100	17,795	3,855,739	2,98,357	2,207,202									
1794	116,516	27,059	1,949	457	60,619	1,566	216,511	5,151	521,000	61,989	521,000	61,989	32,160	61,989	98,301	20,605	208,142	42,774	47,516	62,981	1,187	1,574	98,568	26,701	1,750,913	1,931,923								
1795	381,268	30,376	6,354	306	109,857		357,035		381,199	30,347	381,199	30,347	173,177	33,036	363,071	62,453	47,831	40,718	1,193	1,017	130,981	19,767	2,465,788	1,808,310	3,317,448									
1796	187,167	30,364	3,191	509	98,198	5,163	319,101	16,786	315,036	76,116	315,036	76,116	105,163	43,101	221,288	51,274	101,741	27,177	2,018	679	119,256	16,825	4,812,652	2,375,337	2,464,415									
1797	50,026	20,597	963	313	58,788	9,096	191,061	25,562	57,304	26,000	57,304	26,000	116,180	71,636	114,626	156,145	396,019	203,481	9,900	5,137	89,580	20,895	3,725,564	2,964,354	762,110									
1798	54,223	14,415	963	236	87,100	12,864	283,705	41,808	383,394	36,000	383,394	36,000	105,427	121,756	155,790	252,619	321,397	269,009	8,109	6,733	130,418	21,874	5,523,251	3,849,177	2,714,313									
1799	76,110	12,082	1,765	501	87,192	16,196	283,276	52,616	614,819	51,583	614,819	51,583	120,472	59,147	233,001	121,838	623,681	111,761	15,642	3,541	132,150	21,150	4,965,565	3,607,032	2,255,553									
1800	500,241	114,099	9,837	1,201	120,111	8,580	280,464	52,607	583,086	23,113	583,086	23,113	235,046	91,678	491,496	158,714	619,467	309,113	15,186	7,583	190,116	21,874	5,481,353	3,879,150	2,011,233									
1801	74,410	106,712	1,238	1,279	87,577	10,807	266,960	34,147	351,825	51,837	351,825	51,837	64,517	67,585	128,128	114,561	582,851	286,012	11,811	7,150	160,954	5,212	7,730,929	3,111,387	612,642									
1802	343,848	62,215	6,797	1,271	110,500	65,058	460,717	110,663	111,737	28,630	111,737	28,630	97,023	34,571	205,616	74,399	158,419	12,429	1,037	3,161	192,669	38,727	5,577,543	2,824,514	2,753,031									
1803	314,409	64,500	8,710	1,075	131,230	17,513	496,497	59,917	108,631	13,748	108,631	13,748	97,927	31,952	205,616	74,399	158,419	12,429	1,037	3,161	192,669	38,727	5,577,543	2,824,514	2,753,031									
1804	631,066	71,165	10,311	1,186	86,450	11,922	280,982	38,814	624,878	11,972	624,878	11,972	125,153	20,117	267,825	105,875	627,061	298,884	1,567	7,167	178,118	41,260	5,021,179	3,192,713	1,378,466									
1805	688,298	256,185	11,471	1,389	101,640	19,777	310,660	64,275	845,497	21,500	845,497	21,500	121,366	18,386	261,156	32,310	128,763	109,856	3,219	8,716	179,766	51,216	6,052,144	3,741,128	3,311,616									
1806	121,888	160,113	2,681	713	86,864	11,192	292,094	26,371	518,824	20,414	518,824	20,414	118,881	20,109	719,000	127,755	327,755	207,958	3,113	709	236,209	20,739	4,342,552	1,651,006	2,691,547									
1807	2,329	44,913	2,354	855	77,494	4,062	351,819	13,101	164,100	10,483	164,100	10,483	164,100	16,287	55,020	34,162	27,721	97,207	508	2,400	183,019	38,291	4,280,165	2,687,834	3,295,959									
1808	165,398	92,416	2,754	1,304	114,791	10,801	317,770	33,573	580,227	22,104	580,227	22,104	77,587	49,662	132,142	103,000	155,292	300,968	7,881	7,14	176,958	27,117	4,164,325	1,993,711	2,770,614									
1809	19,003	56,230	2,331	713	77,494	4,062	351,819	13,101	164,100	10,483	164,100	10,483	164,100	16,287	55,020	34,162	27,721	97,207	508	2,400	183,019	38,291	4,280,165	2,687,834	3,295,959									
1810	42,853	11,739	714	215	166,187	4,193	511,082	13,017	577,346	2,810	577,346	2,810	164,100	16,287	55,020	34,162	27,721	97,207	508	2,400	183,019	38,291	4,280,165	2,687,834	3,295,959									
1811	105,034	12,922	1,739	938	166,187	4,193	511,082	13,017	577,346	2,810	577,346	2,810	164,100	16,287	55,020	34,162	27,721	97,207	508	2,400	183,019	38,291	4,280,165	2,687,834	3,295,959									
1812	11,650	10,627	4,112	177	116,600	16,977	476,380	61,377	563,411	18,121	563,411	18,121	49,849	41,311	104,682	86,753	235,642	512,156	13,391	12,941	129,494	69,373	4,591,500	1,101,787	2,349,813									
1813	248,835	66,092	4,112	756	111,119	18,947	458,066	61,377	563,411	18,121	563,411	18,121	49,849	41,311	104,682	86,753	235,642	512,156	13,391	12,941	129,494	69,373	4,591,500	1,101,787	2,349,813									
1814	787,182	319,007	12,110	1,355	100,555	54,751	324,161	171,818	764,695	266,957	764,695	266,957	304,603	64,291	128,893	58,191	404,475	200,857	681,003	124,174	11,340	11,611	315,900	111,411	7,010,572	3,725,544	3,211,628							
1815	865,220	312,277	21,093	3,204	132,150	37,708	106,712	123,314	535,817	41,870	535,817	41,870	11,167	27,727	105,516	52,176	301,844	114,835	98,198	22,771	12,602	289,164	113,963	7,832,595	3,600,433	4,232,533								
1816	1,028,113	655,795	17,435	6,588	221,551	96,225	266,765	312,721	1,051,263	108,411	1,051,263	108,411	1,167	27,727	105,516	52,176	301,844	114,835	98,198	22,771	12,602	289,164	113,963	7,832,595	3,600,433	4,232,533								
1817	629,355	360,931	10,189	6,588	221,551	96,225	266,765	312,721	1,051,263	108,411	1,051,263	108,411	1,167	27,727	105,516	52,176	301,844	114,835	98,198	22,771	12,602	289,164	113,963	7,832,595	3,600,433	4,232,533								
1818	36,378	76,931	606	1,582	131,166	73,412	212,589	115,692	81,278	15,340	81,278	15,340	266,475	102,168	478,577	214,182	197,537	206,990	1,238	6,672	724,214	100,354	4,011,713	3,770,167	101,546									

\* In consequence of the general destruction of the whole of the books and documents at the fire (1814) at the Custom House in London, no account has been presented to Parliament for the years 1812 and 1813.

NOTE.—The accounts ordered by the House of Commons to be printed 5th May, 1823, No. 313 (see page 6), change entirely in each year 1820, 1821, and 1822, the fixed rate of valuation, and we have thought proper for the purpose to show the true increase or decrease of each East India article imported or re-exported to continue, to make the aggregate value adopted officially in the different accounts presented to Parliament from 1791 to 1821 (see the number printed at the bottom of each Sessional Report Paper, A—1813, No. 191; 1818, No. 413; 1820, Nos. 423 and 257; 1821, No. 476).

STATEMENT of all Merchandise, the produce of China, Imported (from Asia) into and Re-exported from Great Britain (to all Parts of the World) in each Year, from 1791 to 1822, both inclusive; specifying the Specie, Quantity, and Value (at a fixed rate of valuation) of each Article, as far as the same can be ascertained from Authentic Documents presented to Parliament during the last Thirty Years (in the number printed at the bottom of each Sessional Report, Paper, &c.; 1808, No. 333 and 337; 1813, No. 191; 1818, No. 413; 1820, No. 233 and 257; 1821, No. 476; 1823, No. 313.

YEARS.	T E A.				S I L K C H I N A.				N A N K K E N S.				M I S C E L L A N E O U S A R T I C L E S.		Total of the Value, at the fixed Rate of Valuation stated in each Column of the Mer- chandise.		Difference between the Imports and Re-exports, showing the average Consumption of Great Britain.
	Quantity.		Value, at 3s. 3d. per lb.		Quantity.		Value, at 28s. per lb.		Quantity.		Value, at 5s. 6d. per piece.		Value.				
	Im- ported.	Ex- ported.	Im- ported.	Ex- ported.	Im- ported.	Ex- ported.	Im- ported.	Ex- ported.	Im- ported.	Ex- ported.	Im- ported.	Ex- ported.	Im- ported.	Ex- ported.			
	lbs.	lbs.	£	£	lbs.	lbs.	£	£	pieces.	pieces.	£	£	£	£	£	£	
1791....	22,183,404	2,170,880	3,604,770	352,769	109,924	8,209	279,891	11,492	58,021	19,581	15,105	5,385	23,176	9,472	3,923,244	379,118	3,544,126
1792....	13,031,376	3,312,099	2,117,358	378,416	102,379	8,310	143,190	7,134	57,385	22,767	13,780	6,260	29,281	10,096	2,303,831	359,637	1,906,214
1793....	10,007,331	2,034,277	1,616,941	330,370	171,698	3,760	210,797	5,376	77,394	17,813	21,421	4,809	20,072	7,146	2,899,822	418,192	2,551,660
1794....	13,710,774	2,302,313	3,453,000	486,638	99,671	8,683	199,339	12,127	371,394	140,749	101,939	39,703	19,499	12,940	4,113,304	370,514	3,644,794
1795....	27,200,003	2,939,839	4,121,600	480,073	158,225	3,622	221,315	5,670	146,365	61,981	40,250	17,014	19,186	11,422	4,702,251	514,811	4,187,440
1796....	6,184,074	2,337,460	1,005,002	415,608	12,368	7,279	14,133	10,190	48,642	54,836	13,376	13,078	23,062	12,492	1,089,596	453,418	606,148
1797....	16,233,125	2,413,218	2,638,207	392,147	78,320	4,388	109,928	6,123	77,328	84,768	21,757	23,311	22,232	9,496	2,792,836	431,178	2,361,678
1798....	44,472,112	3,255,352	7,291,783	324,904	136,166	4,820	190,674	6,748	357,423	52,719	79,805	14,197	25,054	3,802	7,874,114	333,742	7,024,072
1799....	13,090,040	4,171,174	2,152,138	677,864	63,604	2,033	190,674	2,816	184,490	83,930	50,711	23,040	17,131	5,333	2,609,030	700,349	1,898,681
1800....	15,163,306	3,020,114	2,163,372	490,708	92,343	1,276	129,307	1,786	170,917	98,251	47,002	27,019	23,960	5,394	3,606,673	624,967	2,981,706
1801....	29,404,739	4,293,761	4,443,270	697,736	131,334	3,871	183,869	5,419	356,851	112,391	100,835	30,880	29,393	13,637	5,187,316	747,672	4,439,644
1802....	27,336,537	3,451,922	4,445,451	606,737	75,588	3,811	105,423	5,335	271,921	180,810	73,603	40,780	19,054	9,944	4,645,011	625,941	4,019,070
1803....	30,454,131	3,733,466	3,912,009	609,093	74,388	4,371	104,332	0,123	232,941	260,066	64,043	71,514	23,131	15,407	3,203,342	613,012	2,590,330
1804....	26,680,744	3,638,720	4,233,637	591,292	90,362	4,480	126,506	0,272	361,407	143,766	72,711	40,060	26,181	16,740	4,561,030	703,492	3,857,538
1805....	24,338,423	3,002,196	4,637,359	634,166	76,385	3,041	106,002	5,517	252,707	126,481	69,336	34,782	15,194	7,727	4,829,016	641,678	4,187,338
1806....	22,153,557	3,239,813	3,690,274	526,189	18,697	903	26,469	1,264	376,231	79,783	103,641	21,940	10,301	6,799	3,740,296	533,975	3,186,321
1807....	12,599,238	3,415,018	2,047,373	610,613	33,877	1,471	77,397	2,073	72,133	143,399	19,637	39,981	11,474	3,004	2,156,073	664,672	1,491,399
1808....	33,741,721	3,301,320	3,808,923	608,997	117,435	3,843	164,997	3,340	484,607	132,933	143,277	42,656	17,617	848	6,124,416	747,291	5,377,125
1809....	31,717,310	4,251,362	3,292,062	690,578	98,603	3,704	126,414	5,191	267,720	163,133	79,123	44,401	14,268	984	3,740,298	741,019	3,007,379
1810....	19,791,356	3,146,542	3,216,093	513,813	54,376	1,037	76,126	2,291	303,099	128,408	81,877	34,312	14,800	1,068	3,390,944	562,445	2,828,500
1811....	31,231,849	1,093,360	3,450,173	648,203	41,397	1,193	113,933	1,670	110,616	76,888	87,069	21,144	9,030	932	3,660,830	64,549	2,971,581
1812....	26,110,330	8,476,304	4,218,061	1,390,682	130,629	2,203	210,440	3,067	783,233	264,381	218,301	56,207	29,034	17,269	4,694,293	1,470,247	3,224,046
1813....	32,002,211	3,333,278	4,166,359	861,730	216,129	0,391	302,380	13,007	895,797	227,043	116,619	254,036	19,474	12,300	4,729,034	1,142,069	3,586,965
1814....	30,234,340	3,634,596	3,844,066	590,421	88,967	13,433	134,642	18,836	306,453	422,532	160,224	116,201	29,030	16,013	6,180,714	744,992	5,435,722
1815....	31,467,073	4,378,007	3,260,640	711,523	116,474	8,443	114,713	8,323	561,276	335,611	155,162	97,447	35,703	10,073	5,448,978	734,633	4,714,345
1816....	29,063,724	4,378,007	3,260,640	711,523	116,474	34,100	293,620	47,821	699,319	330,421	112,570	90,973	19,516	11,478	3,994,291	863,202	3,131,089
1817....	30,147,994	3,304,077	4,090,018	569,310	271,113	2,035	379,351	1,720	666,716	219,231	266,660	87,926	70,827	20,776	4,256,951	791,378	3,465,573
1818....	30,731,188	3,312,395	4,993,504	704,614	273,110	2,793	385,151	3,913	569,062	316,388	126,492	93,256	39,634	22,063	5,573,104	376,688	5,196,416
1819....	27,362,766	1,093,450	4,446,119	663,183	322,673	2,526	311,432	3,336	287,431	110,814	70,043	34,723	23,419	17,331	4,460,633	724,773	3,735,860

\* \* In consequence of the general destruction of the whole books and documents at the fire (1814) at the Custom House in London, no account has been presented to Parliament for the year 1817 and 1818.

SUMMARY Recapitulation of the Value of all Merchandise, the Produce of the East Indies and China, Imported into and Re-exported from Great Britain, and the Amount of Duty of Customs and Excise in each Year, from 1791 to 1822, both inclusive.

YEARS.	TOTAL of the Value of Merchandise, the Produce of East Indies and China.		Difference between the Imports and Re-exports, showing the average Consumption of Great Britain.	AMOUNT OF DUTIES OF		
	Imported.	Exported.		Customs and Excise.	Customs upon Goods Imported from East India and China.	Excise Duty on East India Company's Tea Sale only.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1791	6,131,111	1,784,007	4,617,104	1,291,006	802,711	491,315
1792	4,766,831	1,854,290	2,912,541	1,146,039	714,770	474,763
1793	6,252,591	1,336,349	4,916,042	1,343,317	667,151	516,163
1794	7,800,144	2,721,127	5,079,017	1,373,193	863,015	511,850
1795	5,804,039	2,102,831	7,403,188	1,714,563	1,015,517	721,016
1796	5,902,744	2,431,945	3,670,563	2,219,166	1,433,966	813,200
1797	6,542,160	3,398,386	3,126,574	2,146,719	1,168,143	1,023,376
1798	13,101,234	3,362,919	9,739,615	2,091,640	930,117	1,161,263
1799	7,474,635	3,316,121	4,158,514	2,451,839	1,272,567	1,179,372
1800	8,557,056	4,407,117	4,149,979	1,877,099	744,203	1,152,816
1801	8,847,345	3,965,030	4,882,260	2,121,826	701,474	1,121,332
1802	9,161,324	3,965,715	5,196,009	1,994,994	602,922	1,392,072
1803	10,181,007	3,527,626	7,353,151	2,653,124	346,118	2,662,120
1804	9,562,309	4,147,183	5,435,106	3,006,706	617,073	2,439,633
1805	10,881,160	3,472,806	7,438,354	3,634,417	728,232	2,916,165
1806	6,330,675	2,930,791	3,613,894	3,751,013	759,101	2,991,631
1807	6,458,928	2,313,645	4,172,213	3,716,327	697,777	3,018,550
1808	10,549,141	2,540,992	8,044,119	4,126,994	830,307	3,296,687
1809	6,029,463	3,429,753	2,599,710	3,178,832	712,167	2,766,365
1810	8,914,641	2,404,210	6,510,131	4,159,830	725,394	3,433,436
1811	7,419,330	2,000,626	5,358,694	3,497,193	707,605	2,789,380
1812	11,289,555	5,650,893	5,639,662	4,088,672	1,010,808	3,078,664
1813	12,923,589	5,003,731	7,119,388	4,367,927	907,317	3,370,580
1814	13,559,724	5,513,923	8,045,301	3,612,277	897,317	2,714,939
1815	12,459,302	4,553,397	7,905,595	3,768,515	945,114	2,784,101
1816	12,791,454	4,851,312	7,439,142	4,050,205	946,752	3,092,353
1817	12,049,916	4,392,411	7,657,505	4,050,109	981,101	3,068,538
1818	12,278,692	4,621,127	7,657,535	3,700,036	611,272	3,085,264
1819	10,126,157	4,295,656	5,730,501	3,591,861	673,275	3,211,454
1820	8,871,866	3,941,742	4,930,104	4,132,887	744,849	3,386,947

NOTE.—In consequence of the general destruction of the books and documents by fire (1811) at the Custom House in London, no account has been presented to Parliament for the years 1812 and 1813.

STATEMENT of all Merchandise, the Produce of the East Indies and China, Imported from Asia into Great Britain, and stating the Imports by the East India Company, distinct and separate from the Free Trade in each Year, from 1814 to 1822, both inclusive, specifying the Species and Value of each Article (at a fixed Rate of Valuation), extracted from Authentic Documents presented to Parliament, and ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, from the Year 1814 to 1823 (see the Number printed at the bottom of each Sessional Report, Paper, &c., 1818, No. 413; 1820, No. 233 and 257; 1821, No. 476; 1823, No. 313.)

SPECIES OF MER- CHANDISE IMPORTED.	VALUE OF THE IMPORTS BY THE EAST INDIA COMPANY, Calculated at the Rate inserted in the First, Second, Third, and Fourth Column.									VALUE OF THE IMPORTS BY THE FREE TRADE, Calculated at the Rates in the First, Second, Third, and Fourth Column.									RATES OF VALUATION, to calculate the Value with the Quantity during the following Years.				Total, for each	
	1814	1815	1816	1817	1818	1819	1820	1821	1822	1814	1815	1816	1817	1818	1819	1820	1821	1822	1814 to 1819, at	1820, at	1821, at	1822, at		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
Borax, refined	£			£	£	£					£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	lb.	
unrefined										1,766	7,386	12,916	3,321	8,209	23,847	9,439	1,410	1,168	0 0 7	0 0 7	0 0 7	0 0 7	lb.	
Gamphire, re- fined																16,053	4,718	1,152	0 0 7	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 0 6	lb.	
unrefined		2,321																					lb.	
Cassia lignea										31,940	37,339	34,766	33,309	32,331	15,072	10,265	9,851	114	0 2 10	0 1 6	0 2 3	0 2 8	lb.	
Cinnamon	88,506	123,190	125,102	108,121	182,570	126,262	132,456	110,787	35,829	1,158	878	10,311	18,920	533	1,216	1,216	5,383	638	0 6 0	0 5 0	0 7 0	0 6 0	cwt.	
Cloves	50,074	140,439	87,739	58,613	2,168				239	8,721	16,030	17,883	624		637	1,131	5,568	15,411	0 4 0	0 3 6	0 3 4	0 3 0	lb.	
Coffee	23,044	31,077	32,118	320,964	7,927		8,010			427,370	1,212,918	823,182	313,068	87,353	193,546	285,306	110,800	200,350	3 3 0	6 0 0	6 10 0	3 0 0	lb.	
Cotton wool	13,378	42	19,811	79,712	334	29,798	103,820	100,173	33,330	111,398	229,012	270,721	1,226,988	2,815,548	2,122,345	178,272	96,220	84,439	0 0 10	0 0 6	0 0 4	0 0 6	lb.	
Gum lac, viz. Lac dye Lac lake Shellac Seedlac Sticklac																63,615	96,217	130,245		0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	lb.
Total	715		704													1,009	7	1,009	0 1 6	0 1 2	0 0 6	0 0 3	lb.	
Indigo																18,061	17,437	6,679		0 6 0	0 7 0	0 7 6	0 8 0	lb.
Mace	143,943	315,210	37,023	89,880	16,107					3,410	6,425	6,018	11,507	12,876	990	74,810	1,997	3,331	1,009	0 5 0	0 5 6	0 5 1	0 5 3	lb.
Mother-of- pearl shells											8,111	27,092	23,966	15,329	13,349	42,589	33,196	27,572	0 1 2	0 2 4	0 2 0	0 1 6	lb.	
Nutmegs	216,780	168,169	271,533	243,290	43,515	119,546	12,618			5,382	20,703	89,809	2,625	28,706	1,161	13,539	4,323	2,392	0 15 0	0 3 5	0 3 7	0 3 6	lb.	
Pepper	37,429	78,230	178,287	66,639	104,139	82,230	2,800	9,590		2,827	207,681	403,071	277,271	81,030	119,573	116,514	14,931	13,922	0 0 9	0 0 6	0 0 7	0 0 7	lb.	
Piece goods, viz. Calicoes	647,910	407,419	641,408	552,714	516,713	462,331	311,282	185,144	52,333	50,408	224,532	76,481	11,956	118,227	5,937	1,582	3,312	12,592	0 15 0	0 15 3	0 13 10	0 13 0	piece.	
Muslins	61,145	39,001	26,182	14,196	16,950	1,821	1,241	4,171		3,013	9,307	3,478	1,224	2,533	6,620	910	418	2,921	1 10 0	2 3 10	1 17 2	1 17 0	piece.	
Nankens	50,283	37,451	61,731	62,311	57,750	52,717	60,261	30,188	28,207	165,111	189,183	41,272	95,820	54,920	91,341	726,621	63,178	29,188	0 5 6	0 5 11	0 3 7	0 4 0	piece.	
Prohibited	319,498	187,568	140,789	167,974	200,955	213,612	161,990	212,514	112,186	72,851	223,578	127,375	142,075	180,519	144,611	138,250	62,072	81,196	0 17 0	0 13 8	0 14 7	0 15 0	piece.	
Rhubarb										2,883	3,785	8,119	16,187	16,383	10,905	25,714	14,056	7,021	0 2 0	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 2 6	lb.	
Rice		1,316								142,814	19,943	2,115	101,380	344,292	374,954	102,384	36,612	6,881	1 0 0	0 10 6	0 10 6	0 10 6	cwt.	
Sago										644	4,147	12,119	9,206	11,136	21,695	8,567	3,333	303	0 0 4	0 0 2	0 0 1	0 0 2	lb.	
Silpnetre	476,141	376,330	297,040	287,121	201,859	278,703	91,930	130,190	33,108	438	82,400	215,121	229,476	201,126	108,098	181,124	137,131	140,007	3 5 0	1 8 5	1 5 7	1 6 0	cwt.	
Silk, raw of Bengal	844,961	636,835	248,853	403,815	648,168	650,450	734,320	825,297	736,200	120,453	230,321	415,810	119,188	272,692	302,038	248,272	225,066	137,068	1 0 0	0 18 2	1 5 0	1 0 0	lb.	
of China	191,030	272,833	67,653	92,367	77,838	67,265	98,076	100,699	80,072	17,421	20,727	36,926	52,446	127,196	180,649	119,366	132,620	120,333	1 8 0	0 18 3	0 18 3	0 18 0	lb.	
Sugar	81,506	17,476	13,328	33,206	11,653	44,853	32,808	50,978	17,917	20,174	246,365	253,580	239,168	269,373	386,756	438,179	292,201	328,780	2 2 0	1 14 0	3 5 6	1 11 6	cwt.	
Tea	3,949,360	3,887,310	3,510,732	4,769,934	3,662,731	3,645,078	3,915,491	4,044,011	3,617,411	292,643	278,619	327,334	343,445	197,546	214,363	225,467	309,361	224,960	0 3 3	0 2 9	0 2 10	0 2 10	lb.	
Turmeric										13,351	32,305	18,115	11,510	19,141	13,704	7,823	3,462	2,189	0 0 6	0 0 2	0 0 2	0 0 2	lb.	
Other articles	41,440	24,335	1,921	8,333	17,761	7,732	46,647	2,332		5,072	219,319	317,158	899,920	314,109	256,003	405,817	313,611	301,069						
Total value	7,227,663	7,154,130	7,555,512	7,361,502	5,192,804	5,792,405	5,702,636	5,878,354	4,826,410	4,061,892	5,769,439	5,703,912	5,097,748	7,098,630	6,297,510	4,772,445	3,529,065	3,031,746						

\* The annual average price of mace per lb. at the East India Company's sales was, in 1797, 32s. 4d.; 1801, 43s. 6d.; 1806, 60s.; and the average from 1791 to 1814, 23s.



STATEMENT of the Amount of Duties of Customs received upon Sixty principal Articles Imported into Great Britain from the East Indies and China, in each Year from 1814 to 1822, both inclusive, as far as the same can be ascertained from Authentic Documents presented to Parliament and ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, the 3rd of July, 1820, No. 234, and 5th of May, 1823, No. 313; signed by William Irving, Inspector-general of the Imports and Exports of Great Britain.

ARTICLES.	1814	1815	1816	1817	1818	1819	1820	1821	1822
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Aloes .....	760	1,153	1,159	1,606	1,332	1,508	756	1,206	1,046
Asafoetida .....	242	400	172	208	114	311	277	411	241
Barilla and alkalis .....	1,066	2,927	3,571	1,735	2,127	958	4,849	4,934	1,687
Benjamin .....	734	1,073	918	697	1,088	441	253	319	630
Borax .....	3,116	2,908	3,133	4,304	3,813	5,363	5,033	3,430	2,503
Camphor .....	3,219	1,361	2,011	3,016	2,037	2,071	1,673	1,938	2,371
Canes .....	913	1,656	1,773	2,284	2,772	1,816	1,252	917	1,156
Cardamoms .....	695	411	241	274	431	521	339	256	489
Carpets .....	301	314	242	83	469	103	608	518	1,120
Cassia, huds. ....	20	168	203	209	332	342	176	321	294
— lignea .....	1,064	3,233	3,749	3,477	4,093	3,234	3,362	3,543	3,820
China-ware .....	873	171	505	584	860	542	1,180	1,390	1,147
Cinnamon .....	8,943	1,115	1,134	1,270	1,261	1,573	1,334	1,498	1,590
Cloves .....	7,068	2,160	616	969	157	3,216	3,561	3,032	4,433
Coffee .....	18,200	60,346	48,782	40,706	13,323	13,137	{ transferred to the Excise from the 3th of July, 1819.		
Elephants' teeth .....	213	235	367	701	464	275	900	2,000	544
Gamoge .....	293	551	355	445	466	404	349	372	600
Ginger, dry .....	1	96	554	1,288	1,411	660	626	1,064	2,323
— preserved .....	122	129	235	155	179	154	193	234	199
Gums of all sorts .....	4,834	6,297	6,293	8,099	11,603	11,603	16,307	17,333	21,720
Indigo .....	66,146	84,975	73,768	72,533	60,714	60,318	34,150	33,252	34,942
Mace .....	3,158	2,216	2,773	3,691	4,246	3,539	2,091	1,042	2,143
Madder root .....	159	497	155	203	437	322	605	770	487
Mother-of-pearl shells .....	12,178	8,360	10,410	12,662	11,756	6,337	4,822	5,120	3,969
Musk .....	107	492	5	151	251	301	668	409	544
Myrrh .....	460	501	879	629	919	799	731	567	1,023
Nutmegs .....	11,313	15,531	11,317	17,369	17,511	17,429	11,310	11,734	13,890
Oil, castor .....	647	681	1,149	992	4,601	1,079	82	12	136
— castor .....	3,183	2,912	3,352	5,100	5,317	6,347	8,839	7,481	8,735
Pearls .....	936	322	773	461	134	549	333	453	834
Pepper .....	80,150	87,593	84,560	95,290	104,649	73,327	{ arrears 57 { transferred to the Excise, from the 3th of July, 1819.		
— long .....	616	262	459	401	1,382	3,210	244	963	1,103
Piece goods—calicoes .....	52,980	27,492	43,422	32,184	28,721	24,690	521	456	145
— muslins .....	22,480	24,731	23,045	12,132	5,717	8,966	9,276	3,171	6,042
— muslins .....	19,004	31,759	27,125	21,373	22,543	20,846	21,620	10,633	24,092
— prohibited .....	19,790	30,492	29,490	31,324	17,251	13,533	{ duty repealed.		
Rhubarb .....	2,469	1,391	2,291	2,340	3,017	3,340	3,544	3,235	4,317
Rice .....	114	1,612	1,042	31	...	3,752	9,545	7,040	6,806
Safflower .....	412	360	360	407	704	563	406	606	1,041
Sago .....	...	2,098	3,333	4,303	5,478	5,062	5,109	4,533	4,105
Siltpetre .....	772	3,041	4,541	2,071	1,433	1,797	1,923	2,357	2,354
Saundera, red .....	1,318	1,047	760	642	411	493	134	131	131
Senna .....	662	805	1,246	1,316	1,571	1,884	1,740	2,846	2,720
Shawls .....	5,128	4,316	6,479	5,073	4,212	4,366	4,779	5,567	5,338
Silk, raw, of Bengal .....	205,750	116,023	131,068	174,384	154,157	179,946	127,604	166,876	182,809
— China .....	29,146	29,184	26,769	52,734	70,419	42,822	37,727	56,019	74,112
Skins and furs .....	138	736	159	108	164	451	183	854	101
Soy .....	875	942	661	1,114	572	490	1,033	876	872
Spirits .....	177	147	182	182	146	210	127	172	103
Succade .....	299	162	219	129	115	130	232	301	208
Sugar .....	21,743	73,311	62,755	49,987	49,348	191,080	154,082	217,130	214,233
Tea .....	304,109	237,718	190,883	189,356	211,500	158,641	{ transferred to the Excise, from the 3th of July, 1819.		
Tortoise-shell .....	297	1,178	1,000	844	740	772	636	1,330	1,795
Turmeric .....	3,230	4,192	2,715	2,315	3,904	1,760	2,295	3,111	4,635
Vermilion .....	1,094	235	357	318	202	250	1,202	501	1,071
Wax, bees' .....	13	64	51	66	...	1,020	140	56	64
Wine .....	13,509	10,600	16,561	14,643	17,438	23,607	24,617	28,252	23,343
Wood, ebony .....	127	435	186	284	364	263	38	43	15
— of other sorts .....	339	524	502	635	315	333	284	173	141
Wool, cotton .....	49,178	50,512	27,516	91,288	110,600	55,711	51,244	26,120	31,370
Yarn, ditto .....	31	208	802	644	619	16	...	...	...
All other articles .....	13,431	7,642	6,356	9,197	9,103	8,790	12,626	13,552	12,756
Total .....	1,010,098	997,347	897,137	945,111	948,732	941,161	614,272	673,575	744,840

## OBSERVATIONS.

The Nett Duty received upon Tea\* (only) by the Excise and paid to the Exchequer, is—

From 1811 to 1822 ..... £3,078,664 3,370,500 2,711,936 2,743,101 3,099,453 3,068,014 3,085,764 3,241,190 3,288,047

\* The Excise Duty upon Tea is the amount of the Nett Payments into the Exchequer, which are extracted from the Finance Accounts presented annually to Parliament in each Year from the 5th of January, 1814—(See the Finance Accounts, 1815, No. 159, Page 27; 1816, No. 153, Page 27; 1817, No. 98, Page 25; 1818, No. 147, Page 47; 1819, No. 178, Page 47; 1820, No. 3, Page 47; 1821, No. 291, Page 47; 1822, No. 112, Page 47; and 1823, No. 270.)

IMPORTS into Great Britain from all Places eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, China excepted, during the Years

ARTICLES.	1821			1822			1823		
	East India Company.	Private Trade.	TOTAL.	East India Company.	Private Trade.	TOTAL.	East India Company.	Private Trade.	TOTAL.
Alors.....lbs.	39,695	26,695	66,390	31,374	31,374	62,748	8,937	8,937	9,937
Asafetida.....do.	80,921	80,921	161,842	69,929	69,929	139,858	78,151	78,151	78,151
Benjamin.....do.	68,535	68,535	137,070	104,234	104,234	208,468	112,666	112,666	112,666
Borax.....do.	259,811	259,811	519,622	93,687	93,687	187,374	341,166	341,166	341,166
Camphire, unredded.....do.	107,465	107,465	214,930	4,106	4,106	8,212	228,541	228,541	228,541
Canes, viz. Rattans (not ground).....No.	350,648	350,648	701,296	491,979	491,979	983,958	1,201,100	1,201,100	1,201,100
Coffee.....lbs.	1,904,021	1,904,021	3,808,042	4,476,785	4,476,785	8,953,570	3,887,265	3,887,265	4,111,289
Cotton piece goods, white calicoes and muslins.....pieces	270,358	4,604	274,962	80,513	20,125	100,638	229,729	31,016	260,745
Cotton piece goods, dyed, cottons and rases cloths.....do.	232,822	26,321	259,143	102,128	21,856	123,984	67,681	81,974	139,655
Saakeen cloths.....do.	337,724	337,724	675,448	56,474	56,474	112,948	193,551	193,551	193,551
Cardamoms.....lbs.	31,969	31,969	63,938	21,864	21,864	43,728	58,885	58,885	58,885
Cassia buds.....do.	399,531	399,531	799,062	37,114	37,114	74,228	37,741	37,741	37,741
Cassia lignea.....do.	308,552	308,552	617,104	272,898	272,898	545,796	274,574	274,574	274,574
Cinnamon.....do.	102,431	15,041	117,472	119,932	2,195	122,127	151,150	147,914	299,064
Cloves.....do.	11,094	11,094	22,188	1,564	91,066	92,630	18,135	131,843	150,000
Cotton wool.....do.	4,633,013	1,194,664	5,827,677	1,111,148	1,110,777	2,222,325	1,337,392	13,891,819	15,229,211
Dye & hard woods, viz. Ebony.....do.	11	11	22	21	21	42	20	20	20
Red Sanders.....do.	72	72	144	34	34	68	55	55	55
Elephants teeth.....cwt.	660	660	1,320	34	34	68	815	815	815
Galls.....do.	120	120	240	573	573	1,146	1,146	1,146	1,146
Ginger.....do.	13,279	13,279	26,558	3,139	3,139	6,278	4,527	4,527	4,527
Gum, animal and copal, lbs.	298,313	298,313	596,626	65,126	65,126	130,252	196,374	196,374	196,374
— arabic.....cwt.	4,044	4,044	8,088	3,185	3,185	6,370	5,306	5,306	5,306
— lac dye, lac lake, and caketac.....lbs.	640,864	640,864	1,281,728	872,967	872,967	1,745,934	525,231	525,231	525,231
— shellac and seed, lbs.	718,063	718,063	1,436,126	282,621	282,621	565,242	266,321	266,321	266,321
— sticklac.....do.	58,889	58,889	117,778	18,129	18,129	36,258	15,517	15,517	15,517
Hemp.....cwt.	94	94	188	516	516	1,032	3,282	3,282	3,282
Nutmegs.....lbs.	33,081	33,081	66,162	11,929	11,929	23,858	12,168	12,168	12,168
Oil, castor.....do.	283,661	283,661	567,322	203,161	203,161	406,322	95,964	95,964	95,964
— cocoa nut.....cwt.	8,160	8,160	16,320	1,728	1,728	3,456	1,664	1,664	1,664
— of mace and nutmegs.....lbs. or oz.	124	124	248	69	69	138	52	52	52
— oil.....cwt.	1,254	1,254	2,508	364	364	728	766	766	766
Pepper of all sorts, lbs.	324,834	324,834	649,668	59,942	59,942	119,884	518,777	518,777	518,777
Hides, untanned.....No.	13,170	13,170	26,340	18,734	18,734	37,468	19,944	19,944	19,944
Indigo.....lbs.	19,164	19,164	38,328	2,312,571	2,312,571	4,625,142	5,089,665	5,089,665	5,089,665
Mace.....do.	13,874	13,874	27,748	3,810	3,810	7,620	880	880	880
Madder root.....cwt.	3,830	3,830	7,660	1,292	1,292	2,584	2,836	2,836	2,836
Mother-of-pearl shells, rough.....lbs.	143,465	143,465	286,930	142,680	142,680	285,360	333,710	333,710	333,710
Musk.....cwt.	10,432	10,432	20,864	6,616	6,616	13,232	8,809	8,809	8,809
Rhubarb.....lbs.	115,264	115,264	230,528	10,894	10,894	21,788	12,684	12,684	12,684
Rice, not in the husk, cwt.	4,815	68,255	73,070	12	12,856	12,868	30,566	30,566	30,566
— in the husk.....do.	775	775	1,550	255	255	510	89	89	89
Safflower.....cwt.	2,049	2,049	4,098	3,404	3,404	6,808	3,730	3,730	3,730
Sago.....do.	5,617	5,617	11,234	100	100	200	1,282	1,282	1,282
Saltpetre.....do.	117,647	167,116	284,763	167,098	143,106	310,204	125,740	125,740	125,740
Senna.....lbs.	127,274	127,274	254,548	68,680	68,680	137,360	48,475	48,475	48,475
Silk, raw, waste, and thrown.....do.	825,297	281,360	1,106,657	737,196	187,962	925,158	7,00641	33,166	1,338,316
Silk manufactures, viz. Bonnet, gown, handkerchiefs, and Rosmalin.....pieces	59,273	1,000	60,273	42,651	58,667	101,318	37,468	191,146	113,617
Crape, in pieces.....do.	115	115	230	298	298	596	11	11	11
Crape shawl, scarves, gown pieces, and handkerchiefs.....No.	3,196	3,196	6,392	3,66	3,66	7,32	1,66	1,66	1,66
Taffetas and other silks, in pieces.....do.	8,634	1,117	9,751	3,172	7,148	10,320	111	111	111
Suspender.....cwt.	801	801	1,602	5,016	5,016	10,032	20,064	20,064	20,064
Spirits, viz. arrack.....do.	277	2,173	2,450	208	208	416	1,092	1,092	1,092
Sugar, unredded.....cwt.	32,983	229,260	262,243	17,126	18,594	35,720	167,291	219,176	219,176
Turkish shell, rough.....lbs.	8,336	8,336	16,672	10,347	10,347	20,694	11,696	11,696	11,696
Formica.....do.	415,535	415,535	831,070	197,111	197,111	394,222	199,67	199,67	199,67
Vermouth.....do.	47,440	47,440	94,880	63	63	126	2,778	2,778	2,778
Other articles.....value £	4,332	106,611	110,943	1,001	71,015	72,016	115,466	115,466	115,466
Total Value of Imports	1,212,753	3,011,413	4,224,166	1,092,342	4,411,374	5,503,716	1,587,978	1,110,571	2,698,549

## IMPORTS—(continued.)

ARTICLES	1924			1925		
	East India Company	Private Trade	TOTAL	East India Company	Private Trade	TOTAL
Aloes, ..... lbs.	.....	23,370	23,370	.....	13,055	13,055
Assam tea, ..... do.	.....	111,045	111,045	.....	106,779	106,779
Benjamin, ..... do.	8,666	31,379	40,045	.....	26,406	26,406
Borax, ..... do.	.....	537,184	537,184	.....	37,540	37,540
Camphor, untanned, ..... do.	.....	471,435	471,435	.....	105,228	105,228
Canes, viz.,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Battans (not ground), ..... number	.....	1,023,110	1,023,110	.....	338,112	338,112
Coffee, ..... do.	302,400	5,158,512	5,460,912	1,304,672	2,742,170	4,046,842
Cotton piece goods—white calicoes and muslins, ..... pieces	170,580	97,572	271,152	137,037	214,340	351,417
Cotton piece goods—dyed cottons and grass cloths, ..... do.	50,167	98,501	151,729	82,718	64,802	147,520
Sarkari cloths, ..... do.	.....	624,112	624,112	.....	257,622	257,622
Cardamoms, ..... do.	.....	2,094	2,094	.....	11,574	11,574
Cassia buds, ..... do.	.....	140,198	140,198	.....	32,478	32,478
Cassia lignea, ..... do.	.....	605,184	605,184	.....	181,062	181,062
Cinnamon, ..... do.	.....	34,021	34,021	.....	340,711	340,711
Cloves, ..... do.	.....	34,114	34,114	.....	28,574	28,574
Cotton wools, ..... do.	1,240,821	15,479,184	16,720,005	1,702,604	18,501,658	20,204,262
Dye and hard woods, viz.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ebony, ..... do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	102	102
Red sound re, ..... do.	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	65
Elephant's teeth, ..... do.	.....	2,145	2,145	.....	2,573	2,573
Galls, ..... do.	.....	4,203	4,203	.....	2,815	2,815
Ginger, ..... do.	.....	1,867	1,867	.....	718	718
Gum animi and copal, ..... do.	.....	381,730	381,730	.....	210,257	210,257
— arabic, ..... do.	.....	6,245	6,245	.....	6,102	6,102
— lacdy, lacdy, and cake-lac, ..... do.	.....	502,107	502,107	.....	535,505	535,505
— shellac and seedlac, ..... do.	.....	571,684	571,684	.....	708,687	708,687
— sticklac, ..... do.	.....	427	427	.....	13,521	13,521
Hemp, ..... do.	.....	8,551	8,551	.....	3,822	3,822
Nutmegs, ..... do.	.....	81,167	81,167	.....	78,300	80,013
Oil, castor, ..... do.	.....	706,337	706,337	.....	225,611	225,611
— coena nutis, ..... do.	.....	4	4	.....	1,531	1,531
— mace and nutmegs, ..... do.	.....	1,120	1,120	.....	11,309	11,309
Olibanum, ..... do.	.....	1,814	1,814	.....	2,163	2,163
Pepper of all sorts, ..... lbs.	719,824	8,981,810	9,701,634	692,860	4,603,117	5,296,717
Hides, untanned, ..... do.	.....	11,720	11,720	.....	6,379	6,379
Indigo, ..... do.	519,914	4,065,056	4,584,970	978,397	5,078,156	6,056,733
Mace, ..... do.	.....	28,519	28,519	.....	33,614	33,614
Madder root, ..... do.	.....	1,023	1,023	.....	1,825	1,825
Mother-of-pearl shells, rough, ..... lbs.	.....	702,020	702,020	.....	704,718	704,718
Must, ..... do.	.....	5,144	5,144	.....	311	311
Rhubarb, ..... do.	.....	11,488	11,488	.....	41,805	41,805
Rice not in the husk, ..... do.	.....	24,771	24,771	.....	18,081	18,081
— in the husk, ..... do.	.....	501	501	.....	768	768
Safflower, ..... do.	.....	5,790	5,790	.....	5,102	5,102
Sago, ..... do.	.....	3,411	3,411	.....	4,201	4,201
Saitpetre, ..... do.	26,667	129,064	155,731	30,672	96,085	126,757
Saffron, ..... do.	.....	21,654	21,654	.....	50,728	50,728
Silk raw, waste, and flower, ..... do.	607,941	107,729	1,165,170	637,011	260,128	906,239
Silk manufactures, viz.,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bandannas, handkerchiefs, and towels, ..... pieces	48,570	82,376	131,286	55,143	46,887	101,830
Crape in pieces, ..... do.	.....	25	25	.....	160	160
Crape shawls, scarfs, gown pieces, and handkerchiefs, ..... number	.....	679	679	.....	2,138	2,138
Taffeties and other silks, in pieces	1,810	914	4,790	4,728	108	5,096
Soap, ..... do.	.....	11,085	11,085	.....	589	589
Spirits, viz.,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arrack, ..... imperial gallons	.....	145	145	.....	1,661	1,661
Sugar, untanned, ..... do.	39,111	228,788	267,912	70,866	223,196	244,062
Tobacco, ..... do.	.....	6,377	6,377	.....	1,173	1,173
Tortoiseshell, rough, ..... do.	.....	29,106	29,106	.....	20,713	20,713
Turmeric, ..... do.	.....	521,710	521,710	.....	98,567	98,567
Vermilion, ..... do.	.....	1,501	1,501	.....	.....	.....
Other articles, ..... value £	121	122,579	122,700	.....	169,314	169,314
Total value of imports, ..... £	.....	.....	5,605,100	1,462,921	1,710,063	3,178,773



IMPORTS—(continued.)

ARTICLES.	1886			1887		
	East India Company.	Private Trade.	TOTAL.	East India Company.	Private Trade.	TOTAL.
Alons .....	.....	7,406	7,406	.....	21,803	21,803
Assortida .....	.....	39,611	39,611	.....	55,186	55,186
Benjamin .....	.....	5,443	5,443	.....	19,677	19,677
Borax .....	.....	272,182	272,182	.....	51,197	51,197
Camphor, unrefined .....	.....	23,004	23,004	.....	123,116	123,116
Canes, viz. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Castana, not ground .....	.....	1,475,174	1,475,174	.....	1,154,641	1,154,641
Coffee .....	375,546	5,214,504	5,589,994	.....	5,874,997	5,874,997
Cotton, piece goods, white calicoes and muslins .....	143,950	211,570	355,520	113,940	102,868	216,808
— and grass cloths .....	79,307	216,191	295,498	50,500	139,611	190,111
Nankewen cloths .....	.....	38,802	38,802	.....	81,965	81,965
Cardamoms .....	.....	11,335	11,335	.....	353	353
Cassia buds .....	.....	63,325	63,325	.....	31,196	31,196
Cassia lignea .....	.....	578,050	578,050	.....	415,702	415,702
Commamon .....	.....	135,930	135,930	.....	1,267,443	1,267,443
Cloves .....	.....	266,998	266,998	.....	726,364	726,364
Cotton wool .....	1,096,400	26,129,500	27,225,900	1,645,779	1,339,945	29,565,724
Dye and hard woods, viz. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ebony .....	.....	140	140	.....	298	298
Red sanders .....	.....	244	244	.....	93	93
Elephants' teeth .....	.....	1,023	1,023	.....	1,264	1,264
Galls .....	.....	3,775	3,775	.....	2,179	2,179
Ginger .....	.....	4,744	4,744	.....	1,172	1,172
Gum animi, and copal .....	.....	86,635	86,635	.....	179,846	179,846
— arabic .....	.....	12,047	12,047	.....	5,157	5,157
— lacye, laclake, and cake .....	.....	760,729	760,729	.....	779,242	779,242
— shellac and seedlac .....	.....	413,569	413,569	.....	699,813	699,813
— sticklac .....	.....	90,346	90,346	.....	8,845	8,845
Hemp .....	.....	6,129	6,129	.....	14,779	14,779
Nutmegs .....	.....	338,700	338,700	.....	69,307	69,307
Oil, castor .....	.....	247,122	247,122	.....	179,646	179,646
— corn-nut .....	.....	913	913	.....	1,069	1,069
— of mace and nutmegs .....	.....	5,899 5	5,899 5	.....	3,203 12	3,203 12
Olibanum .....	.....	1,162	1,162	.....	138	138
Pepper of all sorts .....	2,379,574	10,723,845	13,103,416	.....	9,067,766	9,067,766
Hidea, untanned .....	.....	2,375	2,375	.....	1,111	1,111
Indigo .....	1,337,998	6,118,802	7,456,800	1,286,777	4,118,445	5,405,222
Mace .....	.....	166,952	166,952	.....	22,792	22,792
Madder root .....	.....	2,200	2,200	.....	882	882
Mother of pearl shells, rough lbs. ....	.....	269,870	269,870	.....	279,191	279,191
Musk .....	.....	1,225	1,225	.....	1,145	1,145
Rhubarb .....	.....	83,988	83,988	.....	82,411	82,411
Rice, not in the husk .....	2,479	47,565	50,044	.....	104,337	104,337
— in the husk .....	.....	1,378	1,378	.....	9,495	9,495
Safflower .....	.....	6,129	6,129	.....	2,381	2,381
Sago .....	.....	9,635	9,635	.....	9,146	9,146
Saltpetre .....	30,331	100,128	130,459	32,732	168,354	201,084
Senna .....	.....	99,767	99,767	.....	74,801	74,801
Silk, raw, waste, and floss .....	552,749	647,540	1,200,289	917,413	265,149	1,182,562
Silk manufactures, viz. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bandannas, handkerchiefs, and romals .....	52,929	174,977	227,906	69,441	155,451	224,896
Crape in pieces .....	.....	3,194	3,194	.....	631	631
Crape shawls, scarfs, gown pieces, and handkerchiefs .....	.....	20,500	20,500	.....	4,621	4,621
Taffetas, and other silks, in pieces .....	3,026	4,968	8,821	3,815	3,156	6,951
Soap .....	.....	62	62	.....	6	6
Spirits, viz. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arrack .....	.....	645	645	.....	251	251
Sugar, unrefined .....	99,845	362,002	461,847	1,33,772	276,999	410,771
Tin .....	.....	3,000	3,000	.....	765	765
Tortoiseshell, rough .....	.....	25,432	25,432	.....	16,007	16,007
Turmeric .....	.....	452,091	452,091	.....	579,213	579,213
Vermilion .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,698	8,698
Other articles .....	.....	112,446	112,446	.....	11,077	11,077
Total value of imports .....	1,570,000	5,210,845	6,780,845	1,642,181	10,68,537	12,324,017

## IMPORTS—(continued.)

ARTICLES	1898			1899		
	East India Company	Private Trade.	TOTAL	East India Company	Private Trade.	TOTAL
Aloes .....	...	53,452	53,452	...	59,779	59,779
Anacardium .....	...	56,773	56,773	...	75,417	75,417
Benjamin .....	...	52,457	52,457	...	19,297	19,297
Borax .....	...	52,457	52,457	...	13,471	13,471
Camphor, unrefined .....	...	373,425	373,425	...	538,479	538,479
Canes, viz:—						
Battans, not ground .....	...	6,891,331	6,891,331	...	7,289,611	7,289,611
Coffee .....	1,136	7,361,201	7,361,376	...	6,133,737	6,133,737
Cotton piece goods, white calicoes and muslins .....	188,850	14,998	203,848	249,294	1,341	250,635
— piece goods, dyed cottons and grass cloths .....	121,860	56,756	218,616	77,322	161,966	179,288
— Nankeen cloths .....	...	274,156	274,156	...	776,669	776,669
Cardamoms .....	...	9,073	9,073	...	31,948	31,948
Cassia buds .....	...	22,028	22,028	...	85,934	85,934
Cassia lignea .....	...	549,532	549,532	...	811,579	811,579
Cinnamon .....	...	337,484	337,484	...	511,911	511,911
Cloves .....	...	467,596	467,596	...	76,061	76,061
Cotton wool .....	1,608,000	31,241,282	32,849,282	1,670,000	23,873,220	25,543,220
Dye and hard woods, viz:—						
Ebony .....	...	361	361	...	419	419
Red kambers .....	...	...	...	...	150	150
Elephant's teeth .....	...	970	970	...	1,261	1,261
Gales .....	...	1,194	1,194	...	715	715
Ginger .....	...	6,741	6,741	813	4,101	4,917
Gum annis and copal .....	...	1,122	1,122	...	231,608	231,608
— arabic .....	...	1,224	1,224	...	3,746	3,746
— lac dye, lac lake, and cake .....	...	689,395	689,395	...	746,721	746,721
— shellac and seedlac .....	...	689,374	689,374	12,186	711,994	725,280
— sticklac .....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hemp .....	...	11,472	11,472	...	26,430	26,430
Nutmegs .....	...	58,115	58,115	...	37,472	37,472
Oil, castor .....	...	131,217	131,217	...	301,488	301,488
— coco nut .....	...	2,646	2,646	...	2,247	2,247
— rice and nutmegs .....	...	1,784.7	1,784.7	...	219.4	219.4
Othinum .....	...	2,299	2,299	...	4,672	4,672
Pepper of all sorts .....	...	3,978,102	3,978,102	17,608	1,988,891	2,006,379
Hides, untanned .....	...	3,324	3,324	...	3,665	3,665
Indigo .....	2,168,933	7,524,993	9,693,926	896,535	5,173,677	5,980,112
Mace .....	...	42,132	42,132	...	6,833	6,833
Madder root .....	...	820	820	...	2,135	2,135
Mother-of-pearl shells, rough .....	...	320,481	320,481	...	641,607	641,607
Musk .....	...	5,062	5,062	...	419	419
Rhubarb .....	...	51,375	51,375	...	127,441	127,441
Rice not in the husk .....	...	110,276	110,276	1,967	190,369	192,336
— in the husk .....	...	37,904	37,904	...	61,834	61,834
Safflower .....	...	1,398	1,398	...	2,669	2,669
Sago .....	...	5,268	5,268	...	116	116
Saltpetre .....	37,334	167,594	204,928	61,353	115,150	176,503
Senna .....	...	107,153	107,153	...	105,649	105,649
Silk, raw, waste, and floss .....	1,030,629	264,025	1,294,654	1,667,677	1,048,919	2,716,596
Silk manufactures, viz:—						
— Bandannas, handkerchiefs, and rombles .....	18,674	111,861	130,535	55,614	40,235	95,849
— Cape shawls, scarfs, gowns, pieces, and handkerchiefs .....	...	135	135	...	...	...
— Taffeties and other silks, in pieces .....	4,345	1,479	5,824	4,379	2,108	6,487
Sisal .....	...	624	624	...	...	...
Spirits, viz:—						
— Arrack .....	...	4,247	4,247	...	27,168	27,168
— Sugar, unrefined .....	75,190	441,641	516,831	129,475	376,534	497,169
— Tin .....	...	1,806	1,806	...	1,803	1,803
Tortoiseshell, rough .....	...	27,561	27,561	...	34,418	34,418
Vermeil .....	...	412,304	412,304	...	1,111,064	1,111,064
Vermilion .....	...	42,811	42,811	...	743	743
Other articles .....	2	129,051	129,053	163	192,173	192,336
Total value of imports .....	1,500,107	5,115,073	7,615,180	1,961,412	6,621,821	8,583,233

IMPORTS—(continued)

1909

1912

ARTICLES.	East India Company.	Private Trade.	TOTAL.	East India Company.	Private Trade.	TOTAL.
Alum, in cakes, value in lbs.	.....	51,063	51,063	.....	31,581	31,581
Ambergris, in pieces, value in lbs.	.....	8,722	8,722	.....	11,731	11,731
Benzoin, in pieces, value in lbs.	.....	27,448	27,448	.....	29,463	29,463
Campor, unrefined, value in lbs.	.....	171,042	171,042	.....	180,209	180,209
Cassia, viz. ....	.....	27,682	27,682	.....	29,174	29,174
Rattans and ground, in number	.....	2,111,742	2,111,742	.....	3,927,353	3,927,353
Coffee, in pieces, value in lbs.	.....	7,467,99	7,467,99	.....	10,497,947	10,497,947
Cotton piece goods, white and rose, and muslin, viz. ....	171,221	.....	171,221	.....	70,299	70,299
Cotton piece goods, dyed, viz. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
and grass cloths, value in lbs.	17,238	205,027	222,265	11,126	210,109	221,235
Nanken cloths, value in lbs.	.....	571,841	571,841	.....	193,897	193,897
Cardamom, in pieces, value in lbs.	.....	10,035	10,035	.....	97,218	97,218
Cassia buds, value in lbs.	.....	86,758	86,758	.....	7,171	7,171
Coccolignum, value in lbs.	.....	810,296	810,296	.....	986,368	986,368
Cinnamon, value in lbs.	.....	110,056	110,056	.....	78,718	78,718
Clove, value in lbs.	.....	3,198	3,198	.....	221,014	221,014
Cotton waste, value in lbs.	629,323	117,455,6	118,124,929	2,598,115	31,631,859	32,230,784
Dye and hard woods, viz. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iron, value in tons	.....	1,301	1,301	.....	79	79
Red sanders, value in lbs.	.....	14	14	.....	141	141
Hemp, value in lbs.	.....	1,004	1,004	.....	1,000	1,000
Gala, value in lbs.	.....	1,501	1,501	.....	807	807
Ginger, value in lbs.	45	1,244	1,289	.....	2,700	2,700
Gum arabic and copal, value in lbs.	.....	5,051	5,051	.....	15,270	15,270
— Arabic, value in lbs.	.....	1,004	1,004	.....	7,004	7,004
— India, value in lbs.	.....	485,200	485,200	.....	159,170	159,170
— Sheela and seed, value in lbs.	.....	91,020	91,020	.....	1,759,261	1,759,261
— St. John's, value in lbs.	.....	37,000	37,000	.....	119,173	119,173
Hemp, value in lbs.	.....	11,150	11,150	.....	64,000	64,000
Nutmegs, value in lbs.	.....	15,000	15,000	.....	221,126	221,126
Oil, cast, value in lbs.	.....	110,275	110,275	.....	2,05,587	2,05,587
— Castor, value in lbs.	.....	6,184	6,184	.....	10,000	10,000
— Coconut and nutmegs, value in lbs.	.....	6,000	6,000	.....	201,100	201,100
Opium, value in lbs.	.....	1,181	1,181	.....	3,100	3,100
Pepper, all sorts, value in lbs.	.....	2,714,124	2,714,124	.....	1,000,173	1,000,173
Pepper, white, value in lbs.	.....	1,000	1,000	.....	1,000,173	1,000,173
Pepper, black, value in lbs.	.....	1,714,124	1,714,124	.....	1,000,173	1,000,173
Pepper, green, value in lbs.	.....	1,000	1,000	.....	1,000,173	1,000,173
Pepper, red, value in lbs.	.....	1,000	1,000	.....	1,000,173	1,000,173
Pepper, yellow, value in lbs.	.....	1,000	1,000	.....	1,000,173	1,000,173
Pepper, brown, value in lbs.	.....	1,000	1,000	.....	1,000,173	1,000,173
Pepper, black, value in lbs.	.....	1,000	1,000	.....	1,000,173	1,000,173
Pepper, white, value in lbs.	.....	1,000	1,000	.....	1,000,173	1,000,173
Pepper, green, value in lbs.	.....	1,000	1,000	.....	1,000,173	1,000,173
Pepper, red, value in lbs.	.....	1,000	1,000	.....	1,000,173	1,000,173
Pepper, yellow, value in lbs.	.....	1,000	1,000	.....	1,000,173	1,000,173
Pepper, brown, value in lbs.	.....	1,000	1,000	.....	1,000,173	1,000,173
Pepper, black, value in lbs.	.....	1,000	1,000	.....	1,000,173	1,000,173
Pepper, white, value in lbs.	.....	1,000	1,000	.....	1,000,173	1,000,173
Pepper, green, value in lbs.	.....	1,000	1,000	.....	1,000,173	1,000,173
Pepper, red, value in lbs.	.....	1,000	1,000	.....	1,000,173	1,000,173
Pepper, yellow, value in lbs.	.....	1,000	1,000	.....	1,000,173	1,000,173
Pepper, brown, value in lbs.	.....	1,000	1,000	.....	1,000,173	1,000,173
Pepper, black, value in lbs.	.....	1,000	1,000	.....	1,000,173	1,000,173
Pepper, white, value in lbs.	.....	1,000	1,000	.....	1,000,173	1,000,173
Pepper, green, value in lbs.	.....	1,000	1,000	.....	1,000,173	1,000,173
Pepper, red, value in lbs.	.....	1,000	1,000	.....	1,000,173	1,000,173
Pepper, yellow, value in lbs.	.....	1,000	1,000	.....	1,000,173	1,000,173
Pepper, brown, value in lbs.	.....	1,000	1,000	.....	1,000,173	1,000,173
Pepper, black, value in lbs.	.....	1,000	1,000	.....	1,000,173	1,000,173
Pepper, white, value in lbs.	.....	1,000	1,000	.....	1,000,173	1,000,173
Pepper, green, value in lbs.	.....	1,000	1,000	.....	1,000,173	1,000,173
Pepper, red, value in lbs.	.....	1,000	1,000	.....	1,000,173	1,000,173
Pepper, yellow, value in lbs.	.....	1,000	1,000	.....	1,000,173	1,000,173
Pepper, brown, value in lbs.	.....	1,000	1,000	.....	1,000,173	1,000,173
Pepper, black, value in lbs.	.....	1,000	1,000	.....	1,000,173	1,000,173
Pepper, white, value in lbs.	.....	1,000	1,000	.....	1,000,173	1,000,173
Pepper, green, value in lbs.	.....	1,000	1,000	.....	1,000,173	1,000,173
Pepper, red, value in lbs.	.....	1,000	1,000	.....	1,000,173	1,000,173
Pepper, yellow, value in lbs.	.....	1,000	1,000	.....	1,000,173	1,000,173
Pepper, brown, value in lbs.	.....	1,000	1,000	.....	1,000,173	1,000,173
Pepper, black, value in lbs.	.....	1,000	1,000	.....	1,000,173	1,000,173
Pepper, white, value in lbs.	.....	1,000	1,000	.....	1,000,173	1,000,173
Pepper, green, value in lbs.	.....	1,000	1,000	.....	1,000,173	1,000,173
Pepper, red, value in lbs.	.....	1,000	1,000	.....	1,000,173	1,000,173
Pepper, yellow, value in lbs.	.....	1,000	1,000	.....	1,000,173	1,000,173
Pepper, brown, value in lbs.	.....	1,000	1,000	.....	1,000,173	1,000,173
Pepper, black, value in lbs.	.....	1,000	1,000	.....	1,000,173	1,000,173
Pepper, white, value in lbs.	.....	1,000	1,000	.....	1,000,173	1,000,173
Pepper, green, value in lbs.	.....	1,000	1,000	.....	1,000,173	1,000,173
Pepper, red, value in lbs.	.....	1,000	1,000	.....	1,000,173	1,000,173
Pepper, yellow, value in lbs.	.....	1,000	1,000	.....	1,000,173	1,000,173
Pepper, brown, value in lbs.	.....	1,000	1,000	.....	1,000,173	1,000,173
Pepper, black, value in lbs.	.....	1,000	1,000	.....	1,000,173	1,000,173
Pepper, white, value in lbs.	.....	1,000	1,000	.....	1,000,173	1,000,173
Pepper, green, value in lbs.	.....	1,000	1,000	.....	1,000,173	1,000,173
Pepper, red, value in lbs.	.....	1,000	1,000	.....	1,000,173	1,000,173
Pepper, yellow, value in lbs.	.....	1,000	1,000	.....	1,000,173	1,000,173
Pepper, brown, value in lbs.	.....	1,000	1,000	.....	1,000,173	1,000,173
Pepper, black, value in lbs.	.....	1,000	1,000	.....	1,000,173	1,000,173
Pepper, white, value in lbs.	.....	1,000	1,000	.....	1,000,173	1,000,173
Pepper, green, value in lbs.	.....	1,000	1,000	.....	1,000,173	1,000,173
Pepper, red, value in lbs.	.....	1,000	1,000	.....	1,000,173	1,000,173
Pepper, yellow, value in lbs.	.....	1,000	1,000	.....	1,000,173	1,000,173
Pepper, brown, value in lbs.	.....	1,000	1,000	.....	1,000,173	1,000,173
Pepper, black, value in lbs.	.....	1,000	1,000	.....	1,000,173	1,000,173
Pepper, white, value in lbs.	.....	1,000	1,000	.....	1,000,173	1,000,173
Pepper, green, value in lbs.	.....	1,000	1,000	.....	1,000,173	1,000,173
Pepper, red, value in lbs.	.....	1,000	1,000	.....	1,000,173	1,000,173
Pepper, yellow, value in lbs.	.....	1,000	1,000	.....	1,000,173	1,000,173
Pepper, brown, value in lbs.	.....	1,000	1,000	.....	1,000,173	1,000,173
Pepper, black, value in lbs.	.....	1,000	1,000	.....	1,000,173	1,000,173
Pepper, white, value in lbs.	.....	1,000	1,000	.....	1,000,173	1,000,173
Pepper, green, value in lbs.	.....	1,000	1,000	.....	1,000,173	1,000,173
Pepper, red, value in lbs.	.....	1,000	1,000	.....	1,000,173	1,000,173
Pepper, yellow, value in lbs.	.....	1,000	1,000	.....	1,000,173	1,000,173
Pepper, brown, value in lbs.	.....	1,000	1,000	.....	1,000,173	1,000,173
Pepper, black, value in lbs.	.....	1,000	1,000	.....	1,000,173	1,000,173
Pepper, white, value in lbs.	.....	1,000	1,000	.....	1,000,173	1,000,173
Pepper, green, value in lbs.	.....	1,000	1,000	.....	1,000,173	1,000,173
Pepper, red, value in lbs.	.....	1,000	1,000	.....	1,000,173	1,000,173
Pepper, yellow, value in lbs.	.....	1,000	1,000	.....	1,000,173	1,000,173
Pepper, brown, value in lbs.	.....	1,000	1,000	.....	1,000,173	1,000,173
Pepper, black, value in lbs.	.....	1,000	1,000	.....	1,000,173	1,000,173
Pepper, white, value in lbs.	.....	1,000	1,000	.....	1,000,173	1,000,173
Pepper, green, value in lbs.	.....	1,000	1,000	.....	1,000,173	1,000,173
Pepper, red, value in lbs.	.....	1,000	1,000	.....	1,000,173	1,000,173
Pepper, yellow, value in lbs.	.....	1,000	1,000	.....	1,000,173	1,000,173
Pepper, brown, value in lbs.	.....	1,000	1,000	.....	1,000,173	1,000,173
Pepper, black, value in lbs.	.....	1,000	1,000	.....	1,000,173	1,000,173
Pepper, white, value in lbs.	.....	1,000	1,000	.....	1,000,173	1,000,173
Pepper, green, value in lbs.	.....	1,000	1,000	.....	1,000,173	1,000,173
Pepper, red, value in lbs.	.....	1,000	1,000	.....	1,000,173	1,000,173
Pepper, yellow, value in lbs.	.....	1,000	1,000	.....	1,000,173	1,000,173
Pepper, brown, value in lbs.	.....	1,000	1,000	.....	1,000,173	1,000,173
Pepper, black, value in lbs.	.....	1,000	1,000	.....	1,000,173	1,000,173
Pepper, white, value in lbs.	.....	1,000	1,000	.....	1,000,173	1,000,173
Pepper, green, value in lbs.	.....	1,000	1,000	.....	1,000,173	1,000,173
Pepper, red, value in lbs.	.....	1,000	1,000	.....	1,000,173	1,000,173
Pepper, yellow, value in lbs.	.....	1,000	1,000	.....	1,000,173	1,000,173
Pepper, brown, value in lbs.	.....	1,000	1,000	.....	1,000,173	1,000,173
Pepper, black, value in lbs.	.....	1,000	1,000	.....	1,000,173	1,000,173
Pepper, white, value in lbs.	.....	1,000	1,000	.....	1,000,173	1,000,173
Pepper, green, value in lbs.	.....	1,000	1,000	.....	1,000,173	1,000,173
Pepper, red, value in lbs.	.....	1,000	1,000	.....	1,000,173	1,000,173
Pepper, yellow, value in lbs.	.....	1,000	1,000	.....	1,000,173	1,000,173
Pepper, brown, value in lbs.	.....	1,000	1,000	.....	1,000,173	1,000,173
Pepper, black, value in lbs.	.....	1,000	1,000	.....	1,000,173	1,000,173
Pepper, white, value in lbs.	.....	1,000	1,000	.....	1,000,173	1,000,173
Pepper, green, value in lbs.	.....	1,000	1,000	.....	1,000,173	1,000,173
Pepper, red, value in lbs.	.....	1,000	1,000	.....	1,000,173	1,000,173
Pepper, yellow, value in lbs.	.....	1,000	1,000	.....	1,000,173	1,000,173
Pepper, brown, value in lbs.	.....	1,000	1,000	.....	1,000,173	1,000,173
Pepper, black, value in lbs.	.....	1,000	1,000	.....	1,000,173	1,000,173
Pepper, white, value in lbs.	.....	1,000	1,000	.....	1,000,173	1,000,173
Pepper, green, value in lbs.	.....	1,000	1,000	.....	1,000,173	1,000,173
Pepper, red, value in lbs.	.....	1,000	1,000	.....	1,000,173	1,000,173
Pepper, yellow, value in lbs.	.....	1,000	1,000	.....	1,000,173	1,000,173
Pepper, brown, value in lbs.	.....	1,000	1,000	.....	1,000,173	1,000,173
Pepper, black, value in lbs.	.....	1,000	1,000	.....	1,000,173	1,000,173
Pepper, white, value in lbs.	.....	1,000	1,000	.....	1,000,173	1,000,173
Pepper, green, value in lbs.	.....	1,000	1,000	.....	1,000,173	1,000,173
Pepper, red, value in lbs.	.....	1,000	1,000	.....	1,000,173	1,000,173
Pepper, yellow, value in lbs.	.....	1,000	1,000	.....	1,000,173	1,000,173
Pepper, brown, value in lbs.	.....	1,000	1,000	.....</		

**FOREIGN and Colonial Merchandise Imported into the United Kingdom from the East India Company's Territories and Ceylon.**

ARTICLES	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840
Barilla, in pieces, do.	1,869	890	517	38	216	253		
Cassia lignea, in pieces, do.	1,088,828	1,067,342	1,340,813	727,777	921,099	311,751	212,197	313,016
Uthamam, in pieces, do.	101,322	218,679	411,032	581,136	1,028,811	397,300	528,736	793,167
Chores, in pieces, do.	106,750	126,342	112,891	8,132	15,200	33,363	122,597	30,967
Cashew, in pieces, do.		1,237		121	120			
Coffee, in pieces, do.	5,731,820	8,475,961	5,182,836	9,314,111	9,968,123	7,781,963	9,820,550	13,553,094
Corn, wheat, in pieces, do.	2,029	171	330		310			
— wheat-meal and flour, do.	36,775	21,898	17,897	7,172	11,768	18,912	17,534	13,926
Cotton piece goods of India, in pieces, do.	260,334	269,877	2,128,800	108,160	311,450	204,771	318,446	310,961
— manufactures, entered at value, do.	411	330	439	771	126	512	1,911	724
Elephant's teeth, in pieces, do.	1,058	2,122	2,061	1,841	2,788	2,130	2,880	2,312
Fur, in pieces, do.				20	131	3,241	4,187	4,212
Ginger, in pieces, do.	10,619	10,001	4,186	11,288	21,033	26,797	29,026	9,737
Gum, arabic, in pieces, do.	4,471	7,136	7,057	8,722	9,219	11,056	13,111	9,161
— lacdip, in pieces, do.	200,033	666,319	268,430	717,033	900,500	1,091,175	1,166,562	1,374,937
— shellac, in pieces, do.	770,011	941,171	1,177,888	1,770,381	2,101,938	2,679,827	3,176,167	2,828,632
Hemp, undressed, in pieces, do.	14,068	22,455	4,883	18,181	19,896	197,964	118,301	35,581
Hides, untanned, in pieces, do.	2,117	1,411	11,663	1,881	1,711	37,174	61,333	32,509
Indigo, in pieces, do.	6,411,879	3,616,712	3,875,704	7,122,241	7,281,181	6,379,412	4,610,220	6,916,192
Leather gloves, in pieces, do.								
Linens, viz., do.								
Centric and bordered handkerchiefs, in pieces, do.								
Plano and diaper, entered by the piece, do.	109							
Ditto, at value, do.	103	380	280	101	110	140		320
Liquorice piece goods, do.								
Mace, in pieces, do.	11,105	24,924	9,911	35,121	20,973	18,237	18,272	11,119
Madder, in pieces, do.								
Madder root, in pieces, do.	2,006	3,112	3,266	2,406	1,922	1,601	1,371	265
Molasses, in pieces, do.	10		102	59	86	44	436	323
Nutmegs, in pieces, do.	38,121	51,268	67,067	92,105	93,106	61,771	48,759	17,258
Oil, castor, in pieces, do.	316,779	685,357	1,107,115	972,132	627,153	807,111	918,170	1,109,171
Oryza, in pieces, do.	14	15	84	72		585	6,354	19,125
Pepper, in pieces, do.	7,78,075	7,131,133	2,607,014	6,777,892	4,130,531	3,128,090	9,629,898	5,817,356
Rhubarb, in pieces, do.	114,111	16,126	33,674	59,380	55,599	5,127		5,107
Rice, in pieces, do.	179,170	256,968	233,611	119,100	352,831	201,886	419,319	326,731
— in the husk, bushels, do.	8,012	25,246	23,106	1,791	17,151	13,750	8,508	1,310
Safflower, in pieces, do.	6,711	6,484	6,517	8,100	7,337	17,750	1,092	5,119
Sago, in pieces, do.	7,067	25,683	19,111	21,809	15,288	18,072	20,673	51,042
Saltetre and rubic nitre, do.	143,154	257,689	194,119	177,018	222,090	231,018	272,129	163,903
Seeds, flaxseed and linseed, bushels, do.	2,101	2,826	127,316	221,108	126,712	78,771	163,956	297,869
— rapeseed, do.		186	210	211	10	1	6,500	19,194
Senna, in pieces, do.	400,634	411,281	56,681	415,671	283,180	316,750	191,857	63,608
Silk, raw and waste, do.	540,618	1,758,537	1,107,297	1,067,222	1,298,937	1,151,259	1,387,944	1,165,163
Silk manufactures of India, viz., do.								
Bandannas, romals, and handkerchiefs, in pieces, do.	262,750	27,1741	181,229	331,672	650,010	48,008	173,451	66,476
Taffetas, damasks, and other silks, in pieces, do.	1,126	150	713	711	1,701	7,507	4,061	9,747
Skin, calf and kid, untanned, do.								
— deer, undressed, No. do.	00	2,290	810	10	57	25	3,640	6,831
— goat, ditto, do.	30,914	78,169	20,134	16,104	4,975	81,631	121,657	28,118
— kid, ditto, do.	3,115	4	2,714	3,888	12,011	18,265	22,298	39,540
Spride, viz., do.								
Rum, in proof galls, do.	27	517	11,571	38,399	67,161	33,709	159,885	312,864
Sugar, unrefined, do.	153,967	101,967	117,006	171,137	302,933	471,100	587,142	678,730
Tallow, in pieces, do.	107	119	262	518	1,175	557	1,060	619
Tea, in pieces, do.		136,987	1,517,775	2,084,971	121,387	311,281	149,123	965,476
Tin, in pieces, do.	27,628	33,611	19,194	17,379	18,511	20,046	12,667	7,347
Tobacco, in manufactures, do.	106	3,081	10,578	38,851	50,280	126,854	97,857	213,347
— manufactured, and snuff, do.	2,111	7,588	1,000	5,011	11,111	79,119	41,290	31,109
Wax, bees, in pieces, do.	95	1,017	1,710	2,005	2,200	121	1,116	1,113
Wool, cotton, in pieces, do.	3,751,104	47,607,885	11,109,611	71,309,845	31,512,072	60,317,713	47,076,643	77,818,820
— sheep's, do.	4,711	67,784	2,08,816	1,000,193	1,898,731	1,812,000	2,110,110	2,411,159
Wine of Europe and the Cape, in galls, do.	52,611	80,756	71,170	48,101	50,711	27,711	31,07	28,818

STATEMENT of all Merchandise of Irish, British, and Foreign Produce, and Manufactures Exported from Great Britain to the East Indies in each Year, from 1791 to 1822, both inclusive, specifying the Species and Value of each Article, as far as the same can be ascertained, from Documents presented to Parliament, and ordered by the House of Commons to be printed during the last Thirty Years. (See particularly the Number printed at the bottom of each Sessional Report, Papers, &c.: 1813, No. 192; 1818, No. 414; 1820, Nos. 232 and 258; 1823, No. 313.

YEARS	Apocryphary Ware.	Apparel.	Beer and Ale.	Books printed.	Brass wrought.	Cabinet and Upholstery Ware.	Chairs, Coaches, and Carriages.	Coals.	Cutlery.	Colours for Painters.	Copper, wrought and unwrought, &c. &c.	Cordage.	Cotton Manufactures.	Glass and Earthenware.	Guns and Pistols.	Haberdashery.	Hats.	Iron, cast and wrought.	Iron Bars, British and Foreign.	Iron & Thread of Gold and Silver.	Lead and Shot.	Leather, tanned and wrought.	Linens.	Military Stores, and other Goods.	Musical Instruments.	Ordnance, brass and iron.
1791	3,912	5,007	5,130	8,723	1,006	1,275	1,343	1,031	10,141	5,312	9,723	12,183	27,130	37,313	14,734	10,167	11,547	20,444	2,718	12,763	13,543	7,543	13,371	2,465	14,976	
1792	4,795	5,162	5,130	8,063	3,068	1,507	1,760	1,362	8,471	6,210	10,673	11,812	165	26,781	30,351	13,032	9,169	31,660	27,849	3,100	12,036	17,116	64,141	16,173	2,682	13,192
1793	4,719	4,840	5,048	7,449	4,782	1,413	1,520	1,510	16,118	5,042	10,454	13,092	156	48,926	30,122	13,785	8,570	36,756	33,821	2,804	11,761	16,439	31,106	14,983	2,510	13,132
1794	7,137	8,006	18,690	17,442	8,853	2,433	3,018	489	31,212	10,000	221,273	24,108	712	40,194	31,929	20,205	18,845	89,471	6,369	5,540	14,663	23,712	39,579	14,474	4,648	15,847
1795	6,547	9,013	16,292	15,788	7,651	12,768	2,116	1,480	10,037	9,019	204,706	30,042	112	31,275	20,944	30,222	13,837	80,039	11,055	4,659	32,837	29,721	72,013	12,068	3,559	13,040
1796	8,631	11,261	20,543	20,163	10,706	3,084	2,297	2,421	30,350	11,959	277,967	27,960	2,201	43,172	31,008	38,511	18,177	101,840	54,387	6,197	66,293	39,140	25,083	16,000	5,339	17,047
1797	7,789	10,717	16,430	18,287	9,100	2,260	2,806	2,110	17,118	10,850	236,632	23,717	4,136	39,260	29,157	30,162	16,517	91,733	35,713	5,685	37,164	33,888	28,526	11,827	4,206	14,643
1798	7,242	11,910	16,608	18,714	9,388	2,837	3,109	1,169	11,083	215,091	25,714	7,717	7,717	22,036	22,157	30,183	16,183	93,208	21,018	5,777	30,251	36,560	39,972	24,730	4,982	26,206
1799	7,471	10,112	18,360	14,351	8,046	2,623	2,877	8,110	41,293	10,106	131,710	24,598	19,573	34,729	48,032	20,513	15,800	81,773	59,800	5,248	39,016	30,741	46,534	24,411	4,617	7,806
1800	10,818	11,984	20,977	23,118	12,748	3,618	4,002	4,971	13,131	15,012	30,712	34,033	21,200	58,536	82,195	30,700	20,811	116,422	66,897	7,791	63,043	43,608	65,781	34,826	6,006	41,975
1801	10,950	15,211	27,170	25,510	12,911	3,910	4,291	3,866	39,119	15,118	248,829	35,171	16,191	67,717	53,757	41,791	31,106	128,367	38,712	7,900	78,138	30,160	43,968	20,061	6,892	26,884
1802	11,610	16,247	24,098	24,151	11,740	4,055	4,113	3,188	67,096	16,784	345,732	35,353	27,876	80,510	71,411	69,109	27,003	109,633	116,151	8,476	70,110	30,306	17,733	30,894	7,334	36,674
1803	10,749	12,915	39,196	36,912	15,538	4,057	6,012	3,742	2,420	17,087	20,943	70,043	5,946	46,530	73,083	60,110	31,118	144,473	46,773	11,210	69,663	74,415	36,541	35,106	10,616	37,529
1804	20,098	15,312	20,922	16,900	20,730	3,110	10,111	2,243	16,732	17,476	128,588	75,847	31,943	50,335	48,777	56,785	33,106	219,767	61,129	7,811	26,601	51,039	23,335	21,515	6,777	37,377
1805	20,119	20,323	16,880	19,800	25,888	5,105	6,800	5,061	1,937	22,751	196,000	44,118	48,845	65,730	74,063	54,090	37,811	249,047	69,371	9,016	23,572	68,834	37,000	34,737	1,787	17,174
1806	20,741	24,944	20,090	25,463	27,671	7,671	8,543	15,751	3,560	7,910	39,082	89,856	40,549	71,710	71,568	57,306	29,014	215,093	61,841	8,706	35,596	100,427	52,319	52,060	11,633	56,611
1807	10,072	23,299	53,660	45,040	18,647	3,031	4,226	2,893	13,093	21,228	131,878	100,306	69,841	43,502	163,174	38,030	24,161	181,864	43,313	13,015	53,030	86,772	68,185	61,080	14,490	60,619
1808	18,701	27,757	49,360	56,110	17,818	2,851	4,111	5,090	22,050	16,412	266,587	9,410	118,108	62,001	111,090	87,800	54,036	160,081	78,277	19,313	54,166	105,870	85,129	81,650	19,123	36,475
1809	15,316	18,106	40,120	48,500	21,812	1,871	3,666	1,629	20,854	73,258	234,608	62,158	74,095	53,128	40,400	73,042	34,166	136,163	80,636	13,474	37,780	81,017	70,893	60,289	7,016	30,735
1810	15,673	24,616	37,360	66,180	31,145	5,515	14,076	3,791	24,696	20,935	253,342	15,968	114,400	102,066	108,837	97,539	48,585	196,208	92,476	15,768	54,896	77,084	9,353	10,411	10,029	47,370
1811	13,498	7,012	26,290	26,120	12,610	12,573	4,036	2,770	21,681	18,540	210,000	32,741	102,308	118,172	118,488	47,710	22,292	177,092	102,091	10,845	76,310	43,028	25,438	18,785	12,135	57,873
1812	12,612	13,879	30,022	21,052	5,564	3,897	5,513	4,132	11,210	12,680	244,710	42,467	109,487	79,191	52,420	16,715	11,582	55,151	172,000	3,641	14,144	11,538	28,139	20,169	11,320	8,264
1813	27,113	15,005	117,037	36,678	17,414	3,552	15,566	4,132	35,558	30,945	201,106	27,810	114,411	128,142	100,030	47,318	21,247	87,006	911,313	14,018	27,337	45,801	74,673	60,419	17,909	24,243
1814	29,562	23,520	137,281	47,897	8,702	8,471	19,910	5,112	10,206	31,913	192,106	40,111	160,771	79,125	60,492	55,500	20,001	103,479	237,139	10,563	57,849	49,504	23,911	21,625	14,233	39,637
1815	37,045	27,313	111,188	46,656	11,012	11,627	18,131	9,647	31,818	39,269	181,651	27,540	124,115	280,842	61,135	80,962	44,707	149,184	264,963	12,991	59,601	79,213	33,800	27,521	70,777	42,152
1816	38,481	46,161	79,314	47,265	10,737	18,882	18,824	6,632	18,417	43,724	136,163	27,797	201,408	288,841	68,480	61,412	77,097	36,339	210,861	14,811	99,101	63,206	32,300	24,890	13,361	39,913
1817	24,168	36,811	60,406	40,792	5,813	6,091	12,899	1,124	12,722	13,023	340,126	5,827	461,035	84,145	78,521	15,895	28,843	13,511	128,740	7,514	41,518	30,510	22,775	20,049	14,135	33,706
1818	24,309	23,067	71,016	39,740	6,034	5,717	11,777	1,974	11,816	7,535	407,557	17,718	820,088	102,621	68,431	23,445	42,116	15,091	150,962	9,889	18,006	45,162	23,303	20,426	12,034	1,304
1819	39,162	18,629	91,710	15,439	6,144	7,740	14,362	2,134	14,292	16,417	302,037	25,487	1,118,336	122,648	60,160	34,505	81,801	13,819	150,969	11,763	9,222	46,760	26,981	45,378	15,707	25,158
1820	37,377	28,107	111,391	16,541	16,541	5,840	14,339	2,257	15,016	13,087	303,953	25,474	1,147,191	113,181	62,001	31,215	72,182	17,377	150,181	11,650	9,222	56,372	21,531	18,581	11,627	15,124

\*,\* In consequence of the general destruction of the whole books and documents at the fire (1814) at the Custom House in London, no account has been presented to Parliament for the years 1812 and 1811.

CONTINUATION of the General Statement of all Merchandise of Irish, British, and Foreign Produce, and Manufactures, Exported from Great Britain to the East Indies and China, in each Year, from 1791 to 1822, both inclusive, specifying the Species and Value of each Article, as far as the same can be ascertained from authentic Documents presented to Parliament, and ordered by the House of Commons to be printed during the last Thirty Years. (See particularly the Number printed at the bottom of each Sessional Report, Paper, &c.:—1813, No. 192; 1818, No. 414; 1820, No. 232 and 254; 1823, No. 313.) Signed William Irving, Inspector-General of the Imports and Exports of Great Britain.

## VALUE OF EXPORTS FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO INDIA.

## VALUE OF EXPORTS BY THE EAST INDIA COMPANY TO CHINA.

Y E A R S.	Plate, Glass, Ware, Jewellery, and Marble.	Provisions.	Quicksilver.	Silk Manufactures.	Soap and Candles.	British Spirits.	Foreign Spirits.	Stationery.	Steel and Wrought Iron, British and Foreign.	Sugar Refined.	Swords.	Tin and Pewter, Tinned and Tin Plates.	Foreign Wines.	Woollens.	All other Articles.	Total Exports of		Lead and Shot.	Tin, Unwrought.	Woollens.	All other Articles.	Total of Exports to		Total exports to India and China.	
																Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom.	Foreign and Colonial Manufactures.					India.	China.		India.
1791	£ 4,831	14,903	£ 150	11,175	931	11,171	3,012	15,171	13,545	672	2,763	2,150	23,703	107,261	111,545	601,542	101,320	702,508	13,415	59,176	520,612	910	504,113	702,508	1,206,626
1792	5,166	13,118	143	12,171	811	13,116	2,998	14,310	13,900	618	3,096	2,710	23,607	110,524	102,361	631,610	112,117	771,003	15,713	73,542	518,168	843	632,476	771,003	1,404,479
1793	4,850	14,660	374	11,889	762	12,300	3,212	11,900	7,482	976	2,749	2,115	22,967	109,070	129,118	601,922	115,052	777,318	10,857	68,383	690,301	13,474	710,018	777,318	1,520,336
1794	8,948	31,615	28	5,965	1,316	2,466	6,229	21,660	2,306	1,312	2,492	4,240	18,162	137,626	213,077	1,001,522	119,857	1,136,479	39,283	100,761	693,877	3,900	809,130	1,136,479	1,945,509
1795	7,776	30,264	150	11,788	1,170	1,080	7,062	23,511	2,480	821	2,512	4,063	25,905	101,657	210,876	1,011,370	126,178	1,167,498	8,346	106,853	610,720	5,011	735,179	1,167,498	1,910,677
1796	9,614	28,110	124	13,510	1,515	2,512	20,620	28,525	9,288	925	3,074	12,107	43,780	202,521	205,741	1,280,663	139,750	1,406,413	21,180	96,765	581,704	1,502	698,951	1,406,413	2,115,364
1797	9,372	21,220	126	2,058	1,346	2,001	5,861	16,856	6,098	496	2,610	7,434	28,253	216,135	175,382	1,179,181	125,660	1,305,113	18,343	83,772	447,081	1,871	548,952	1,305,113	1,854,156
1798	9,486	21,015	110	9,153	1,476	2,092	6,703	26,311	9,546	976	4,728	6,876	33,815	179,060	202,516	1,173,718	76,431	1,246,146	1,818	97,385	446,304	1,807	549,950	1,246,146	1,796,096
1799	8,997	20,720	315	82,323	1,494	2,201	12,900	26,621	11,205	880	4,667	5,682	43,106	197,159	193,808	1,182,903	188,756	1,371,749	0,135	65,631	747,184	1,903	860,563	1,371,749	2,232,312
1800	12,474	29,646	417	117,801	1,980	3,251	19,111	45,821	15,881	692	7,411	6,785	48,483	255,183	232,715	1,428,651	176,117	1,604,768	30,630	57,036	826,491	1,781	918,851	1,604,768	2,523,649
1801	13,111	29,747	415	107,728	2,012	3,156	20,152	46,116	17,218	617	4,816	5,219	56,890	275,096	229,701	1,603,918	239,139	1,843,067	71,880	57,004	881,257	0,344	1,019,455	1,843,067	2,902,512
1802	11,047	30,558	12,604	8,355	2,121	3,156	16,703	34,656	20,888	934	6,015	7,347	57,390	276,880	208,611	1,239,850	239,943	2,020,829	86,510	55,030	583,063	11,483	1,109,068	2,020,829	3,168,927
1803	18,848	42,835	11,794	9,989	2,016	1,616	11,113	52,116	30,152	1,011	6,705	9,060	29,679	303,290	310,977	1,990,134	145,196	2,135,411	36,098	32,099	139,181	7,747	1,210,728	2,135,411	3,391,172
1804	18,418	43,505	16,330	13,850	1,968	3,177	20,000	60,706	8,647	0,011	4,165	5,122	36,580	215,190	209,629	1,994,016	185,881	2,179,897	62,477	51,126	202,607	5,633	1,311,113	2,179,897	3,492,710
1805	19,950	38,105	40,482	15,168	3,368	1,058	26,053	31,810	6,320	211	7,162	5,000	43,499	237,809	242,455	1,999,253	202,951	2,202,204	36,430	69,219	0,000,421	1,769	1,157,602	2,202,204	3,360,241
1806	14,512	67,415	109,238	25,661	4,183	7,087	29,505	32,684	8,867	1,170	4,867	5,911	50,670	297,841	302,021	1,990,565	318,952	2,309,517	44,293	31,123	1,155,103	1,179	1,322,156	2,309,517	3,631,655
1807	16,766	59,631	30,131	28,202	0,131	4,853	20,487	31,627	1,063	955	17,531	8,800	47,188	260,770	166,700	2,012,658	196,166	2,208,824	28,762	51,747	1,112,120	1,304	1,313,993	2,208,824	3,522,817
1808	21,190	59,153	4,186	58,735	3,726	4,810	15,095	37,969	947	894	2,004	14,442	44,810	336,098	247,462	2,481,552	294,300	2,775,852	57,295	50,781	1,041,449	1,002	1,191,277	2,775,852	3,966,513
1809	18,729	23,000	2,667	67,887	1,179	2,730	9,444	52,818	4,719	1,130	4,369	12,299	31,798	219,877	265,010	2,111,390	122,566	2,233,956	39,314	29,667	971,360	2,164	1,012,120	2,233,956	3,245,076
1810	20,190	28,000	210	32,459	1,185	1,731	16,010	60,031	0,133	1,120	10,227	16,331	37,411	219,873	178,186	2,088,253	138,781	2,227,034	69,337	31,470	823,097	7,155	933,459	2,227,034	3,160,493
1811	21,468	42,081	691	21,805	1,210	5,038	13,022	57,665	2,896	1,210	5,426	10,220	47,106	277,190	277,321	1,976,590	271,832	2,248,422	56,781	2,490	896,137	8,005	963,715	2,248,422	3,262,137
1812	13,501	32,092	3,136	18,125	1,705	5,099	11,016	38,094	1,504	808	1,845	4,109	100,251	255,361	171,778	1,099,700	191,531	1,291,231	7,750	49,490	679,010	25,814	711,663	1,291,231	1,997,897
1813	27,679	55,746	20,216	25,917	3,002	1,121	31,003	37,175	10,790	3,111	3,730	6,734	58,631	355,741	258,023	2,114,120	247,283	2,361,403	19,652	37,694	705,018	18,249	709,627	2,361,403	3,070,026
1814	43,090	50,547	30,270	23,919	2,618	2,669	41,428	63,710	11,145	1,613	2,651	21,919	74,131	169,067	331,621	2,102,152	336,013	2,438,165	19,652	78,601	588,164	8,881	606,301	2,438,165	3,107,586
1815	70,452	57,051	67,619	47,116	2,553	2,516	22,718	76,040	4,378	1,605	11,161	38,619	55,487	291,348	359,534	2,031,945	311,215	2,343,160	12,600	20,930	624,178	8,900	672,798	2,343,160	3,015,918
1816	68,213	60,590	152,605	47,290	3,066	3,191	38,919	63,096	30,553	1,297	7,213	38,241	57,210	269,833	247,110	2,009,096	500,521	2,509,615	12,948	..	678,297	8,900	687,114	2,509,615	3,196,732
1817	40,511	60,208	78,226	62,551	3,071	3,196	51,604	31,757	20,998	375	915	7,745	62,136	312,841	243,250	2,004,931	363,257	2,368,171	12,948	..	590,625	7,983	598,608	2,368,171	2,967,156
1818	61,021	46,619	44,714	17,289	4,704	1,796	69,036	39,728	14,253	1,173	6,021	520,169	42,046	411,741	247,169	2,009,096	291,703	2,299,799	10,711	..	713,683	16,576	730,259	2,299,799	3,030,055
1819	63,974	39,003	32,610	29,827	1,490	1,063	35,572	31,822	8,175	1,500	4,680	3,318	85,991	699,120	216,518	2,073,194	633,378	2,706,572	20,272	8,337	772,161	113,000	885,161	2,706,572	3,591,650
1820	41,111	30,113	420	33,274	2,725	2,577	29,008	51,620	1,049	1,088	1,108	9,930	98,217	457,420	242,147	2,163,907	313,541	2,477,448	13,398	20,605	621,239	11,727	632,966	2,477,448	3,110,477

\* In consequence of the general destruction of the whole books and documents at the fire (1814) at the Custom-house in London, no account has been presented to Parliament for the years 1812 and 1813.

NOTE.—The amount of the privilege trade to China, which is not very considerable, is included under the head of exports to India, no specification of the amount thereof being separately recorded in the official list, at the Custom-house, in London. It is also necessary to state that the above statement does not include shipments of goods and foreign shipping to ports within the limits of the East India Company's Charter, consisting principally of quicksilver and of British woolens, exported to Canton in shipping of the United States of America.

FOREIGN and Colonial Merchandise Exported from the United Kingdom to the East India Company's Territories and Ceylon.

ARTICLES.	1833*	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840
Cochineal.....lbs.	41,331	63,308	64,178	63,213	21,731	35,523	100,275	279,221
Cocoa.....do.	6,453	182	4,176	2,779	..	2,155	1,035	5,391
Coffee.....do.	1,841	840	1,264	264	6,430	10,524	209	13,254
Copper, unwrought.....cwt.	..	1,971	2,601	284	..	34	633	2,854
Corn, viz:—								
Wheat.....qrs.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Barley.....do.	315	436	495	454	403	524	146	230
Oats.....do.	372	606	719	854	622	1,613	474	469
Peas and beans.....do.	107	210	246	278	200	159	165	146
Wheat-meal and flour.....cwt.	2,606	2,949	2,541	4,271	2,911	2,646	1,396	5,331
Cotton manufactures, entered at value.....£	6,135	3,671	3,459	17,285	15,603	4,156	39,153	59,159
Dyewoods, viz:—								
Logwood.....tons.	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gum, arabic.....cwt.	139	..	..	..	..	..	57	..
Indigo.....lbs.	..	435	..	..	..	431	..	152
Iron, in bars.....tons.	560	1,276	1,197	1,673	839	943	1,444	3,184
Lead, pig.....do.	91	31	63	124	272	308	626	67
Opium.....lbs.	10,076	3,773	553	5,260	..	111	..	23,274
Quicksilver.....do.	144,340	21,048	21,412	112,204	61,354	107,822	163,211	171,215
Rice.....cwt.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saltpetre and cubic nitre, unrefined.....do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Silk, raw and waste.....lbs.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
— foreign, thrown.....do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Silk manufactures of Europe, entered by weight.....do.	5,223	3,543	4,456	1,264	1,332	1,561	7,911	13,702
Spelter.....cwt.	25,593	19,294	66,234	42,705	29,607	12,384	28,264	50,245
Spirits, viz:—								
Hum.....proof galls.	11,416	3,431	4,193	2,345	2,752	4,532	1,757	6,073
Brandy.....do.	104,741	223,332	227,334	55,761	79,939	103,173	169,435	254,749
Geneva.....do.	29,416	25,311	20,347	29,341	6,947	19,809	43,401	136,152
Tea.....lbs.	4,155	3,980	9,646	5,539	11,941	1,462	2,633	49,606
Tin.....cwt.	1	43	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tobacco, unmanufactured.....lbs.	63	..	..	..	..	7,935	63,519	..
— foreign manufactured, and snuff.....do.	649	507	263	..	2,409	7,251	45,463	5,417
Wines, viz:—								
Cape.....galls.	266	43	151	172	65	1,043	31	29
French.....do.	24,502	34,560	21,673	29,422	27,317	25,863	31,056	41,046
Portugal.....do.	14,101	31,844	44,463	56,517	19,974	19,609	35,899	55,293
Spanish.....do.	215,517	204,841	176,358	224,324	154,272	177,094	261,724	306,213
Malacca.....do.	10,041	10,391	9,044	11,346	7,091	6,295	9,732	10,653
Canary.....do.	9,007	9,921	9,224	15,174	9,976	2,751	2,813	17,154
Rhenish.....do.	2,394	2,143	2,060	2,444	1,887	1,173	2,629	5,505
Other sorts.....do.	4,674	3,729	1,221	6,321	5,566	1,932	5,670	15,144
Wine of all sorts.....do.	314,202	295,999	264,724	346,331	206,595	227,873	351,566	520,118

\* Including China.

AN ACCOUNT of the Exports from Great Britain to all Places Eastward of the Cape of Good Hope (except China), distinguishing the Principal Articles, and whether Exported by the East India Company, or by Private Traders, in each Year, from 1814 to 1832, inclusive.

ARTICLES	1814			1815			1816			1817			1818		
	East India Company	Private Trade	Total	East India Company	Private Trade	Total	East India Company	Private Trade	Total	East India Company	Private Trade	Total	East India Company	Private Trade	Total
Apothecary wares, declared value £	13,315	1,493	14,808	10,150	10,947	21,097	11,684	14,908	26,592	14,471	18,731	33,202	15,473	27,606	42,879
Apparel, &c., declared value £	5,240	4,531	9,771	4,531	14,938	19,469	649	24,909	21,570	1,101	28,884	27,443	9,708	36,451	46,151
Books, printed, &c., declared value £	434	19,588	20,022	.....	5,811	5,811	.....	6,822	6,822	.....	4,789	4,789	2	4,344	4,346
Books, printed, &c., number	1	1,178	1,179	47	2,049	2,096	.....	2,495	2,495	14	1,710	1,724	.....	2,536	2,550
Brass, &c., declared value £	30	21,972	21,992	248	35,139	35,387	43	17,831	47,896	299	66,432	66,636	.....	47,363	47,365
Brass, &c., number	299	248	547	51	1,007	1,058	181	563	746	17	1,194	1,210	20	1,093	1,094
Cabinet and upholstery wares, &c., declared value £	3,043	2,181	5,224	919	8,842	9,761	1,848	6,764	8,692	176	11,736	10,612	298	9,937	10,427
Cabinet and upholstery wares, &c., number	3,167	2,740	5,907	19	5,533	5,552	16	8,427	8,473	.....	11,627	11,627	174	18,499	18,499
Cannots, &c., declared value £	.....	45	45	.....	194	194	.....	108	108	.....	134	134	.....	132	132
Cannots, &c., number	.....	5,533	5,533	.....	15,566	15,566	.....	12,940	12,940	.....	18,411	18,411	.....	18,824	18,824
Coal, &c., declared value £	1,193	137	1,330	2,149	549	2,698	2,868	814	3,682	1,526	2,196	3,726	792	3,324	4,111
Coal, &c., number	2,016	201	2,217	3,311	641	3,952	1,511	580	5,111	2,291	1,990	1,681	1,444	2,188	3,632
Columbal, &c., declared value £	6	6,128	6,134	19,069	23,360	42,429	3,967	28,420	32,387	2	33,158	33,160	.....	17,509	17,509
Columbal, &c., number	13	11,163	11,176	33,111	39,111	72,222	14,530	44,630	57,589	3	49,747	49,749	.....	70,453	70,453
Clothes for painters, &c., declared value £	3,400	9,126	12,526	5,591	10,757	16,348	2,427	30,948	33,993	1,500	37,31	39,291	2,848	40,875	43,714
Copper, unwrought, in bricks and pigs, &c., declared value £	4,301	1,773	6,074	8,587	1,508	10,095	12,215	1,811	11,056	13,099	1,414	11,533	15,003	7,452	17,455
Copper, wrought, of all sorts, &c., declared value £	23,602	28,618	52,220	48,972	5,128	54,100	64,229	7,294	74,184	62,896	7,199	69,792	69,792	11,493	81,199
Copper, wrought, of all sorts, &c., number	33,700	1,735	35,435	22,667	9,015	31,682	6,627	14,748	14,183	15,147	25,935	38,102	8,812	31,757	40,559
Cordage, &c., declared value £	166,497	1,297	167,794	112,794	61,874	204,668	39,594	80,975	120,070	63,726	125,895	214,171	37,513	211,668	251,144
Cordage, &c., number	5,080	149	5,229	5,184	6,068	11,252	4,552	9,641	11,474	1,268	11,003	15,773	1,590	8,463	10,963
Cotton manufactures (British), declared value £	29,920	2,148	32,068	18,669	19,710	38,379	13,781	20,327	40,111	4,182	31,096	37,548	4,553	23,939	27,792
Cotton manufactures (British), number	1,162	81,476	82,638	1,065	232,961	234,026	.....	232,961	232,961	.....	918,680	918,680	.....	7,771,314	7,771,314
Cotton manufactures (British), declared value £	244	10,997	11,241	163	27,318	27,581	.....	33,439	33,439	.....	68,028	68,028	.....	101,705	101,705
Cotton manufactures (British), number	166,582	411,611	578,193	44,987	604,363	649,350	1,46	577,097	978,423	598	2,442,363	2,442,363	.....	1,217,725	1,217,725
Cotton manufactures (British), declared value £	13,908	13,298	27,206	3,663	67,676	71,341	93	70,840	70,933	45	197,336	197,371	.....	291,333	291,333
Cotton manufactures (British), number	109,770	110,770	220,540	3,678	710,694	714,372	.....	402,051	402,051	.....	1,529,344	1,529,344	.....	2,341,007	2,341,007
Cotton manufactures (British), declared value £	.....	12,476	12,476	554	29,903	30,457	.....	47,388	47,388	.....	127,145	127,145	.....	811,928	811,928
Cotton manufactures (British), number	.....	7,203	7,203	.....	16,755	16,755	.....	18,724	18,724	.....	5,712	5,712	.....	9,940	9,940
Cotton manufactures (British), declared value £	.....	894	894	.....	1,619	1,619	.....	1,184	1,184	.....	939	939	.....	940	940
Cotton manufactures (British), number	1,526	17,017	18,543	566	10,916	11,484	279	17,041	17,320	.....	29,314	29,314	319	31,628	31,947
Aggregate value of British cotton manufactures exported, &c., do	17,775	91,703	109,478	4,948	137,402	142,350	372	160,162	160,531	35	422,775	422,811	319	700,543	700,892
Cotton (wrought and yarn), &c., declared value £	.....	8	8	.....	.....	.....	224	400	624	.....	2,791	4,701	41	1,817	1,861
Cotton (wrought and yarn), &c., number	.....	7	7	.....	.....	.....	40	150	190	.....	563	563	14	441	455
Cotton manufactures (Foreign), square yards	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cotton manufactures (Foreign), declared value £	10,900	809,918	820,818	3,062	880,574	883,636	2,400	2,231,056	2,236,356	2,600	4,094,163	4,096,163	25,809	3,777,073	3,777,073
Cotton manufactures (Foreign), number	416	10,909	11,325	53	11,749	11,802	41	38,328	38,369	31	77,261	77,292	291	57,439	57,730
Glass, &c., declared value £	2,983	65,069	68,052	6,127	109,911	116,038	4,816	155,910	200,736	3,502	300,090	203,592	1,501	227,533	229,034
Glass, &c., number	21,709	360	22,069	53,119	390	53,509	40,400	5,016	52,876	45,710	5,766	51,576	41,000	4,531	46,531
Guns and pistols, &c., declared value £	40,771	2,419	43,190	102,606	3,344	105,950	71,269	9,587	80,594	68,678	17,417	81,128	33,424	15,100	68,530
Guns and pistols, &c., number	74	16,717	16,791	151	42,166	42,317	117	53,383	53,500	81	80,411	80,492	160	64,372	64,532
Hardware and cutlery, &c., declared value £	11,720	18,161	29,881	16,098	18,676	35,774	11,823	23,221	35,054	7,769	35,316	63,085	9,253	67,844	77,097
Hardware and cutlery, &c., number	407	3,450	3,857	1,318	3,279	4,597	744	3,301	3,425	1,971	5,638	7,609	376	4,062	4,438
Hats of all sorts, &c., declared value £	2,040	10,212	12,252	4,284	16,561	21,245	195	27,406	27,601	4,784	39,313	44,297	1,073	35,436	36,509



Iron, bar and bolt..... tons	4,526	2,818	7,534	3,581	5,569	9,150	1,849	7,319	9,194	1,709	7,910	9,610	663	8,613	9,274
— declared value £	64,129	43,798	107,927	57,187	89,782	138,966	24,047	88,811	111,448	26,830	83,178	110,008	11,027	112,296	121,932
— cast and wrought..... cwt.	13,474	29,740	33,741	9,941	46,149	56,110	13,744	46,490	62,240	6,970	90,410	97,260	4,371	77,804	87,475
— declared value £	29,116	29,034	15,154	23,041	62,118	87,322	35,524	69,005	105,499	20,280	172,198	142,184	11,229	96,985	108,214
Lace & thread of gold & silver..... lbs.	31	480	487	15	2,981	2,066	10	1,531	1,551	17	1,867	1,884	2	2,178	2,178
— declared value £	215	3,396	3,641	150	14,417	14,048	158	10,413	10,363	182	12,839	12,661	2	14,869	14,811
Lead and shot..... tons	353	121	476	649	566	1,245	460	2,414	2,873	671	4,318	4,988	625	3,510	4,135
— declared value £	8,928	3,103	12,143	12,721	11,560	27,357	7,454	45,395	52,849	13,718	85,980	96,004	13,503	87,406	101,404
Leather and saddlery..... do.	2,314	18,122	21,637	11,765	34,210	45,804	4,742	48,172	49,004	10,081	59,312	79,343	16,464	46,738	62,296
Linon manufactures..... do.	17,107	9,267	23,444	5,457	19,216	24,773	7,765	16,148	23,914	7,339	75,607	33,000	6,807	25,481	21,388
Machinery and mill work..... do.	5,615	478	6,043	4,644	2,436	6,459	3,701	3,999	7,660	1,984	6,769	6,253	2,988	11,362	14,350
Military stores, not otherwise described..... do.	25,673	847	26,499	26,000	414	26,419	23,765	911	24,676	36,539	1,793	27,832	21,162	7,639	21,802
Musical instruments..... do.	1,901	10,419	14,320	2,759	10,430	12,709	1,041	13,192	14,233	2,632	18,144	20,776	1,927	11,374	13,301
Opium..... do.	22	7,613	2,545	18	29,181	29,169	.....	27,918	27,918	.....	18,353	13,353	16	5,796	5,812
— declared value £	20	9,146	3,162	21	34,323	34,311	.....	30,710	30,710	.....	13,950	13,050	16	5,631	5,667
Ordnance of brass and iron..... tons	364	.....	364	1,027	.....	1,027	1,702	108	1,870	2,022	11	2,023	1,008	56	1,154
— declared value £	8,773	.....	8,773	24,233	.....	24,233	29,524	480	29,071	42,584	168	43,132	23,490	499	23,690
Plated, plated ware, jewellery, and watches..... do.	5	13,498	13,503	115	27,358	27,673	.....	44,070	43,029	.....	76,432	76,432	.....	68,215	68,715
Provisions..... do.	3,818	27,174	32,594	10,186	43,360	55,746	8,886	11,641	50,537	18,647	33,408	52,053	30,843	30,275	61,78
Quicksilver..... lbs.	1,620	16,304	17,924	1,875	113,813	113,699	3,550	28,1708	27,238	2,800	38,397	38,397	2,267	903,835	904,035
— declared value £	378	3,801	4,182	469	29,133	28,922	680	54,478	55,038	373	57,285	57,960	138	102,749	102,687
Silk manufactures..... do.	240	18,079	18,435	.....	25,957	25,957	9	25,921	25,900	.....	47,446	47,446	24	27,762	27,750
Soap and candles..... cwt.	.....	270	276	580	742	822	330	131	464	121	538	679	323	411	741
— declared value £	.....	1,503	1,503	2,493	1,137	3,032	1,737	881	2,638	207	2,608	2,933	1,508	2,308	3,568
Spelter, foreign..... declared value £	.....	5,403	5,403	.....	6,981	6,981	510	3,460	4,400	.....	3,430	3,430	460	3,615	4,075
Spirits, British..... gallons	.....	2,409	2,409	.....	4,121	4,121	105	2,961	3,249	.....	2,816	2,816	339	7,859	8,191
— declared value £	.....	2,409	2,409	.....	4,121	4,121	105	2,961	3,249	.....	2,816	2,816	339	7,859	8,191
— foreign..... gallons	12,072	100,960	123,069	10,838	120,540	137,108	19,863	91,090	110,868	13,501	90,439	101,900	17,968	121,765	141,731
— declared value £	1,164	54,396	57,529	7,909	49,812	58,332	7,721	43,179	26,000	2,550	24,990	27,844	3,813	39,277	43,060
Stationery..... do.	21,322	14,172	26,494	28,749	28,385	57,175	21,323	42,377	61,710	27,816	48,564	76,110	23,855	39,241	63,990
Steel, unwrought..... cwt.	106	4,940	5,066	2,672	7,919	10,601	1,609	16,405	20,004	453	20,334	20,809	119	26,828	26,948
— declared value £	1,079	6,087	7,700	3,275	12,218	17,494	8,633	21,768	30,101	667	27,311	27,521	375	30,653	37,031
Sugar, refined..... cwt.	.....	134	134	12	616	628	11	307	418	12	428	440	.....	348	348
— declared value £	2	806	806	69	3,084	3,111	10	1,557	1,612	41	1,561	1,608	.....	1,297	1,297
Swords..... number	6,128	34	6,162	3,608	1069	5,117	3,320	297	3,617	15,126	405	13,531	7,836	1,460	8,560
— declared value £	4,673	172	1,412	3,425	305	3,739	7,416	345	2,651	12,702	779	13,481	5,291	1,293	7,214
Tin, unwrought..... cwt.	1	3	3	17	3	20	724	30	752	91	.....	91	10	.....	10
— declared value £	.....	22	20	66	24	89	2,500	40	2,306	793	.....	295	43	.....	43
Tin & pewter wares & tin plates..... do.	1,101	3,075	4,579	800	5,313	6,285	910	18,382	16,322	3,917	34,390	38,215	1,503	26,693	28,196
Wine..... Imperial gal on	18,811	281,912	300,754	21,696	171,297	196,893	18,301	201,092	222,304	10,770	151,790	165,560	3,878	167,802	171,630
— declared value £	11,297	200,882	273,179	22,881	128,114	151,655	12,937	136,512	119,279	6,739	91,200	98,638	1,871	50,446	92,717
Woollen manufactures (British).....	.....	619	12,504	18,025	2,102	20,127	6,317	1,781	8,098	1,743	5,187	13,230	7,201	10,065	17,260
— declared value £	20,938	10,477	215,415	28,343	38,904	342,249	108,178	25,917	134,126	50,502	66,929	165,341	104,197	103,784	205,961
Stuffs, viz. cambrics, serges, &c.....	.....	210	5,221	2,161	560	3,157	1,599	944	2,043	220	1,072	2,122	6,488	4,690	11,150
— declared value £	21,025	974	24,999	8,253	2,739	11,025	5,923	3,189	9,112	741	6,484	9,925	13,225	17,038	26,263
Other woollens..... do.	4,188	9,962	14,550	6,434	16,747	22,460	7,271	18,384	23,855	318	30,714	31,922	609	35,635	37,611
Aggregate value of British wares.....	235,151	20,213	258,864	300,973	51,701	355,731	121,372	47,718	169,981	100,541	103,607	203,548	116,031	153,557	269,888
Woollen manufactures (foreign).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
— declared value £	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
All other articles..... do.	30,418	121,759	153,297	45,113	154,232	218,343	66,584	721,771	288,355	36,935	275,208	312,333	46,809	252,707	290,576
Total value of exports..... £	426,569	1,018,112	1,874,060	906,248	1,509,512	2,553,761	611,506	1,955,009	2,869,451	638,382	2,730,313	3,684,713	553,385	3,018,779	3,577,164

## An Account of the Exports from Great Britain to all Places Eastward of the Cape of Good Hope (except China)—continued.

ARTICLES.	1819			1820			1821			1822			1823		
	East India Company.	Private Trade.	TOTAL.	East India Company.	Private Trade.	TOTAL.	East India Company.	Private Trade.	TOTAL.	East India Company.	Private Trade.	TOTAL.	East India Company.	Private Trade.	TOTAL.
Apothecary wares, declared value £	13,379	7,789	21,168	21,652	8,837	30,489	27,011	12,133	39,144	22,383	14,992	37,375	10,928	16,116	27,044
Apparel, do. ....do.	230	30,481	30,711	13,439	12,928	26,367	5,054	13,722	18,776	14,129	14,371	28,500	2,206	15,317	30,716
Beer and ale, do. ....do.	6	1,806	1,812	1,811	3,315	5,126	3	3,372	3,375	7	5,963	5,970	.....	4,976	4,976
" " declared value £	143	40,191	40,334	361	70,674	70,988	100	91,596	91,696	130	111,163	111,293	.....	97,188	97,188
Books, printed, do. ....do.	1	2,136	2,137	33	2,731	2,764	3	3,043	3,046	65	7,711	7,776	.....	3,263	3,263
" " declared value £	29	40,763	40,792	574	39,013	39,587	71	45,336	45,407	169	39,429	40,419	.....	42,219	42,219
Brass, do. ....do.	50	511	561	133	692	825	87	584	671	42	1,888	1,930	35	1,235	1,290
" " declared value £	495	5,318	5,813	1,398	5,908	7,306	833	5,291	6,124	366	16,213	16,581	489	10,303	10,772
Cabinet and upholstery wares, do.	496	6,499	6,995	230	5,467	5,717	134	7,317	7,675	2	5,829	5,831	.....	6,901	6,901
Carriages, do. ....do.	.....	101	101	.....	106	106	.....	127	127	.....	124	124	.....	181	181
" " declared value £	.....	12,839	12,839	.....	11,717	11,717	.....	14,364	14,364	.....	13,339	13,339	.....	18,299	18,299
Coals, do. ....do.	494	1,091	1,585	2,331	49	2,380	666	1,553	2,219	1,297	1,297	3,324	391	1,365	1,756
" " declared value £	523	601	1,124	7,737	201	7,938	597	1,336	2,133	1,521	1,737	3,278	318	1,961	3,179
Cochineal, do. ....do.	.....	13,009	13,009	.....	11,253	11,253	.....	12,484	12,484	.....	23,825	23,825	.....	15,257	15,257
" " declared value £	.....	16,926	16,926	.....	15,192	15,192	.....	13,730	13,730	.....	23,825	23,825	.....	17,164	17,164
Colours for painters, do. ....do.	111	13,591	13,601	1,331	6,133	7,464	889	9,439	10,328	1,123	12,264	13,687	.....	13,087	13,087
Copper, unwrought, in bricks and pigs, do. ....do.	31,460	7,021	38,481	40,199	2,374	42,573	31,840	2,182	34,022	21,099	8,634	33,333	20,126	15,078	35,128
" " declared value £	188,124	42,809	230,933	277,583	12,616	290,199	167,246	10,398	177,644	115,871	40,807	156,678	90,835	68,169	158,224
Copper, wrought, of all sorts, do.	3,331	11,881	15,212	13,391	16,308	29,699	13,722	21,363	35,085	11,683	28,950	40,633	12,079	18,390	30,469
" " declared value £	23,399	71,473	94,872	76,237	94,083	170,320	73,747	109,272	183,019	74,812	63,812	138,624	61,734	92,704	154,438
Cordage, do. ....do.	512	1,521	2,033	2,078	1,798	3,876	2,216	5,800	8,016	3,067	8,881	9,891	1,083	8,417	6,422
" " declared value £	1,312	1,293	2,605	5,314	12,201	17,515	5,704	13,713	19,417	7,033	17,361	23,214	7,320	12,390	19,710
Cotton manufactures (British):															
Calicoes, &c., white or plain, yards	1,899	1,873,306	1,875,205	4,391	3,760,182	3,764,573	3,068	3,348,683	3,351,693	384	3,661,421	3,661,808	.....	9,325,970	9,325,970
do. declared value £	110	106,120	106,230	304	109,264	109,568	379	233,932	234,311	30	719,226	719,256	.....	401,347	401,347
— printed, checked, stained, or dyed, do. ....do.	.....	3,712,531	3,712,531	24,618	7,472,133	7,496,751	108,360	9,877,016	9,882,316	60,470	8,962,824	9,023,294	.....	9,301,188	9,301,188
" " declared value £	.....	233,333	233,333	1,101	464,113	465,214	5,722	361,676	362,398	3,541	1,627,777	1,631,318	.....	450,892	450,892
Muslins, &c., white or plain, yards	.....	1,336,861	1,336,861	.....	2,719,113	2,719,113	.....	4,069,639	4,069,639	43,848	6,060,283	6,060,331	.....	3,721,747	3,721,747
do. declared value £	.....	112,870	112,870	.....	164,422	164,422	.....	234,592	234,592	1,710	361,586	363,696	.....	191,297	191,297
— printed, checked, stained, or dyed, do. ....do.	.....	1,050	1,050	.....	12,729	12,729	.....	33,058	33,058	.....	5,910	5,910	.....	40,512	40,512
" " declared value £	.....	86	86	.....	893	893	.....	2,398	2,398	.....	329	329	.....	2,456	2,456
Hosiery and small wares, do.	71	8,178	8,249	201	33,592	33,793	.....	23,734	23,734	.....	48,458	48,458	.....	33,747	33,747
Aggregate value of British cotton manufactures exported, do.	181	461,087	461,268	1,603	832,313	833,916	6,108	1,078,332	1,084,440	5,291	1,139,776	1,145,037	.....	1,128,408	1,128,408
Cotton twist and yarn, do. ....do.	224	747	971	721	.....	721	.....	878	878	.....	72,790	72,790	.....	121,506	121,506
" " declared value £	36	108	144	21	.....	21	.....	311	311	.....	7,335	7,335	.....	16,923	16,923
Cotton manufactures (foreign), sq. yds.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do. declared value £	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Earthenware of all sorts, do. ....do.	24,300	686,856	711,156	17,008	613,071	630,079	44,700	1,179,220	1,179,920	47,000	972,707	1,019,707	21,000	1,713,348	1,734,348
" " declared value £	273	10,301	10,574	219	8,713	8,932	311	12,774	13,085	334	12,431	12,968	237	20,780	21,017
Glass, do. ....do.	2,327	74,390	76,717	3,047	95,814	98,861	3,061	103,651	106,712	4,133	96,361	100,514	1,496	122,167	123,663
Guns and pistols, do. ....do.	11,610	8,110	19,720	37,920	2,969	40,889	26,720	2,718	29,438	27,610	2,177	29,797	12,540	2,662	32,459
" " declared value £	16,396	9,135	25,531	39,672	8,755	48,427	58,298	7,888	66,186	60,259	12,915	63,204	33,572	15,576	78,780
Hardware and millinery, do. ....do.	111	15,734	15,845	957	92,348	93,305	.....	31,505	31,505	132	31,093	31,225	.....	37,539	37,539
" " declared value £	9,914	19,087	29,001	19,462	29,684	49,146	13,833	67,966	81,801	9,561	62,271	72,142	6,067	76,176	82,243
Hardware and cutlery, do. ....do.	2,284	1,704	3,988	3,104	1,727	4,831	1,767	2,918	4,685	645	2,992	3,637	541	2,233	3,774
Hats of all sorts, do. ....do.	6,879	6,664	13,543	8,956	6,133	15,089	3,812	9,995	13,797	1,663	15,712	17,377	1,360	17,833	19,193

Iron, bar and bolt .....	1,135	5,022	6,137	2,416	5,377	7,793	3,456	3,686	7,552	7,591	6,373	8,934	2,183	7,711	9,891
— declared value £	18,094	63,437	81,531	33,549	67,541	96,090	37,250	48,169	85,419	34,927	55,491	96,218	27,792	67,407	93,679
— cast and wrought .....	12,703	22,213	34,416	8,501	26,143	31,566	6,936	36,268	43,304	9,940	42,791	53,731	6,014	67,628	73,542
— declared value £	11,764	30,145	44,209	13,743	28,194	43,297	11,767	43,496	58,203	11,000	42,819	56,419	6,670	61,602	73,212
Lace and thread of gold and silver lbs.	17	1,196	1,213	67	1,311	1,781	23	1,816	1,849	10	1,852	1,862	45	1,331	1,376
— declared value £	169	7,403	7,514	414	9,475	9,880	33	11,710	11,763	73	11,863	11,656	299	8,866	9,165
Lead and shot .....	1,001	607	1,067	410	432	824	131	66	197	134	281	415	419	218	737
— declared value £	27,451	14,096	41,347	8,836	9,070	18,806	3,079	1,571	4,650	3,039	6,309	9,339	8,607	7,466	16,163
Leather and saddlery .....	3,014	27,466	20,510	12,514	32,618	43,162	3,908	43,698	46,706	8,636	49,717	54,373	4,508	44,547	49,053
Linen manufactures .....	9,193	13,882	22,373	5,273	18,198	23,171	4,014	26,772	30,836	5,440	25,091	34,331	1,894	19,130	21,671
Machinery and mill work .....	5,400	12,847	18,207	2,613	11,243	13,856	1,799	17,080	18,879	1,565	13,621	14,586	62,936	6,734	72,569
Military stores, not otherwise described .....	17,741	3,707	20,944	28,618	1,892	30,120	44,385	1,191	45,279	17,113	1,467	18,580	8,371	1,063	9,634
Musical instruments .....	3,268	11,862	14,130	2,982	8,955	11,937	2,238	13,344	13,692	1,107	16,513	11,672	506	14,592	14,488
Opium .....	2,644	2,644	.....	7,108	7,108	.....	768	768	.....	10	3,327	38,337	.....	3,325	3,335
— declared value £	2,644	2,644	.....	7,108	7,108	.....	1,075	1,075	.....	12	44,075	44,075	.....	4,400	4,400
Ordinance of brass and iron .....	2,480	.....	7,460	597	14	610	2,150	.....	2,150	.....	1,326	16	1,342	410	21
— declared value £	33,706	.....	33,706	7,373	131	7,304	28,198	.....	28,198	.....	15,168	150	5,534	216	5,803
Plate, plated ware, jewellery, and watches .....	44,511	44,511	766	69,885	63,621	.....	67,825	67,825	.....	64,511	64,511	.....	73,616	73,616	73,616
Provisions .....	28,214	12,264	10,508	23,781	70,808	46,649	8,457	39,546	35,063	11,512	24,601	36,114	7,428	14,609	22,037
Quicksilver .....	3,000	444,008	447,008	228,543	231,564	1,960	215,140	217,061	2,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	267,531	267,531
— declared value £	44,401	44,401	306	19,082	20,288	172	18,851	19,023	383	.....	.....	.....	.....	23,411	23,411
Silk manufactures .....	1	6,739	6,251	228	17,151	17,151	26,927	26,927	.....	33,374	33,374	29	25,742	35,771	35,771
— declared value £	2,533	2,713	5,616	1,381	3,123	4,704	1	228	229	125	553	678	160	663	763
Spelter, foreign .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,486	1,491	431	2,291	2,725	352	2,71	3,273
— declared value £	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26,430	26,430	.....	33,310	33,310	4,171	63,716	57,887
Spirits, British .....	.....	1,869	1,869	20	2,779	2,740	.....	31,740	31,740	.....	59,556	59,556	5,840	131,702	137,012
— declared value £	.....	1,406	1,406	12	1,714	1,726	.....	5,591	5,591	.....	5,664	5,664	.....	8,057	8,057
— foreign .....	1,351	163,178	179,762	19	231,669	231,688	1,049	162,835	163,904	27	137,574	137,591	.....	171,401	171,301
— declared value £	2,462	47,134	50,006	1	43,155	43,159	122	28,591	26,643	6	23,565	23,601	.....	28,567	28,567
Stationery .....	21,603	9,764	19,137	23,511	16,198	39,729	27,654	24,168	31,872	11,443	30,767	51,610	16,453	31,066	47,479
Steel, unwrought .....	1,260	17,881	19,150	800	10,801	11,901	4,364	4,126	6,789	3,179	1,479	4,688	109	7,235	7,235
— declared value £	1,581	22,429	23,400	800	10,846	11,706	4,743	2,552	7,287	3,169	1,137	4,026	93	6,838	6,838
Sugar, refined .....	.....	209	309	98	130	231	179	531	730	311	491	772	140	805	645
— declared value £	.....	875	875	232	1,311	1,473	368	1,188	1,886	614	1,045	1,659	302	1,221	1,563
Swords .....	310	219	829	10,800	120	10,840	4,530	244	4,781	2,940	244	5,504	575	1,621	2,166
— declared value £	210	728	935	6,118	501	6,024	3,634	1,047	4,661	2,495	1,824	4,319	681	4,067	4,713
Tin, unwrought .....	47	.....	16	11	11	12	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
— declared value £	47	.....	17	47	5	54	16	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tin & pewter wares, & tin plates &c.	745	6,433	7,196	1,978	4,839	6,117	1,626	2,276	3,302	1,164	8,465	9,629	597	9,787	10,284
Wines .....	4,134	144,213	148,349	2,169	120,729	128,838	606	182,734	183,459	2,692	200,601	202,601	3,396	237,721	241,007
— declared value £	2,192	84,615	86,507	1,176	71,788	75,261	275	101,019	101,264	1,102	91,867	92,939	1,324	118,567	117,375
Woolen manufactures (British) .....	11,501	5,888	10,789	14,588	12,195	27,083	21,748	21,730	43,678	12,743	23,364	35,600	7,562	29,026	29,026
— declared value £	17,598	6,625	247,721	222,979	131,051	381,650	245,060	204,192	455,101	132,505	225,118	357,623	83,147	166,068	251,165
Stuffs, viz. cambrics, verges, &c. pieces	28,001	1,767	30,638	33,581	4,580	36,111	29,550	10,019	39,029	1,118	11,257	12,674	70	7,924	7,914
— declared value £	74,440	8,101	82,511	92,184	10,501	102,688	70,987	28,704	39,661	8,017	39,204	44,211	87	30,001	30,108
Other woollens .....	5,420	7,561	13,371	2,617	14,177	16,794	6,887	43,863	42,750	4,910	37,916	42,886	2,125	23,416	25,532
Aggregate value of British Woollens .....	288,458	84,677	343,135	312,780	155,732	473,512	345,815	283,759	607,572	142,452	302,268	444,720	85,649	221,486	307,118
Woolen manufactures (foreign) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	25
— declared value £	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	225	225
All other articles .....	45,493	137,151	182,637	30,212	142,981	182,723	19,576	103,012	182,388	17,639	167,106	183,107	6,826	173,729	182,605
Total value of exports .....	£ 760,508	£ 1,568,578	£ 2,317,083	£ 971,086	£ 2,866,815	£ 3,637,913	£ 887,619	£ 2,656,776	£ 4,511,395	£ 609,089	£ 2,838,351	£ 3,444,443	£ 456,850	£ 2,087,768	£ 3,416,253

AN Account of the Exports from Great Britain to all Places Eastward of the Cape of Good Hope (except China)—*continued.*

ARTICLES.	1821			1822			1823			1824			1825		
	East India Company.	Private Trade.	TOTAL.	East India Company.	Private Trade.	TOTAL.	East India Company.	Private Trade.	TOTAL.	East India Company.	Private Trade.	TOTAL.	East India Company.	Private Trade.	TOTAL.
Apothecary wares, declared value £	11,318	9,753	21,071	10,013	10,717	20,730	17,370	9,050	26,420	23,548	13,453	36,998	16,075	10,208	26,283
Apparel, .....	13,531	16,897	30,428	0,173	14,731	14,904	13,035	13,252	26,907	13,341	18,317	31,413	13,601	18,202	31,293
Beer and ale, .....	2	2,896	2,898	1	2,996	2,997	1	2,996	2,997	1	3,699	3,700	.....	4,601	4,601
Books, printed, .....	49	58,250	58,300	79	61,013	61,092	18	57,920	57,938	28	71,380	71,413	.....	99,630	99,630
Books, .....	33	2,641	2,674	173	2,417	2,410	16	1,087	1,103	78	827	905	29	741	733
Brass, .....	531	46,315	46,846	3,519	37,865	41,811	673	31,741	34,294	1,535	29,418	30,913	892	21,755	22,587
Brass, .....	117	1,092	1,209	50	690	748	169	429	598	94	419	509	82	240	362
Cabinet and upholstery wares, .....	1,119	9,738	11,087	581	6,668	7,249	1,737	3,931	5,668	959	4,077	5,036	899	2,607	3,506
Carriages, .....	829	6,012	6,901	13	3,057	3,160	1,264	3,734	5,018	17	1,010	1,027	.....	4,502	4,502
Carriages, .....	.....	135	135	7	139	141	.....	97	97	1	210	211	.....	262	262
Coal, .....	1,209	1,334	2,543	1,353	2,461	4,019	847	9,608	10,355	73	6,841	6,914	370	4,782	5,622
Cochineal, .....	1,504	1,480	2,984	1,300	2,553	3,913	549	7,019	8,158	94	5,420	5,414	211	2,991	2,992
Cochineal, .....	.....	21,873	21,873	.....	10,353	10,353	.....	71,811	71,811	.....	46,072	46,072	.....	1,506	33,166
Colours for painters, .....	.....	19,656	19,656	.....	10,927	10,927	.....	16,388	16,388	.....	31,099	31,099	.....	19,506	19,506
Colours for painters, .....	1,322	13,043	14,365	3,614	19,061	23,596	2,819	19,042	21,861	1,959	21,171	23,110	580	13,294	13,744
Copper, unwrought, in bricks and pigs, .....	17,590	18,732	36,322	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,013	6,013	.....	25,631	25,631	.....	15,147	15,147
Copper, .....	29,011	16,111	45,122	2,918	8,312	11,290	5,916	19,601	25,817	3,372	24,469	28,841	2,915	23,651	26,595
Cordage, .....	2,151	5,651	7,802	5,519	8,115	11,001	5,118	1,014	13,104	7,413	12,693	14,111	12,693	121,211	127,407
Cordage, .....	5,418	17,027	22,445	13,611	13,113	26,724	73,129	9,722	32,921	17,620	7,888	26,508	5,927	6,801	12,301
Cotton manufactures (British):—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calicoes, &c., white or plain, yards, declared value £	1,629	10,327,120	10,328,749	41,820	11,186,849	11,228,669	60,291	11,139,988	11,200,282	17,043	10,143,347	10,160,391	.....	22,161,999	22,361,399
Calicoes, &c., white or plain, yards, .....	161	428,758	428,919	1,853	10,322	10,325	2,111	389,921	392,032	696	610,270	617,72	.....	751,098	754,098
Calicoes, &c., white or plain, yards, .....	291,636	9,281,413	9,573,049	17,618	8,770,139	8,787,857	6,153	9,618,575	9,624,730	1,591	11,215,996	11,227,589	.....	12,381,311	12,381,311
Calicoes, &c., white or plain, yards, .....	12,731	477,038	489,769	915	109,708	110,623	291	100,428	100,620	90	595,245	595,335	.....	698,387	698,387
Calicoes, &c., white or plain, yards, .....	.....	3,901,466	3,901,466	.....	2,082,797	2,082,797	2,110	1,010,359	1,010,359	.....	8,134,854	8,134,854	.....	7,950,258	7,950,258
Calicoes, &c., white or plain, yards, .....	.....	173,762	173,762	.....	118,657	118,657	135	100,410	100,595	.....	317,692	317,692	.....	321,443	321,443
Calicoes, &c., white or plain, yards, .....	.....	36,831	36,831	.....	69,908	69,908	.....	125,316	125,316	.....	27,601	27,601	.....	28,799	28,799
Calicoes, &c., white or plain, yards, .....	.....	3,198	3,198	.....	5,211	5,211	.....	7,159	7,159	.....	2,883	2,883	.....	1,669	1,669
Calicoes, &c., white or plain, yards, .....	200	16,829	17,029	.....	21,972	21,972	270	31,298	31,568	.....	51,943	51,943	.....	46,510	46,510
Calicoes, &c., white or plain, yards, .....	13,092	1,108,285	1,121,377	2,768	1,031,073	1,033,841	2,060	991,096	993,019	786	1,613,731	1,614,517	.....	1,671,500	1,671,500
Calicoes, &c., white or plain, yards, .....	.....	108,550	108,550	210	235,130	235,340	852	917,743	918,597	112	3,064,336	3,065,668	.....	4,508,183	4,508,183
Calicoes, &c., white or plain, yards, .....	.....	13,011	13,011	26	33,319	33,345	114	100,000	100,000	12	213,660	213,660	.....	288,808	288,808
Calicoes, &c., white or plain, yards, .....	.....	55,203	55,203	.....	18,780	18,780	.....	34,413	34,413	.....	36,339	36,339	.....	162,804	162,804
Calicoes, &c., white or plain, yards, .....	.....	2,760	2,760	.....	930	930	.....	1,725	1,725	.....	7,410	7,410	.....	9,181	9,181
Calicoes, &c., white or plain, yards, .....	83,130	1,111,622	1,194,752	90,900	107,866	1,018,766	70,500	1,111,690	1,191,190	14,060	1,537,388	2,011,288	29,000	1,840,257	2,019,257
Calicoes, &c., white or plain, yards, .....	1,372	17,207	18,579	2,117	11,382	16,499	873	11,788	13,663	963	79,502	30,470	829	25,626	26,626
Calicoes, &c., white or plain, yards, .....	6,591	113,929	120,520	4,511	127,291	131,802	4,810	96,472	101,112	6,907	186,881	112,884	2,810	112,168	114,978
Calicoes, &c., white or plain, yards, .....	21,009	15,057	37,057	27,400	2,782	30,182	84,500	730	85,230	49,250	514	49,833	42,182	318	42,400
Calicoes, &c., white or plain, yards, .....	42,230	20,805	63,035	4,992	13,319	63,251	168,774	5,521	171,118	111,821	9,671	121,192	88,331	4,585	96,719
Calicoes, &c., white or plain, yards, .....	95	27,007	27,102	130	23,091	26,111	497	27,289	27,786	309	33,350	33,659	.....	40,311	40,311
Calicoes, &c., white or plain, yards, .....	28,612	39,731	68,344	37,601	40,263	73,594	46,338	33,273	79,830	37,717	43,991	81,010	18,888	60,377	78,763
Calicoes, &c., white or plain, yards, .....	790	3,601	3,791	111	1,893	2,309	4,811	410	3,660	1,617	673	2,290	800	1,097	2,497
Calicoes, &c., white or plain, yards, .....	770	21,332	22,102	1,476	13,683	15,159	4,663	7,380	12,031	3,193	5,311	8,406	1,283	9,659	11,042

Iron, bar and bolt.....tons	1,804	6,779	8,583	1,531	8,809	7,400	610	4,687	5,797	1,144	11,065	12,209	1,353	16,125	17,774
.. declared value £	13,102	46,421	57,013	22,099	84,067	106,793	8,500	48,763	75,263	17,579	163,013	120,621	18,245	136,653	155,638
.. Cast and wrought.....cwt.	17,757	44,814	60,605	31,690	23,101	56,791	3,743	32,743	28,227	49,584	51,507	107,150	21,045	82,609	102,679
.. declared value £	20,35	44,986	60,441	31,859	23,192	60,601	60,693	32,779	39,570	67,888	51,011	133,999	45,670	36,959	102,679
Lace and thread of gold and silver lbs	108	1,785	1,893	1	1,474	1,482	39	971	1,010	9	626	635	29	503	532
.. declared value £	775	11,410	11,455	30	10,351	10,361	380	7,380	7,760	80	4,871	4,937	268	3,773	4,041
Lead and shot.....tons	389	329	706	1,102	5	1,715	572	1,066	1,638	546	1,942	7,888	116	1,688	1,804
.. declared value £	8,272	7,107	16,179	28,303	13,922	42,315	15,323	23,677	39,202	18,619	37,745	56,631	5,325	29,667	37,027
Leather and saddlery.....do.	77,019	34,182	60,141	28,339	27,476	51,115	31,037	29,699	61,150	15,910	32,369	48,318	12,707	23,480	40,167
.. declared value £	8,701	15,278	23,979	11,661	20,710	35,314	10,075	22,113	46,190	13,532	34,941	48,056	3,963	21,147	36,120
Machinery and millwork.....do.	40,757	7,997	18,754	26,983	12,917	38,980	14,953	17,910	38,173	13,381	61,996	75,550	19,721	83,255	102,676
.. Military stores, not otherwise de- scribed.....do.	17,148	.....	17,148	26,843	20	33,863	15,025	1,413	46,168	38,336	170	38,504	20,070	5,357	25,427
.. Musical instruments.....do.	3,127	17,658	20,585	2,901	11,067	18,541	7,777	10,218	17,795	7,454	15,119	22,573	2,920	18,322	18,312
.. Opium.....lb.	.....	21,246	21,246	.....	56,703	56,703	.....	17,712	17,712	.....	50,806	50,806	.....	13,766	13,766
.. declared value £	.....	23,031	23,031	.....	46,780	46,780	12	11,801	11,813	.....	26,673	26,673	.....	9,788	9,788
Ordnance of brass and iron.....tons	2,044	19	2,963	4,756	.....	1,756	6,495	6,405	.....	4,915	61	1,995	7,792	.....	2,792
.. declared value £	25,392	723	25,616	19,840	.....	69,849	128,862	128,862	.....	59,700	300	100,000	61,673	.....	61,673
Plate, plated ware, jewellery, and watches.....do.	711	60,362	67,073	1,171	60,666	61,137	170	41,581	41,751	291	56,817	57,111	190	50,710	50,600
.. Provisions.....do.	18,612	11,169	29,781	12,475	23,720	33,705	23,201	13,721	36,922	10,126	79,745	29,771	8,722	21,649	29,771
.. Quicksilver.....lb.	10	8,774	8,784	.....	8,712	8,712	.....	105,162	105,162	.....	151,681	151,681	.....	46,833	46,833
.. declared value £	1	744	743	.....	7,831	7,831	.....	9,202	9,202	.....	13,001	13,001	.....	6,713	6,713
Silk manufactures.....do.	887	11,000	13,177	41	5,891	5,938	938	9,046	10,381	.....	11,282	11,982	.....	20,058	20,058
.. Soap and candles.....cwt.	309	853	1,133	300	715	1,015	245	429	674	135	253	359	132	569	569
.. declared value £	931	3,591	4,525	789	2,983	3,772	502	1,511	2,883	485	1,161	1,926	397	2,761	2,958
Spelter, foreign.....cwt.	.....	151,878	151,878	20,000	101,361	103,301	.....	159,179	159,179	.....	131,863	131,863	.....	81,980	81,980
.. declared value £	.....	590,041	590,041	2,000	108,805	121,167	.....	119,384	119,384	.....	107,892	107,892	.....	59,486	59,486
Spirits, British.....gallons	70	1,401	1,431	70	4,233	4,293	80	2,650	2,750	40	4,972	4,112	.....	5,773	5,773
.. declared value £	20	2,185	2,311	26	1,994	2,020	38	1,515	1,533	20	1,668	1,688	.....	2,780	2,780
Spirits, foreign.....gallons	.....	227,179	227,179	.....	174,029	174,074	1,213	90,215	91,129	10	177,001	177,073	684	205,385	205,385
.. declared value £	.....	37,717	37,717	.....	31,532	31,532	198	15,607	15,605	10	29,777	29,787	102	45,424	45,426
Stationery.....do.	27,738	25,206	24,944	27,871	20,331	20,270	50,177	33,237	33,411	13,324	10,072	83,695	10,190	41,545	41,545
.. declared value £	35	1,561	1,596	418	1,692	2,070	698	2,020	2,154	165	6,924	6,180	118	4,388	4,388
Steel, unwrought.....cwt.	102	1,229	1,931	1,151	2,102	2,843	2,462	2,154	4,355	477	7,152	7,629	1,717	5,602	5,602
.. declared value £	140	586	722	412	687	1,000	379	1,029	1,029	374	659	1,924	216	944	1,100
Sugar, refined.....cwt.	707	1,101	1,194	949	1,864	2,843	781	1,787	2,574	864	1,711	2,573	416	2,440	2,232
.. declared value £	4,100	3,670	8,700	7,000	1,425	3,475	9,901	119	10,010	15,700	110	15,810	6,650	90	6,710
Swords.....number	4,171	3,262	7,143	2,016	3,769	5,725	11,112	475	11,547	18,760	605	18,871	5,479	801	6,710
.. declared value £	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	2,871	7,151	6	120	126	6	100	100
Tin, unwrought.....cwt.	.....	5	5	.....	5	5	.....	2,871	7,151	24	430	434	24	195	219
.. declared value £	.....	803	7,725	8,418	2,886	9,401	12,290	7,207	6,656	11,414	5,875	8,170	1,345	7,632	8,947
Tin & pewter wares & tin plates, do.	2,492	231,631	231,631	3,093	192,154	195,217	2,027	145,170	147,197	2,659	219,510	223,115	1,010	118,590	118,590
.. declared value £	913	117,108	118,921	1,193	92,814	94,000	851	74,476	74,327	1,381	125,900	157,487	424	203,658	203,658
Woolen manufactures (British): Cloths of all sorts.....pieces	9,230	29,222	38,523	3,912	21,288	28,208	10,913	16,068	26,981	19,748	70,883	37,521	9,412	28,516	31,483
.. dec. ar. value £	92,210	162,104	281,001	40,895	183,841	194,736	123,205	124,369	215,574	122,760	169,597	281,357	31,762	165,992	217,454
Stuffs, viz. camble's, serges, &c. pieces	1,310	12,443	12,713	1,710	8,028	9,738	7,839	15,315	20,963	17,893	19,616	355	15,685	16,041	16,041
.. declared value £	7,145	39,658	46,433	6,781	21,711	31,495	40,233	33,664	75,921	3,388	43,119	67,106	593	39,220	40,124
Other woollens.....do.	901	11,898	13,889	690	19,913	20,665	1,428	23,278	.....	117	31,574	31,601	22	21,743	21,745
.. declared value £	100,116	246,749	317,095	44,365	198,470	265,836	161,886	179,887	344,743	126,705	238,889	265,151	52,667	276,088	276,341
Woollen manufactures (foreign): Cloths of all sorts.....pieces	.....	580	580	.....	1,080	1,080	.....	815	815	.....	552	552	.....	1,111	1,111
.. price and value £	.....	4,551	4,551	.....	9,774	9,774	.....	7,374	7,374	.....	4,998	4,998	.....	12,710	12,710
.. declared value £	.....	171,972	191,671	51,511	171,972	22,753	61,276	147,244	205,000	54,171	166,441	217,295	18,877	179,376	198,251
All other articles.....do.	23,329	171,972	191,671	51,511	171,972	22,753	61,276	147,244	205,000	54,171	166,441	217,295	18,877	179,376	198,251
Total value of exports.....£	651,783	2,401,795	3,100,374	595,583	2,571,660	3,173,213	900,961	2,486,588	3,471,252	805,610	3,830,380	4,636,160	188,601	3,979,672	4,167,673

## AN Account of the Exports from Great Britain to all Places Eastward of the Cape of Good Hope (except China)—continued.

ARTICLES.	1829			1830			1831			1832		
	East India Company.	Private Trade.	TOTAL.	East India Company.	Private Trade.	TOTAL.	East India Company.	Private Trade.	TOTAL.	East India Company.	Private Trade.	TOTAL.
Apothecary wares, declared value £	11,320	16,923	27,443	10,588	9,612	20,200	6,582	6,160	12,731	6,907	9,778	16,745
Apparel.....do	2,941	23,009	26,553	4,331	25,274	32,570	1,895	27,362	29,257	9,471	23,177	32,745
Beer and ale.....do	9	4,247	4,256	.....	4,473	4,473	20	3,114	3,130	.....	4,737	4,737
Books, printed.....do	195	95,671	95,866	.....	71,364	71,364	309	60,405	60,705	.....	87,096	87,096
Books, printed.....do	141	1,099	1,240	49	764	764	6	873	879	13	1,042	1,045
Books, printed.....do	3,815	30,181	34,296	1,143	19,501	20,647	279	23,016	24,275	247	27,120	27,420
Brass.....do	83	389	463	10	232	242	5	164	169	45	124	169
Brass.....do	744	3,259	4,007	90	2,143	2,243	49	1,244	1,284	393	1,005	1,398
Cabinet and upholstery wares.....do	8	4,184	4,192	.....	3,523	3,523	.....	2,019	2,019	47	3,068	3,115
Carriages.....do	.....	259	259	.....	133	133	.....	137	137	.....	80	80
Carriages.....do	.....	19,172	12,122	.....	11,835	11,836	.....	9,382	9,382	.....	5,430	5,430
Coal.....do	1,670	987	2,653	1,877	2,166	4,043	2,013	2,043	4,056	1,926	4,547	6,475
Coal.....do	1,214	645	1,859	2,334	1,951	3,591	4,411	3,585	4,896	1,870	3,894	3,768
C. chemical.....do	.....	38,167	38,167	.....	11,329	11,329	.....	31,676	31,676	.....	29,588	29,588
C. chemical.....do	.....	19,054	19,054	.....	21,056	21,056	.....	13,870	13,870	.....	11,095	11,095
Colours for painters.....do	2,666	14,617	17,283	629	14,134	15,113	891	8,574	9,464	1,150	11,951	13,101
Copper, unwrought in bricks and pigs.....do	8,000	33,768	43,768	.....	16,897	16,897	.....	49,350	49,350	7,639	43,710	46,349
Copper, unwrought in bricks and pigs.....do	26,513	169,112	197,235	.....	2,400	201,030	.....	201,030	201,030	17,180	174,006	189,216
Copper, wrought, of all sorts.....do	4,909	36,751	41,650	1,078	41,180	41,211	714	35,710	35,910	713	40,548	40,791
Copper, wrought, of all sorts.....do	21,777	181,319	206,096	5,058	195,098	200,156	3,500	153,344	157,031	1,284	173,876	178,108
Cordage.....do	2,045	2,070	4,115	441	511	1,352	1,405	1,805	3,000	285	5,751	6,026
Cordage.....do	4,785	4,832	9,617	1,101	2,187	3,288	3,270	3,615	6,915	602	10,521	11,126
Cotton Manufactures, British,—												
Calicoes, Ac., white or plain, yards	250	26,218,266	26,218,516	7,500	37,355,647	37,363,147	10,410	28,639,567	28,649,977	6,411	31,077,810	31,084,224
Calicoes, Ac., white or plain, yards	29	745,983	746,012	210	1,908,865	1,909,105	340	746,386	746,706	208	819,921	819,189
Ditto, printed, checked, stained, or dyed.....do	800	11,106,629	11,107,429	2,600	13,126,363	13,128,803	890	13,571,220	13,572,110	.....	17,507,688	17,507,688
Ditto, printed, checked, stained, or dyed.....do	30	427,161	427,211	160	535,951	536,111	71	471,665	471,685	.....	531,634	531,634
Muslins, Ac., white or plain, yards	.....	6,675,415	6,675,415	.....	5,917,069	5,917,069	.....	6,362,976	6,362,976	.....	5,192,787	5,192,787
Muslins, Ac., white or plain, yards	.....	239,885	239,885	.....	183,910	183,910	.....	179,632	179,632	.....	142,140	142,140
Ditto, printed, checked, stained, or dyed.....do	.....	108,314	108,314	.....	166,271	166,271	.....	397,473	397,473	.....	384,562	384,562
Ditto, printed, checked, stained, or dyed.....do	.....	3,436	3,436	.....	7,502	7,502	.....	22,579	22,579	.....	14,168	14,168
Hosiery and small wares.....do	44	36,812	36,860	140	21,685	21,831	50	19,280	19,370	.....	23,242	23,242
Aggregate value of British cotton manufactures.....do	187	1,432,277	1,433,404	519	1,760,003	1,760,531	481	1,319,514	1,319,998	268	1,531,128	1,531,393
Cotton twist and yarn.....do	1	2,977,475	2,977,475	34	4,080,932	4,080,970	.....	6,541,833	6,541,833	169	4,295,296	4,295,427
Cotton twist and yarn.....do	1	200,551	200,552	.....	321,953	321,953	.....	483,702	483,762	12	309,710	309,731
Cotton manufactures (foreign), sq. yds. and value	.....	41,103	41,103	.....	2,885	2,885	.....	7,806	7,806	.....	.....	.....
Cotton manufactures (foreign), sq. yds. and value	.....	2,600	2,600	.....	284	284	.....	1	1	.....	591	591
Earthenware of all sorts.....pieces	18,600	1,570,158	1,588,158	42,000	1,213,800	1,287,800	27,680	1,233,525	1,280,525	6,900	2,087,339	2,084,239
Earthenware of all sorts.....pieces	815	72,431	72,646	479	20,074	20,901	312	17,209	17,521	82	27,003	27,086
Glass.....do	4,743	98,360	102,612	1,716	102,870	104,116	2,351	100,060	102,423	1,060	100,087	101,147
Guns and pistols.....do	24,740	435	25,215	2,300	1,400	3,700	1,420	478	1,898	820	8,219	9,049
Guns and pistols.....do	44,813	6,798	51,711	4,284	5,100	9,384	1,583	5,610	8,223	1,410	11,257	12,673
Haberdashery and millinery.....do	121	30,187	30,308	112	23,367	23,479	20	20,802	20,882	16	27,543	29,589
Hardware and cutlery.....do	15,847	87,704	83,551	9,038	72,013	81,043	10,352	50,000	61,042	11,264	82,289	82,289
Hats of all sorts.....dozens	1,715	2,464	4,179	1,772	2,232	3,454	980	2,014	2,994	1,001	2,791	3,792
Hats of all sorts.....dozens	2,702	10,699	13,391	1,817	13,540	15,387	1,471	9,376	10,817	1,604	12,760	14,364



**BRITISH AND IRISH PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES EXPORTED FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM TO THE EAST INDIA COMPANY'S TERRITORIES AND CEYLON.**

	1844*		1845		1846		1847		1848		1849	
ARTICLES	Quantities	Declared Value	Quantities	Declared Value	Quantities	Declared Value	Quantities	Declared Value	Quantities	Declared Value	Quantities	Declared Value
	Units	£	Units	£	Units	£	Units	£	Units	£	Units	£
Apparel, shawls, and haberdashery, &c.		48,776		27,546		41,594		6,971		4,668		13,443
Arms and ammunition, &c.		48,875		27,546		41,594		6,971		4,668		13,443
Bacon and hams, &c.	1,439	5,135	1,374	4,838	1,464	4,012	1,572	5,449	876	2,848	825	2,994
Beef and pork, &c.	17,600	1,886	200	74	744	18,7	1,474	1,592	1,88	747	502	4,934
Beet and sheep, &c.	3,754	67,47	2,754	5,049	3,446	64,381	4,40	8,467	4,144	82,124	4,332	7,344
Books, printed, &c.	829	1,625	850	1,609	829	1,614	940	1,677	1,112	1,485	1,136	1,440
Brown and copper manufactures, &c.	80,000	3,000	2,000	44,841	24,121	1,000	3,000	1,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Butter and cheese, &c.	1,128	4,800	1,114	4,435	1,005	4,350	1,005	4,388	837	4,037	1,134	4,144
Cloths, calico, and moderns, &c.	8,147	4,100	4,814	4,435	7,273	1,784	6,048	8,342	11,161	8,961	18,181	11,484
Cordage, &c.	5,067	8,011	6,042	10,044	5,075	5,142	4,011	7,047	792	1,431	3,137	5,710
Cotton manufactures, entered by the yard, &c.	1,750,000	1,174,886	1,870,000	1,133,504	1,777,477	1,084,424	1,720,000	1,072,816	1,708,100	1,068,122	1,781,000	1,090,000
— hosiery, lace, and small wares, &c.		21,131		1,317		10,041		37,417		30,444		21,131
— tent and yam, &c.	4,582,754	144,153	4,202,531	110,584	3,100,702	112,821	3,092,416	43,828	8,458,001	602,234	10,710,146	649,000
Earthenware, of all sorts, &c.	1,116,374	18,749	1,126,750	16,446	1,144,815	14,184	1,315,990	16,74	1,380,001	14,400	1,500,000	17,200
Fish, herrings, &c.	484	6,675	514	734	644	4,40	409	428	447	500	641	700
Glass, &c.	42,001	85,084	41,748	77,002	41,304	104,362	42,384	123,476	48,444	98,100	81,100	97,714
Hardware and cutlery, &c.	10,163	31,130	8,144	22,700	10,748	16,838	12,400	86,671	11,974	7,644	10,444	6,400
Hats, beaver and felt, &c.	2,074	7,042	878	4,477	1,150	6,400	1,576	9,765	940	5,144	702	4,600
Iron and steel, wrought and unwrought												
— tons	1,500	170,154	11,001	101,146	15,302	141,206	11,644	143,894	13,751	137,254	13,858	147,702
Lead and shot, &c.	2,111	2,144	184	8,144	1,644	48,201	750	16,004	847	12,644	784	16,477
Leather, wrought and unwrought, &c.	50,710	11,374	48,180	7,008	54,488	8,004	75,732	10,000	60,001	9,644	51,444	7,200
— saddlery and harness, &c.		9,433		8,188		8,433		11,541		8,700		10,480
Linen manufactures, entered by the yard, &c.	591,728	27,465	480,000	16,001	442,794	21,806	7,80,167	40,381	707,600	44,115	8,60,042	36,744
— thread, tapes, and small wares, &c.		104		417		130		130		7,002		29,800
Machinery and mill work, &c.		11,596		15,002		12,521		7,550		7,002		29,800
Painters' colours, &c.		10,333		10,481		16,438		18,076		7,144		6,000
Plate, plated ware, jewellery and watches, &c.		22,800		30,363		35,274		45,403		39,864		41,375
Salt, &c.	1,000	467	37,440	444	85	4	25,000	570	20,046	145	5,465	144
Silk manufactures, &c.		20,137		7,834		8,020		15,444		9,000		10,001
Soap and candles, &c.	37,872	1,002	30,382	1,036	16,194	744	66,008	2,080	71,176	7,418	111,748	3,008
Stationery, of all sorts, &c.		51,184		4,073		15,292		74,000		48,935		48,444
Sugar, refined, &c.	816	1,074	287	652	519	1,296	172	472	141	331	143	380
Tin and pewter wares, and tin plates		5,355		11,371		12,001		3,187		8,770		7,072
Woolen and worsted yarn, &c.	700	118	3,004	531	2,848	246	15,016	2,174	1,190	1,176	1,176	2,438
— manufactures, entered by the piece, &c.		270,678		780,780		44,231		188,004		79,140		294,840
— ditto, by the yard, &c.		150,001		131,416		20,544		364,344		76,117		143,210
— hosiery and small wares, &c.		3,169		1,571		4,079		4,004		3,001		4,000
All other articles, &c.		114,664		111,530		90,265		115,348		130,800		143,600
Total declared value, &c.		3,095,001		2,778,000		3,107,002		4,285,870		4,614,975		5,876,196

\* Includes China



BRITISH and Irish Produce and Manufactures Exported from the United Kingdom to the East India Company's Territories and Ceylon.

ARTICLES	Years.	Declared Value.	ARTICLES.	Years	Declared Value.
Apothecary wares .....	1810	25,944	Cordage.....	1810	11,729
	1811	28,674		1811	17,671
	1812	31,172		1812	8,559
	1813	31,650		1813	13,137
	1814	31,518		1814	6,461
	1815	.....		1815	11,940
Apparel, slops, and haberdashery .....	1810	90,711	Cotton manufactures .....	1810	3,705,635
	1811	102,670		1811	2,766,630
	1812	103,994		1812	2,515,497
	1813	118,193		1813	3,230,576
	1814	133,819		1814	3,768,962
	1815	105,328		1815	3,471,207
Arms and ammunition .....	1810	103,000	Yarn.....	1810	807,530
	1811	12,000		1811	690,062
	1812	.....		1812	545,075
	1813	125,026		1813	708,438
	1814	158,297		1814	1,021,230
	1815	235,651		1815	839,216
Bacon and hams .....	1810	6,791	Earthenware of all sorts.....	1810	21,851
	1811	4,260		1811	22,002
	1812	6,392		1812	7,000
	1813	10,130		1813	29,473
	1814	12,177		1814	3,021
	1815	6,316		1815	21,036
Beef and pork .....	1810	12,742	Glass.....	1810	104,678
	1811	5,200		1811	21,035
	1812	7,679		1812	71,111
	1813	2,664		1813	87,921
	1814	8,921		1814	127,597
	1815	6,506		1815	103,964
Beer and ale .....	1810	110,747	Hardwares and cutlery.....	1810	91,614
	1811	106,998		1811	104,796
	1812	110,207		1812	90,784
	1813	127,394		1813	112,907
	1814	181,611		1814	115,911
	1815	167,480		1815	119,896
Books, printed.....	1810	27,650	Hats of all sorts .....	1810	8,298
	1811	21,201		1811	11,106
	1812	25,708		1812	9,396
	1813	30,718		1813	11,989
	1814	35,631		1814	13,677
	1815	33,109		1815	6,539
Brass and copper manufactures.....	1810	373,876	Iron and steel, wrought and unwrought.....	1810	302,319
	1811	105,902		1811	317,127
	1812	511,515		1812	291,113
	1813	518,156		1813	250,411
	1814	611,106		1814	265,094
	1815	651,197		1815	158,021
Butter and Cheese.....	1810	6,391	Lead and shot.....	1810	41,497
	1811	5,371		1811	28,663
	1812	6,996		1812	31,533
	1813	8,686		1813	32,161
	1814	11,117		1814	46,872
	1815	6,735		1815	16,763
Carriages.....	1810	6,711	Leather, wrought and unwrought.....	1810	8,651
	1811	11,116		1811	21,713
	1812	13,013		1812	18,161
	1813	12,601		1813	11,993
	1814	10,811		1814	20,845
	1815	.....		1815	24,173
Coals, cinders, and culm.....	1810	16,640	Leather, saddlery, & harness .....	1810	17,121
	1811	20,000		1811	17,081
	1812	23,276		1812	23,116
	1813	7,107		1813	23,981
	1814	11,815		1814	20,004
	1815	21,887		1815	20,000
Confectionary.....	1810	11,567	Linen manufactures including linen yarn.....	1810	61,709
	1811	12,558		1811	37,217
	1812	11,112		1812	37,600
	1813	19,799		1813	41,000
	1814	21,296		1814	50,614
	1815	.....		1815	62,000

continued.

BRITISH and Irish Produce and Manufactures—*continued.*

ARTICLES.	Years.	Declared Value.	ARTICLES.	Years.	Declared Value.
Machinery and mill work.....	1810	£ 66,632	Soap and candles.....	1810	£ 1,359
	1811	57,133		1811	6,081
	1812	38,394		1812	5,136
	1813	44,965		1813	5,869
	1814	62,080		1814	11,023
	1815	91,838		1815	9,650
Musical instruments.....	1810	6,190	Stationery.....	1810	68,108
	1811	11,668		1811	73,603
	1812	14,501		1812	71,216
	1813	13,242		1813	68,410
	1814	17,041		1814	63,225
	1815			1815	73,474
Painters' colours.....	1810	21,556	Tin and pewter wares, tin unwrought, and tin plates....	1810	9,567
	1811	17,742		1811	15,154
	1812	6,842		1812	6,474
	1813	10,913		1813	14,200
	1814	10,597		1814	21,665
	1815	16,761		1815	11,333
Perfumery.....	1810	9,545	Umbrellas and parasols.....	1810	8,070
	1811	9,813		1811	9,610
	1812	8,831		1812	12,571
	1813	13,357		1813	28,311
	1814	20,140		1814	29,320
	1815			1815	
Pickles and Sauces.....	1810	20,463	Woollen manufactures, including yarn.....	1810	291,570
	1811	18,437		1811	271,359
	1812	13,772		1812	210,826
	1813	15,810		1813	247,510
	1814	21,160		1814	624,777
	1815			1815	599,165
Plate, plated ware, jewellery and watches.....	1810	38,375	Other articles.....	1810	97,455
	1811	46,317		1811	84,367
	1812	48,880		1812	81,302
	1813	29,642		1813	114,907
	1814	38,364		1814	107,662
	1815	36,120		1815	
Preserved provisions, not otherwise described.....	1810	9,679	Aggregate value of British and Irish produce and manufactures.....	1810	6,023,159
	1811	9,613		1811	5,205,000
	1812	11,312		1812	5,109,284
	1813	11,078		1813	6,401,510
	1814	21,574		1814	7,693,665
	1815			1815	6,703,775
Silk manufactures.....	1810	16,234			
	1811	17,541			
	1812	11,487			
	1813	15,116			
	1814	27,313			
	1815	12,116			

QUANTITIES of the principal Articles Imported into the United Kingdom from the East India Company's Territories and Ceylon, and Quantities so Imported entered for Home Consumption.

ARTICLES.	Years.	Imported.	Entered for Home Consumption.	Rates of Duty chargeable.
Cassia lignea.....	1810	lba. 215,816	lba. 29,815	0 0 6 3-10 per lb.
	1811	271,802	27,162	do. do.
	1812	355,000	100,037	0 0 1 1-20 do. if of British Possessions.
	1813	1,770,218	100,910	0 0 3 3-20 do. Foreign.
	1814	601,081	60,512	do. do.
	1815	577,003	119,813	do. do.
Cinnamon.....	1810	703,467	16,421	0 0 6 3-10 per lb.
	1811	110,868	15,623	do. do.
	1812	160,051	16,554	0 0 3 3-20 do. if of British Possessions.
	1813	320,684	17,268	0 0 6 3-10 do. Foreign.
	1814	912,658	18,521	do. do.
	1815	618,182	23,111	do. do.

(continued.)

QUANTITIES of the principal Articles Imported—*continued.*

ARTICLES.	Years.	Imported.		Entered in Home Consumption.		Rates of Duty chargeable.	
		lbs.	Value	lbs.	Value	C & d	
Gloves.	1840	16,267	15,562	15,562	0 0 6 3-10 per lb		
	1841	26,754	51,942	51,942	do.		
	1842	7,547	62,401	62,401	do.		
	1843	12,446	18,518	18,518	do.		
	1844	146,415	6,014	6,014	do.		
	1845	69,319	112,078	112,078	do.		
Coffee of British possess.	1840	820,718	151,504	151,504	0 0 6 3-10 per lb		
	1841	7,127,465	6,526,491	6,526,491	do.		
	1842	11,324,495	7,974,794	7,974,794	0 0 4 1-5 per lb		
	1843	6,681,874	11,115,427	11,115,427	do.		
	1844	15,567,121	11,844,881	11,844,881	do.		
	1845	11,637,481	11,293,190	11,293,190	do.		
		Piece Goods.	Entered at Value £	Entered at Value £	Not made up		
Cotton manufactures.	1840	17,061	728	1,731	10 10 0	21 0 0	per cent ad valorem.
	1841	179,472	1,068	1,060	do.	do.	
	1842	124,101	744	1,041	5 5 0	10 11 0	do. of British Poss.
	1843	141,667	681	1,410	do.	do.	
	1844	61,805	730	1,146	do.	do.	
	1845	211,001	620	26,813	do.	do.	
Ginger of British possess.	1840	cwt.	2,071	1,066	0 11 6	6 1-5 per cwt	
	1841	5,292	1,072	1,072	do.		
	1842	3,600	1,006	1,006	0 5 3	do.	
	1843	4,106	1,254	1,254	do.		
	1844	5,449	7,116	7,116	do.		
	1845	12,122	15,937	15,937	do.		
Gum Arabic.	1840	cwt.	9,162	7,012	0 6 3	2-5 per cwt	
	1841	10,802	10,081	10,081	do.		
	1842	10,240	9,271	9,271	0 1 0	2-5 do.	
	1843	7,700	6,726	6,726	do.		
	1844	11,126	7,641	7,641	do.		
	1845	12,150			do.		
Gum lac dye.	1840	lbs.	1,284,617	613,602	0 6 3	3-5 per cwt.	
	1841		1,211,108	762,187	do.		
	1842		728,005	831,501	0 1 0	3-5 do.	
	1843		1,122,467	161,280	do.		
	1844		852,227	942,900	do.		
	1845		1,135,772				
Gum shellac.	1840	cwt.	2,418,671	662,669	0 6 3	3-5 per cwt.	
	1841		3,141,184	808,062	do.		
	1842		1,661,782	1,080,176	0 4 0	1-5 do.	
	1843		1,101,811	815,281	do.		
	1844		1,065,399	1,167,114	do.		
	1845		2,519,144				
Hemp undressed, or any other vegetable substance of the nature and quality of undressed hemp, and applicable to the same purposes.	1840	cwt.	55,583	107,211	0 3 1	1-5 per cwt	
	1841		72,469	82,186	do.		
	1842		128,642	121,145	do.		
	1843		227,812	192,611	do.		
	1844		211,292	264,817	do.		
	1845		473,963				
Hides untanned.	1840		76,304	41,270	0 2 5	2-5	per cent of B. P.
	1841		61,619	47,028	do.	do.	do.
	1842		57,567	42,415	0 2 1	5	do.
	1843		158,187	74,700	do.	do.	
	1844		98,105	85,081	do.	do.	
	1845		116,601				
Indigo.	1840	lbs.	6,400,091	2,771,131	1 4 1	1-5 per cent of British Possessions	
	1841		2,456,017	2,611,155	do.	do.	
	1842		8,031,114	7,890,506	0 1 0	3-5 do.	
	1843		5,040,124	2,107,560	do.		
	1844		1,662,957	3,110,602	do.		
	1845		2,645,920				
Nutmegs.	1840		17,337	14,611	0 2 1	1-5 per lb	
	1841		35,478	11,022	do.		
	1842		65,250	61,212	do.		
	1843		60,000	50,000	10 2 1	1-5 per lb of British Possessions.	
	1844		60,278	71,108	do.	do. of Foreign.	
	1845		87,000				

(continued)

QUANTITIES of the principal Articles Imported—*continued.*

ARTICLES.	Years.	Imported.	Entered for Home Consumption.	Rates of duty chargeable.
		lbs.	cwt.	£ s. d.
Oil, castor.....	1840	1,199,173	413,917	1 3 3-4 per cwt.
	1841	899,547	403,611	do.
	1842	496,186	401,912	do.
	1843	717,606	384,601	do.
	1844	956,044	1,010,232	do.
	1845	1,231,209		
Pepper.....	1840	3,414,736	2,644,642	0 0 6 3-10 per lb.
	1841	11,781,196	2,704,270	do.
	1842	5,784,505	2,623,972	do.
	1843	3,836,276	2,338,016	do.
	1844	7,477,314	2,415,049	do.
	1845	9,012,514	3,209,714	
Rhubarb.....	1840	5,437	623	0 1 0 3-5 per lb.
	1841	7,290	367	do.
	1842	11,792	717	0 0 3 3-20 do.
	1843	71,294	7,374	do.
	1844	17,031	4,408	do.
	1845	94,329		
Rice, not in the husk, of British possessions.....		cwt.	cwt.	
	1840	293,619	299,431	0 1 0 3-5 per cwt.
	1841	386,460	213,873	do.
	1842	419,946	231,353	0 0 6 3-10 do.
	1843	261,761	351,750	do.
	1844	372,432	379,974	do.
Rice, in the husk, or partly, of British possessions.....		bushels.	bushels.	
	1840	4,319	1,602	0 0 1 1-20 per quarter.
	1841	1,333	365	do.
	1842	6,872	7,939	do.
	1843	4,343	4,500	do.
	1844	140	132	do.
Sago.....		cwt.	cwt.	
	1840	51,842	34,502	0 1 0 3-5 per cwt.
	1841	75,847	52,115	do.
	1842	45,843	51,111	do.
	1843	23,216	43,040	do.
	1844	37,179	43,149	do.
Salt-petre.....		cwt.	cwt.	
	1840	143,603	174,002	0 0 6 3-10 per cwt.
	1841	261,332	243,175	do.
	1842	774,129	293,750	do.
	1843	315,411	239,104	do.
	1844	296,125	167,157	do.
Senna.....		lbs.	lbs.	
	1840	61,604	150,141	0 0 6 3-10 per lb.
	1841	81,171	145,103	do.
	1842	83,124	141,333	0 0 1 1-20 do.
	1843	374,177	239,727	do.
	1844	169,146	182,512	do.
Silk, raw.....		pieces.	pieces.	
	1840	1,107,910	1,184,261	0 0 1 1-20 per lb.
	1841	1,174,102	1,087,798	do.
	1842	1,389,509	1,312,014	do.
	1843	1,165,133	1,307,436	do.
	1844	1,609,136	1,680,226	do.
Silk handkerchiefs of British possessions.....		pieces.	pieces.	
	1840	545,614	97,431	21 0 0 per cent ad valorem.
	1841	367,120	39,337	do.
	1842	331,512	37,132	3 5 0
	1843	425,520	93,474	do.
	1844	513,423	125,912	do.

(continued.)

QUANTITIES of the principal Articles Imported—*continued.*

ARTICLES.	Years	Imported.	Entered for Home Consumption.	Rates of Duty chargeable.		
		Gallons (including overproof.)	Gallons (including overproof.)	£	s.	d.
Spirits, not sweetened, of British possessions. ....	1840	312,631	21	0	15	4 per gallon
	1841	1,008,533	109	0	9	4 do.
	1842	670,140	111	do.		
	1843	835,890	125,286	do.		
	1844	329,897	101,133	do.		
	1845					
		cwts.	cwts.			
Sugar unrefined, of British possessions. ....	1840	482,872	318,535	1	5	2 2-3 p.cwt
	1841	1,229,737	1,065,942	do.		
	1842	510,152	515,816	do.		
	1843	1,096,897	1,055,996	do.		
	1844	1,100,919	1,045,123	do.		
	1845	1,340,659	1,250,664			
		lbs.	lbs.			
Wool, cotton .....	1840	77,811,830	51,881,860	0	0	4 1-3 per cwt. if of Brit. Pos.
	1841	97,344,153	59,588,784	do.		
	1842	91,072,609	69,631,837	do.		
	1843	65,708,739	46,790,647	do.		
	1844	88,639,776	65,724,617	do.		
	1845	58,427,126				
Wool, sheep and lambs'..	1840	2,111,370	2,111,370	free, if of British possessions.		
	1841	3,098,664	3,098,664	do.		
	1842	4,246,682	4,246,682	do.		
	1843	1,916,129	1,891,463	do.		
	1844	2,765,853	2,765,853	do.		
	1845	3,973,860				

*Note.*—In this account the quantities entered in 1845 for home consumption are imported from every country, there being no means of distinguishing individual countries.

STATEMENT of the Value of Exports from Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, to Great Britain, Foreign Europe, and North and South America, in each Year, from 1811-12 to 1828-29, distinguishing the Exports by the East India Company from those by Individuals, and Merchandise from Treasure.

YEARS	TO GREAT BRITAIN						TO FOREIGN EUROPE			TO NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA			TOTAL EXPORTS		
	By the East India Company.			By Individuals.			By Individuals.			By Individuals.					
	Merchandise.	Treasure.	TOTAL.	Merchandise.	Treasure.	TOTAL.	Merchandise.	Treasure.	TOTAL.	Merchandise.	Treasure.	TOTAL.	Merchandise.	Treasure.	TOTAL.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
1811-12	1,09,76,583	1,05,76,583	1,01,76,583	3,61,684	1,11,13,592	2,20,32,176	...	...	...	65,00,074	...	...	65,00,074	7,77,07,743	9,01,60,288
1812-13	1,08,72,914	1,08,72,914	1,08,72,914	433,670	87,47,794	2,49,70,786	12,07,818	...	...	17,82,407	...	...	17,82,407	3,11,77,361	4,33,70,114
1813-14	1,07,63,149	1,07,63,149	1,07,63,149	18,51,107	1,35,64,134	2,94,29,274	10,31,317	...	...	10,31,317	...	...	10,31,317	2,88,56,485	18,51,107
1814-15	91,29,713	91,29,713	91,29,713	22,931	1,64,39,318	3,35,57,167	18,02,817	...	...	18,02,817	...	...	18,02,817	2,13,77,191	22,931
1815-16	94,42,155	94,42,155	94,42,155	22,931	1,64,39,318	3,35,57,167	18,02,817	...	...	18,02,817	...	...	18,02,817	2,13,77,191	22,931
1816-17	91,77,850	91,77,850	91,77,850	22,931	1,64,39,318	3,35,57,167	18,02,817	...	...	18,02,817	...	...	18,02,817	2,13,77,191	22,931
1817-18	1,06,98,104	1,06,98,104	1,06,98,104	22,931	1,64,39,318	3,35,57,167	18,02,817	...	...	18,02,817	...	...	18,02,817	2,13,77,191	22,931
1818-19	1,06,98,104	1,06,98,104	1,06,98,104	22,931	1,64,39,318	3,35,57,167	18,02,817	...	...	18,02,817	...	...	18,02,817	2,13,77,191	22,931
1819-20	1,06,98,104	1,06,98,104	1,06,98,104	22,931	1,64,39,318	3,35,57,167	18,02,817	...	...	18,02,817	...	...	18,02,817	2,13,77,191	22,931
1820-21	1,06,98,104	1,06,98,104	1,06,98,104	22,931	1,64,39,318	3,35,57,167	18,02,817	...	...	18,02,817	...	...	18,02,817	2,13,77,191	22,931
1821-22	1,06,98,104	1,06,98,104	1,06,98,104	22,931	1,64,39,318	3,35,57,167	18,02,817	...	...	18,02,817	...	...	18,02,817	2,13,77,191	22,931
1822-23	1,06,98,104	1,06,98,104	1,06,98,104	22,931	1,64,39,318	3,35,57,167	18,02,817	...	...	18,02,817	...	...	18,02,817	2,13,77,191	22,931
1823-24	1,06,98,104	1,06,98,104	1,06,98,104	22,931	1,64,39,318	3,35,57,167	18,02,817	...	...	18,02,817	...	...	18,02,817	2,13,77,191	22,931
1824-25	1,06,98,104	1,06,98,104	1,06,98,104	22,931	1,64,39,318	3,35,57,167	18,02,817	...	...	18,02,817	...	...	18,02,817	2,13,77,191	22,931
1825-26	1,06,98,104	1,06,98,104	1,06,98,104	22,931	1,64,39,318	3,35,57,167	18,02,817	...	...	18,02,817	...	...	18,02,817	2,13,77,191	22,931
1826-27	1,06,98,104	1,06,98,104	1,06,98,104	22,931	1,64,39,318	3,35,57,167	18,02,817	...	...	18,02,817	...	...	18,02,817	2,13,77,191	22,931
1827-28	1,06,98,104	1,06,98,104	1,06,98,104	22,931	1,64,39,318	3,35,57,167	18,02,817	...	...	18,02,817	...	...	18,02,817	2,13,77,191	22,931
1828-29	1,06,98,104	1,06,98,104	1,06,98,104	22,931	1,64,39,318	3,35,57,167	18,02,817	...	...	18,02,817	...	...	18,02,817	2,13,77,191	22,931

STATEMENT of the Value of Exports from Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, to Great Britain, Foreign Europe, and North and South America, distinguishing the Exports by the East India Company from those by Individuals, and Merchandise from Treasure, from the Years 1829-30 to 1841-42.

### EXPORTS FROM BENGAL.

YEARS	TO GREAT BRITAIN						TO FOREIGN EUROPE			TO NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA			TOTAL EXPORTS		
	By the East India Company.			By Individuals.			By Individuals.			By Individuals.					
	Merchandise.	Treasure.	TOTAL.	Merchandise.	Treasure.	TOTAL.	Merchandise.	Treasure.	TOTAL.	Merchandise.	Treasure.	TOTAL.	Merchandise.	Treasure.	TOTAL.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
1829-30	1,71,87,933	1,71,87,933	1,71,87,933	1,00,03,436	12,26,794	1,12,30,230	2,06,70,343	2,19,78,867	...	23,07,360	...	...	23,07,360	1,00,03,436	1,12,30,230
1830-31	1,71,87,933	1,71,87,933	1,71,87,933	1,00,03,436	12,26,794	1,12,30,230	2,06,70,343	2,19,78,867	...	23,07,360	...	...	23,07,360	1,00,03,436	1,12,30,230
1831-32	1,71,87,933	1,71,87,933	1,71,87,933	1,00,03,436	12,26,794	1,12,30,230	2,06,70,343	2,19,78,867	...	23,07,360	...	...	23,07,360	1,00,03,436	1,12,30,230

### EXPORTS FROM MADRAS.

YEARS	Merchandise.	Treasure.	TOTAL.	Merchandise.	Treasure.	TOTAL.	Merchandise.	Treasure.	TOTAL.	Merchandise.	Treasure.	TOTAL.	Merchandise.	Treasure.	TOTAL.
1829-30	4,43,313	4,43,313	4,43,313	10,37,290	3,09,954	13,47,244	11,76,697	9,32,783	...	4,43,313	...	...	4,43,313	10,37,290	13,47,244
1830-31	4,43,313	4,43,313	4,43,313	10,37,290	3,09,954	13,47,244	11,76,697	9,32,783	...	4,43,313	...	...	4,43,313	10,37,290	13,47,244

### EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

YEARS	Merchandise.	Treasure.	TOTAL.	Merchandise.	Treasure.	TOTAL.	Merchandise.	Treasure.	TOTAL.	Merchandise.	Treasure.	TOTAL.	Merchandise.	Treasure.	TOTAL.
1829-30	38,51,096	10,21,196	48,72,292	54,73,294	5,73,294	60,46,588	1,11,131	1,29,338	...	38,51,096	...	...	38,51,096	10,21,196	48,72,292
1830-31	38,51,096	10,21,196	48,72,292	54,73,294	5,73,294	60,46,588	1,11,131	1,29,338	...	38,51,096	...	...	38,51,096	10,21,196	48,72,292
1831-32	38,51,096	10,21,196	48,72,292	54,73,294	5,73,294	60,46,588	1,11,131	1,29,338	...	38,51,096	...	...	38,51,096	10,21,196	48,72,292

### EXPORTS FROM THE THREE PRESIDENCIES.

YEARS	Merchandise.	Treasure.	TOTAL.	Merchandise.	Treasure.	TOTAL.	Merchandise.	Treasure.	TOTAL.	Merchandise.	Treasure.	TOTAL.	Merchandise.	Treasure.	TOTAL.
1829-30	1,71,87,933	1,71,87,933	1,71,87,933	1,00,03,436	12,26,794	1,12,30,230	2,06,70,343	2,19,78,867	...	23,07,360	...	...	23,07,360	1,00,03,436	1,12,30,230
1830-31	1,71,87,933	1,71,87,933	1,71,87,933	1,00,03,436	12,26,794	1,12,30,230	2,06,70,343	2,19,78,867	...	23,07,360	...	...	23,07,360	1,00,03,436	1,12,30,230
1831-32	1,71,87,933	1,71,87,933	1,71,87,933	1,00,03,436	12,26,794	1,12,30,230	2,06,70,343	2,19,78,867	...	23,07,360	...	...	23,07,360	1,00,03,436	1,12,30,230

A STATEMENT of the Value of the Imports into Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, from all Parts of the World, distinguishing Merchandise from Treasure, in each of the Years 1832-33 and 1833-34.

COUNTRIES.	1832-33.								
	BOMBAY.			MADRAS.			BOMBAY.		
	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Total.	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Total.	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Total.
United Kingdom.....	rupees 1,41,75,346	.....	1,41,75,346	rupees 24,39,693	.....	24,39,693	rupees 1,19,82,188	.....	1,19,82,188
France.....	2,99,170	.....	2,99,170	2,00,931	809	2,01,740	8,42,751	.....	8,42,751
Sweden.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North America.....	3,61,813	220,906	5,81,819	7,131	13,313	20,444	1,70,213	41,770	2,11,983
Brazil.....	26,821	1,21,823	1,48,644	.....	.....	.....	77,441	87,366	1,64,807
Coast of Coromandel.....	8,13,864	1,00,314	9,14,178	.....	.....	.....	76,248	.....	76,248
Malabar.....	4,03,193	3,009	4,06,202	.....	.....	.....	47,96,012	3,209	47,99,221
Bengal.....	.....	.....	.....	18,23,742	14,740	18,38,482	.....	.....	.....
Bombay.....	.....	.....	.....	12,00,330	12,79,135	24,79,465	.....	.....	.....
French ports in India.....	.....	.....	.....	3,60,126	41,670	4,01,796	.....	.....	.....
Goa, Diu, and Daman.....	.....	.....	.....	9,549	51,312	60,861	1,80,028	67,000	2,46,028
Tranquebar.....	.....	.....	.....	2,37,691	.....	2,37,691	.....	.....	.....
Travancore.....	.....	.....	.....	3,44,028	3,661	3,47,689	.....	.....	.....
Cutch and Seinde.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,20,788	.....	12,20,788
Madra and Teneriffe.....	.....	.....	.....	32,790	.....	32,790	6,87,000	.....	6,87,000
Ceylon.....	7,613	.....	7,613	8,68,443	6,530	8,75,073	21,770	.....	21,770
Coast of Africa.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,20,278	31,982	3,52,260
Cape of Good Hope.....	16,172	.....	16,172	14,476	3,000	17,476	.....	.....	.....
Mauritius and Bourbon.....	1,40,827	13,613	1,54,440	61,474	2,900	64,374	1,68,444	487	1,68,931
New South Wales.....	9,129	.....	9,129	10,391	.....	10,391	.....	.....	.....
Arabian and Persian.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gulfe.....	1,09,000	16,400	1,25,400	3,631	83,044	86,675	10,90,019	11,50,010	22,40,029
Penang and Eastward.....	9,17,160	14,27,900	23,45,060	3,97,000	10,80,932	14,77,932	6,90,000	1,70,348	8,60,348
Java.....	3,110	.....	3,110	20,134	.....	20,134	.....	.....	.....
China.....	9,30,140	22,12,431	31,42,571	2,61,370	6,000	2,67,370	31,32,342	31,38,311	62,70,653
Perge.....	2,32,000	11,58,800	13,90,800	3,71,743	20,520	3,92,263	5,91,172	.....	5,91,172
Maldiv Islands.....	1,03,770	.....	1,03,770	1,03,743	.....	1,03,743	.....	.....	.....
Manilla.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,12,900	.....	7,12,900
Coast of Sumatra.....	.....	.....	.....	41,341	1,16,104	1,57,445	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	1,67,90,422	1,62,700	1,69,53,122	91,70,478	26,86,619	1,18,57,097	2,67,90,000	31,91,012	2,69,09,012

COUNTRIES.	1833-34.								
	BENGAL.			MADRAS.			BOMBAY.		
	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Total.	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Total.	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Total.
United Kingdom.....	rupees 1,41,35,507	2,900	1,41,38,407	rupees 1,00,343	.....	1,00,343	rupees 98,41,390	1,000	98,42,390
France.....	10,01,003	12,825	10,13,828	2,53,063	13,400	2,66,463	3,53,400	.....	3,53,400
Sweden.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31,267	.....	31,267
North America.....	2,21,308	3,43,124	5,64,432	22,549	.....	22,549	.....	21,200	43,749
Brazil.....	12,003	.....	12,003	.....	.....	.....	6,238	12,200	18,438
Coast of Coromandel.....	7,50,343	1,70,176	9,20,519	.....	.....	.....	78,117	.....	78,117
Malabar.....	7,43,200	.....	7,43,200	.....	.....	.....	5,92,140	4,903	5,97,043
Bengal.....	.....	.....	.....	10,02,377	15,12,929	25,15,306	.....	.....	.....
Bombay.....	.....	.....	.....	14,26,344	13,70,379	27,96,723	.....	.....	.....
French Ports in India.....	.....	.....	.....	3,18,566	27,900	3,46,466	.....	.....	.....
Goa, Diu, and Daman.....	.....	.....	.....	1,118	63,710	64,828	1,17,608	2,40,729	3,58,337
Tranquebar.....	.....	.....	.....	4,50,741	20,250	4,70,991	.....	.....	.....
Travancore.....	.....	.....	.....	1,30,877	7,803	1,38,680	.....	.....	.....
Cutch and Seinde.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,78,010	2,208	6,80,218
Madra and Teneriffe.....	.....	.....	.....	39,431	.....	39,431	4,00,000	.....	4,00,000
Ceylon.....	21,600	.....	21,600	7,37,343	400	7,37,743	49,257	.....	49,257
Coast of Africa.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,08,000	21,402	4,29,402
Cape of Good Hope.....	3,771	.....	3,771	12,908	.....	12,908	9,000	.....	9,000
Mauritius and Bourbon.....	2,12,339	81,779	2,94,118	30,887	4,400	35,287	2,00,000	12,400	2,12,400
New South Wales.....	20,500	.....	20,500	1,074	.....	1,074	.....	.....	.....
Arabian and Persian.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gulfe.....	4,71,144	73,000	5,44,144	7,604	60,000	67,604	70,000	27,000	97,000
Penang and Eastward.....	8,70,153	11,52,816	19,22,969	1,50,144	9,70,743	11,20,887	5,01,000	1,10,111	6,11,111
Java.....	7,513	11,700	19,213	14,268	.....	14,268	.....	.....	.....
China.....	10,00,370	27,08,844	37,09,214	1,03,313	.....	1,03,313	41,00,114	8,78,403	49,78,517
Perge.....	2,14,376	2,80,208	4,94,584	9,12,000	17,250	9,29,250	.....	.....	.....
Maldiv Islands.....	50,013	.....	50,013	91,031	.....	91,031	.....	.....	.....
Manilla.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,43,000	.....	2,43,000
Coast of Sumatra.....	3,122	12,000	15,122	1,11,010	63,907	1,74,917	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	1,59,30,000	63,012	1,59,93,012	1,03,70,000	61,86,000	1,65,56,000	2,71,10,000	1,19,00,127	2,90,10,127

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A STATEMENT of the Value of Exports from Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, to all Parts of the World, distinguishing Merchandise from Treasure, in each of the Years 1832-33 and 1833-34.

COUNTRIES.	BENGAL.				MADRAS.			BOMBAY.		
	Merchandise.	Merchandise re-exported.	Treasure.	Total.	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Total.	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Total.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
United Kingdom.	21,007 1/2	52,250	27,425 1/2	100,683 1/2	70,72 1/2	23,830 1/2	94,553 1/2	71,115 1/2	15,615 1/2	86,730 1/2
France.	20,000 1/2	155 1/2	268	20,163 1/2	1,000 1/2	...	1,000 1/2	3,000 1/2	...	3,000 1/2
Sweden.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal.	136 1/2	80 1/2	...	216 1/2	...	...	...	12,231	...	12,231
Hamburg.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North America.	1,000 1/2	1,000 1/2	500	2,500 1/2	1,000 1/2	...	1,000 1/2	10,000 1/2	...	10,000 1/2
Brazil.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bergal.	...	...	...	...	11,000 1/2	2,000 1/2	13,000 1/2	5,000 1/2	2,000 1/2	7,000 1/2
Bombay.	...	...	...	...	1,000 1/2	2,000 1/2	3,000 1/2	...	...	...
Coast of Coromandel.	11,000 1/2	1,000 1/2	12,000 1/2	13,000 1/2	...	...	...	2,000 1/2	...	2,000 1/2
Malabar.	1,000 1/2	2,000 1/2	...	3,000 1/2	...	...	...	10,000 1/2	2,000 1/2	12,000 1/2
French ports from Goa, Ind. & Demara.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sadras.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tranquebar.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Travancore.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cutch and Soudel.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,000 1/2	5,000 1/2	20,000 1/2
Ceylon.	2,000 1/2	2,000 1/2	...	4,000 1/2	15,000 1/2	5,000 1/2	20,000 1/2	10,000 1/2	5,000 1/2	15,000 1/2
Madagascar.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coast of Sumatra.	...	...	...	...	1,000 1/2	2,000 1/2	3,000 1/2	...	...	...
Cape of Good Hope.	1,000 1/2	1,000 1/2	...	2,000 1/2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coast of Africa.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holland & Mauritius.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New South Wales.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arabia & Persia.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Goa.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Penang & Eastward.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Java.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegoe.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malive Islands.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.	10,000 1/2	21,000 1/2	27,425 1/2	58,425 1/2	10,000 1/2	23,830 1/2	33,830 1/2	127,000 1/2	20,000 1/2	147,000 1/2

COUNTRIES.	BENGAL.				MADRAS.			BOMBAY.		
	Merchandise.	Merchandise re-exported.	Treasure.	Total.	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Total.	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Total.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
United Kingdom.	1,000 1/2	57,000	20,000 1/2	78,000 1/2	17,125 1/2	12,125 1/2	29,250 1/2	91,125 1/2	8,750 1/2	100,000 1/2
France.	11,000 1/2	2,250 1/2	...	13,250 1/2	1,000 1/2	...	1,000 1/2	2,500 1/2	...	2,500 1/2
Sweden.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hamburg.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North America.	1,000 1/2	1,000 1/2	...	2,000 1/2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brazil.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bergal.	...	...	...	...	11,000 1/2	1,000 1/2	12,000 1/2	11,000 1/2	1,000 1/2	12,000 1/2
Bombay.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coast of Coromandel.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malabar.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
French ports from Goa, Ind. & Demara.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sadras.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tranquebar.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Travancore.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cutch and Soudel.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ceylon.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madagascar.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coast of Sumatra.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cape of Good Hope.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coast of Africa.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Holland & Mauritius.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New South Wales.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arabia & Persia.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Goa.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Penang & Eastward.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Java.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegoe.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malive Islands.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.	10,000 1/2	21,000 1/2	27,425 1/2	58,425 1/2	10,000 1/2	23,830 1/2	33,830 1/2	127,000 1/2	20,000 1/2	147,000 1/2



STATEMENT of the Value of Imports and Exports into and from Bengal, Madras, and Bombay collectively, distinguishing Merchandise from Treasure, and showing the Trade with each Country, in each of the Years 1832—33 and 1833—34.

COUNTRIES.	IMPORTS					
	1832-33			1833-34		
	Merchandise	Treasure	Total	Merchandise	Treasure	Total
United Kingdom	rupees 3,007,262	rupees 2,000,000	5,007,262	rupees 2,000,000	rupees 2,000,000	4,000,000
France	15,000,000	15,000,000	30,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	30,000,000
Sweden	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000
Portugal	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000
Hamburg	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000
North America	5,11,167	2,27,000	7,38,167	5,11,167	2,27,000	7,38,167
Brazil	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000
Coast of Commandeur	5,11,167	2,27,000	7,38,167	5,11,167	2,27,000	7,38,167
Malabar	5,11,167	2,27,000	7,38,167	5,11,167	2,27,000	7,38,167
Bengal	18,21,212	12,780	18,22,492	18,21,212	12,780	18,22,492
Bombay	12,00,000	12,00,000	24,00,000	12,00,000	12,00,000	24,00,000
French Ports in India	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000
Goa, Din, and Demassu	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000
Sadrass	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000
Tranquebar	2,27,000	2,27,000	4,54,000	2,27,000	2,27,000	4,54,000
Trancore	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000
Cutch and Scinde	12,780	12,780	25,560	12,780	12,780	25,560
Malta and Teneriffe	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000
Ceylon	8,32,116	8,32,116	16,64,232	8,32,116	8,32,116	16,64,232
Coast of Africa	3,20,224	3,20,224	6,40,448	3,20,224	3,20,224	6,40,448
Cape of Good Hope	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000
Mauritius and Bourbon	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000
New South Wales	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000
Perian and Arabian Gulfs	20,000,000	20,000,000	40,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	40,000,000
Peking and Eastward	20,000,000	20,000,000	40,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	40,000,000
Java	2,000,000	2,000,000	4,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	4,000,000
China	15,11,111	15,11,111	30,22,222	15,11,111	15,11,111	30,22,222
Pegu	8,32,116	8,32,116	16,64,232	8,32,116	8,32,116	16,64,232
Madive Islands	2,000,000	2,000,000	4,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	4,000,000
Manilla	2,000,000	2,000,000	4,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	4,000,000
Coast of Sumatra	8,32,116	8,32,116	16,64,232	8,32,116	8,32,116	16,64,232
Total	5,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000

COUNTRIES.	EXPORTS					
	1832-33			1833-34		
	Merchandise	Treasure	Total	Merchandise	Treasure	Total
United Kingdom	rupees 3,11,200,000	rupees 3,11,200,000	6,22,400,000	rupees 3,11,200,000	rupees 3,11,200,000	6,22,400,000
France	15,000,000	15,000,000	30,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000	30,000,000
Sweden	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000
Portugal	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000
Hamburg	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000
North America	21,27,000	1,000,000	22,27,000	21,27,000	1,000,000	22,27,000
Brazil	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000
Coast of Commandeur	11,00,000	1,000,000	12,00,000	11,00,000	1,000,000	12,00,000
Malabar	11,00,000	1,000,000	12,00,000	11,00,000	1,000,000	12,00,000
Bengal	10,00,000	2,00,000	12,00,000	10,00,000	2,00,000	12,00,000
Bombay	10,00,000	2,00,000	12,00,000	10,00,000	2,00,000	12,00,000
French Ports in India	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000
Goa, Din, and Demassu	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000
Sadrass	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000
Tranquebar	2,27,000	2,27,000	4,54,000	2,27,000	2,27,000	4,54,000
Trancore	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000
Cutch and Scinde	12,780	12,780	25,560	12,780	12,780	25,560
Malta and Teneriffe	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000
Ceylon	17,00,000	1,000,000	18,00,000	17,00,000	1,000,000	18,00,000
Coast of Africa	2,00,000	2,00,000	4,00,000	2,00,000	2,00,000	4,00,000
Cape of Good Hope	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000
Mauritius and Bourbon	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000
New South Wales	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000
Perian and Arabian Gulfs	20,000,000	20,000,000	40,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	40,000,000
Peking and Eastward	20,000,000	20,000,000	40,000,000	20,000,000	20,000,000	40,000,000
Java	2,000,000	2,000,000	4,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	4,000,000
China	15,11,111	15,11,111	30,22,222	15,11,111	15,11,111	30,22,222
Pegu	8,32,116	8,32,116	16,64,232	8,32,116	8,32,116	16,64,232
Madive Islands	2,000,000	2,000,000	4,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	4,000,000
Manilla	2,000,000	2,000,000	4,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000	4,000,000
Coast of Sumatra	8,32,116	8,32,116	16,64,232	8,32,116	8,32,116	16,64,232
Total	9,000,000	9,000,000	18,000,000	9,000,000	9,000,000	18,000,000

A STATEMENT of the Value of Imports into Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, from Great Britain, Foreign Europe, and North and South America, distinguishing the Imports by the East India Company from those by Individuals, and Merchandise from Treasure, in the Year 1833—34.

COUNTRIES.	From Great Britain, by the East India Company.			By Individuals.			Total Merchandise and Treasure from Great Britain.	From Foreign Europe by Individuals.			From North and South America, by Individuals.			Total Imports.		
	Merchandise.	Treasure.	TOTAL.	Merchandise.	Treasure.	TOTAL.		Merchandise.	Treasure.	TOTAL.	Merchandise.	Treasure.	TOTAL.	Merchandise.	Treasure.	TOTAL.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
Bengal.....	2,45,523	.....	2,45,523	1,35,99,041	2,860	1,35,99,041	1,41,41,407	1,59,931	12,823	10,72,736	2,03,493	3,40,421	3,33,827	1,54,91,990	3,56,149	1,38,68,930
Madras.....	.....	.....	.....	19,09,315	.....	19,09,315	19,09,315	2,93,551	18,400	3,08,131	22,349	.....	22,349	74,17,788	13,400	31,41,188
Bombay.....	.....	.....	.....	50,41,350	1,000	50,42,350	50,42,350	4,09,050	.....	4,09,050	1,13,048	31,700	1,44,748	55,63,194	33,700	55,96,194

A STATEMENT of the Value of Exports from Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, to Great Britain, Foreign Europe, and North and South America, distinguishing the Imports by the East India Company from those by Individuals, and Merchandise from Treasure, in the Year 1833—34.

COUNTRIES.	To Great Britain, by the East India Company.			By Individuals.			Total Merchandise and Treasure to Great Britain.	To Foreign Europe, by Individuals.			To North and South America, by Individuals.			Total Exports.		
	Merchandise.	Treasure.	TOTAL.	Merchandise.	Treasure.	TOTAL.		Merchandise.	Treasure.	TOTAL.	Merchandise.	Treasure.	TOTAL.	Merchandise.	Treasure.	TOTAL.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
Bengal.....	68,04,131	.....	68,04,131	1,19,78,841	20,70,757	1,39,50,598	1,39,50,598	37,75,640	.....	37,75,640	28,64,706	.....	28,64,706	2,84,93,371	20,20,757	2,74,44,078
Madras.....	.....	.....	.....	17,14,702	17,31,711	34,46,413	34,46,413	1,83,818	.....	1,83,818	37,815	.....	37,815	19,34,790	17,31,711	31,86,000
Bombay.....	.....	.....	.....	53,12,677	8,74,125	1,01,84,795	1,01,84,795	3,83,391	75,100	4,10,491	1,53,306	16,092	1,70,698	58,51,187	9,12,917	1,07,64,104

ACCOUNT of the Quantities and Value of Merchandise exported from Calcutta, including Re-exportations during each Year from 1832—33 to 1833—34.

ARTICLES	1832—33		1833—34	
	Quantities	Value	Quantities	Value
Borax and tinsel.....maunds	3,273	rupees 56,762	4,321	72,113
Bengal paper.....value	.....	3,147	.....	3,255
Beaks.....do	.....	1,447	.....	2,780
Bease ware.....do	.....	1,508	.....	15,500
Bengal rum.....gallons	9,126	9,454	18,475	18,175
Beetle nuts.....value	.....	773	.....	741
Beetle nuts.....maunds	152	294	.....	.....
Blue stone.....value	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cotton.....maunds	1,50,274	21,41,807	1,72,445	26,25,121
Castor oil.....do	1913	44,736	6,221	14,691
Cocoa-nut oil.....do	141	1,914	85	795
Canvas.....do	2,665	14,657	4,797	15,148
Carpets and blankets.....do	3,104	5,452	11,404	25,175
Carrnags and palanquins.....do	20	14,215	22	14,454
Cigars.....value	.....	3,555	.....	8,821
Cow-tails.....maunds	.....	611	.....	1,472
Cutch.....do	.....	.....	.....	.....
Copper ware.....do	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cardamoms.....do	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coffee, country.....do	1,06	1,273	.....	.....
Cotton-twist and thread.....value	.....	.....	.....	.....
— screws.....do	.....	.....	.....	.....
Drugs.....do	.....	5,682	.....	115
Elephants' teeth.....maunds	130	16,245	251	18,550
Feathers (Commercially).....value	.....	5,456	.....	1,758
Flour.....maunds	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grain.....do	17,08,761	26,43,621	17,07,755	40,50,129
Gums.....do	57	1,000	10	141
Gunnies and Gunny bags.....pieces	34,33,050	2,10,154	28,77,115	2,15,110
Ghee.....do	65,000	1,100	1,100	23,978
Ginger.....do	22,000	71,415	40,282	1,28,120
Gold thread and lace.....value	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hemp, flax, and twine.....maunds	12,982	71,530	15,250	1,02,221
Horns and tips.....value	.....	1,82,479	.....	76,378
Indigo.....maunds	1,31,479	1,20,28,859	25,516	91,51,617
— seed.....do	.....	.....	.....	1,650
Jute and rope.....do	35,500	67,687	74,200	1,13,509
Lac dye.....do	5,177	1,12,947	9,621	2,22,091
Long pepper and roots.....do	4,000	28,188	3,426	41,945
Linseed oil.....do	.....	1,250	.....	12,110
Linseed.....do	.....	.....	.....	.....
Munjeet.....do	3,203	22,850	5,413	31,855
Mats.....value	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mustard oil.....maunds	.....	.....	.....	.....
Musk.....value	.....	.....	.....	.....
Medicines.....do	.....	.....	.....	.....
Opium, Behar.....chests	2,457	41,10,914	7,804	42,9,754
— Benares.....do	2,028	36,91,327	4,712	40,65,184
Piece goods, cotton.....pieces	4,04,182	8,45,573	1,52,131	6,97,982
— silk.....do	5,11,706	50,52,730	5,88,006	12,86,864
— embroidered.....do	810	8,418	1,160	15,585
Putchick.....maunds	4,800	6,785	1,168	31,138
Provisions, fresh.....value	.....	7,63,520	.....	1,52,192
— salted.....do	.....	11,004	.....	1,04,265
Rhaws.....pieces	170	25,181	217	24,280
Sisal.....maunds	2,30,374	16,91,635	1,70,396	23,55,551
Silk.....do	11,721	24,01,140	14,140	90,45,157
Saltpetre.....do	3,63,644	11,42,701	5,13,573	27,65,234
Shell-lac.....do	12,200	4,51,110	28,251	6,41,157
Stick ditto.....do	1,272	12,491	11	445
Seed ditto.....do	134	300	.....	.....
Safflower.....do	7,011	1,71,200	7,821	1,87,571
Skins and hides.....value	.....	5,46,841	.....	4,88,174
Seeds of all sorts.....maunds	4,872	11,600	6,281	16,767
Sugar candy.....do	2,79	2,754	445	3,984
Sul ammoniac.....do	261	12,179	1,500	22,070
Soap.....do	654	5,425	670	5,650
Saul timbers.....value	.....	370	.....	1,455
Silver ware.....do	.....	28,202	.....	1,15,605
Sundries.....do	.....	55,911	.....	79,430
Tarmers.....maunds	4,450	16,700	16,370	32,731
Tobacco.....do	566	2,715	251	1,612
Tallow candles.....do	45	400	53	705
Tents.....do	6	5,626	10	3,945
Wax candles.....maunds	155	5,381	209	11,370
Wearing apparel.....value	.....	3,017	.....	2,712
Wood oil.....maunds	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total value.....	.....	6,61,91,136	.....	1,22,91,354

## An Account of the Total Value of Exports from Calcutta to each Country, in the following Years.

COUNTRIES	1841-42	1842-43	COUNTRIES	1842-43	1843-44
United Kingdom	2,117,557	1,871,558	Java	21,147	27,791
France	2,000,000	2,411,000	China	1,17,075	1,31,000
Sweden	1,000,000	800,000	Peru	50,000	50,000
United States	1,000,000	1,000,000	Malacca	40,000	51,000
America	1,000,000	1,000,000	Madagascar	8,000	10,000
Brazil	1,000,000	1,000,000	East of Hindia	10,000	10,000
South America	1,000,000	1,000,000	East of South America	10,000	10,000
Cost of Commanded	1,000,000	1,000,000	Malacca	10,000	10,000
" Macassar	1,000,000	1,000,000	Sumatra	10,000	10,000
Ceylon	1,000,000	1,000,000	Chilagoen	10,000	10,000
New South Wales	1,000,000	1,000,000			
Arabian and Persian Gulf	1,000,000	1,000,000			
Peking and Eastern	1,000,000	1,000,000			
			Total	4,000,000	4,200,000

## STATEMENT of the Quantity and Value of Goods, Merchandise, and Bullion Imported into and Exported from the Three Presidencies of India, from 1841-42 to 1841-42.

YEARS.	B E N G A L					M A D R A S					
	Imports			Exports	Imports.			Exports	Net Exports of Bullion	TOTAL Exports.	Excess of Exports.
	Imports, exclusive of Bullion	Net Imports of Bullion	TOTAL Imports		Imports, exclusive of Bullion	Net Imports of Bullion	TOTAL Imports				
rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
1841-42	2,117,557	2,117,557	2,117,557	1,871,558	1,871,558	1,871,558	1,871,558	1,871,558	1,871,558	1,871,558	1,871,558
1842-43	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000
1843-44	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000
1844-45	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000
1845-46	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000
1846-47	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000
1847-48	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000
1848-49	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000
1849-50	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000
1850-51	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000
1851-52	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000
1852-53	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000
1853-54	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000
1854-55	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000
1855-56	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000
1856-57	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000
1857-58	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000
1858-59	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000
1859-60	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000
1860-61	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000
1861-62	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000

YEARS.	B O M B A Y					Total of the Three Presidencies.				
	Imports			Exports.	Excess of Imports.	Excess of Exports	Total Imports	Total Exports	Excess of Exports.	
	Imports, exclusive of Bullion	Net Imports of Bullion	TOTAL Imports							
rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	
1841-42	2,117,557	2,117,557	2,117,557	1,871,558	1,871,558	1,871,558	1,871,558	1,871,558	1,871,558	
1842-43	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	
1843-44	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	
1844-45	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	
1845-46	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	
1846-47	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	
1847-48	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	
1848-49	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	
1849-50	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	
1850-51	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	
1851-52	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	
1852-53	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	
1853-54	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	
1854-55	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	
1855-56	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	
1856-57	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	
1857-58	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	
1858-59	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	
1859-60	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	
1860-61	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	
1861-62	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	2,411,000	

## A B S T R A C T

YEARS.	Total Amount of Goods imported into the three Presidencies.	Total Amount of Goods exported from the three Presidencies.	Excess of Goods Exported.	Nett Import of Bullion.	Excess of Exports of Goods deducting Nett Imports of Bullion.	Stores imported from England for the Service of the Government of India not included in the Reports of External and Internal Commerce.	Nett Excess of Exports, deducting Imports of Bullion and Stores for the Government.
1841-42	2,117,557	1,871,558	245,999	1,871,558	245,999	2,117,557	2,117,557
1842-43	2,411,000	2,411,000	0	2,411,000	0	2,411,000	2,411,000
1843-44	2,411,000	2,411,000	0	2,411,000	0	2,411,000	2,411,000
1844-45	2,411,000	2,411,000	0	2,411,000	0	2,411,000	2,411,000
1845-46	2,411,000	2,411,000	0	2,411,000	0	2,411,000	2,411,000
1846-47	2,411,000	2,411,000	0	2,411,000	0	2,411,000	2,411,000
1847-48	2,411,000	2,411,000	0	2,411,000	0	2,411,000	2,411,000
1848-49	2,411,000	2,411,000	0	2,411,000	0	2,411,000	2,411,000
1849-50	2,411,000	2,411,000	0	2,411,000	0	2,411,000	2,411,000
1850-51	2,411,000	2,411,000	0	2,411,000	0	2,411,000	2,411,000
1851-52	2,411,000	2,411,000	0	2,411,000	0	2,411,000	2,411,000
1852-53	2,411,000	2,411,000	0	2,411,000	0	2,411,000	2,411,000
1853-54	2,411,000	2,411,000	0	2,411,000	0	2,411,000	2,411,000
1854-55	2,411,000	2,411,000	0	2,411,000	0	2,411,000	2,411,000
1855-56	2,411,000	2,411,000	0	2,411,000	0	2,411,000	2,411,000
1856-57	2,411,000	2,411,000	0	2,411,000	0	2,411,000	2,411,000
1857-58	2,411,000	2,411,000	0	2,411,000	0	2,411,000	2,411,000
1858-59	2,411,000	2,411,000	0	2,411,000	0	2,411,000	2,411,000
1859-60	2,411,000	2,411,000	0	2,411,000	0	2,411,000	2,411,000
1860-61	2,411,000	2,411,000	0	2,411,000	0	2,411,000	2,411,000
1861-62	2,411,000	2,411,000	0	2,411,000	0	2,411,000	2,411,000
Total	2,411,000	2,411,000	0	2,411,000	0	2,411,000	2,411,000
Average of Years	2,411,000	2,411,000	0	2,411,000	0	2,411,000	2,411,000

NOTE.—The above statement includes the goods consigned between the ports in India, but which are separately shown in the subjoined Accounts.

## STATEMENT of the Quantity and Value of Goods Imported into Bengal during the Years 1834-35 to 1841-42.

COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.	1834-35	1835-36	1836-37	1837-38	1838-39	1839-40	1840-41	1841-42
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
United Kingdom	1,51,19,798	1,69,16,261	2,11,47,809	1,82,46,259	2,07,21,904	1,62,48,269	3,71,02,318	3,15,11,797
France	7,72,156	9,25,354	7,778,871	19,13,137	6,48,083	13,11,186	15,76,513	21,37,579
America	7,36,925	9,13,971	1,19,5214	3,11,611	5,41,719	1,01,229	8,89,913	9,79,821
South America	1,14,641	..	..	2,46,869	..	..	2,75,866	..
Coast of Sumatra	2,411	11,901	11,923	389	21,162	..	1,15,406	27,704
Ceylon	1,14,411	15,844	40,842	82,852	19,754	1,21,388	2,18,296	1,58,011
New South Wales	14,888	4,436	25,116	74,794	42,164	21,269	17,987	40,704
Arabian and Persian Gulf	2,68,572	3,16,191	3,14,840	8,12,291	8,11,134	12,51,197	13,11,869	13,33,142
Penang and Eastward	15,07,197	12,95,962	12,17,564	14,49,118	11,73,169	18,45,075	20,41,129	23,61,792
Java	4,198	4,981	11,116	11,252	18,115	..	2,73	45,137
China	11,92,136	5,91,967	10,79,640	9,92,178	6,92,965	6,11,155	10,11,155	7,18,982
Pigee	4,22,146	1,83,772	2,07,214	7,02,861	7,65,864	9,91,978	6,91,155	7,92,774
Maldiv Islands	1,17,589	1,11,068	1,11,117	1,11,117	1,11,117	1,11,117	1,11,117	1,11,117
Mauritius	1,11,117	1,11,117	1,11,117	1,11,117	1,11,117	1,11,117	1,11,117	1,11,117
Cape of Good Hope	1,11,117	1,11,117	1,11,117	1,11,117	1,11,117	1,11,117	1,11,117	1,11,117
Bombay	1,11,117	1,11,117	1,11,117	1,11,117	1,11,117	1,11,117	1,11,117	1,11,117
Sweden	..	..	..	1,11,117	..	..	..	..
Portugal	..	..	..	..	1,11,117	..	..	..
Demarcat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madeira	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hamburg	..	..	..	..	..	1,11,117	..	..
Bremen	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manilla	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New Zealand	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Genoa	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,11,117	..
Total, exclusive of Consignments between the Ports in India	1,29,01,907	2,17,04,118	2,78,28,365	2,16,39,090	2,61,21,792	1,34,11,117	3,90,07,155	3,12,12,117
Coast of Coromandel	5,12,116	7,12,116	7,12,116	7,12,116	7,12,116	7,12,116	7,12,116	7,12,116
Coast of Malabar	1,12,116	1,12,116	1,12,116	1,12,116	1,12,116	1,12,116	1,12,116	1,12,116
Total between the Ports in India	10,11,116	10,11,116	10,11,116	10,11,116	10,11,116	10,11,116	10,11,116	10,11,116
Total, including Consignments between the Ports in India	2,19,13,023	3,27,15,234	3,88,40,481	3,26,50,206	3,71,33,908	2,44,22,233	4,99,18,271	4,22,23,233

  

ARTICLES IMPORTED	1834-35	1835-36	1836-37	1837-38	1838-39	1839-40	1840-41	1841-42
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
Apparel	5,79,591	7,66,111	11,12,116	7,18,571	7,18,571	5,11,116	1,12,116	1,12,116
Books	1,80,225	5,11,116	6,12,116	5,11,116	6,12,116	7,12,116	8,12,116	9,12,116
Cotton goods	2,81,116	8,12,116	1,12,116	1,12,116	1,12,116	1,12,116	1,12,116	1,12,116
China goods	1,12,116	2,12,116	3,12,116	4,12,116	5,12,116	6,12,116	7,12,116	8,12,116
Drugs	1,12,116	1,12,116	1,12,116	1,12,116	1,12,116	1,12,116	1,12,116	1,12,116
Jewellery	1,12,116	1,12,116	1,12,116	1,12,116	1,12,116	1,12,116	1,12,116	1,12,116
Imports	1,12,116	1,12,116	1,12,116	1,12,116	1,12,116	1,12,116	1,12,116	1,12,116
Machinery	1,12,116	1,12,116	1,12,116	1,12,116	1,12,116	1,12,116	1,12,116	1,12,116
Manufactured goods	1,12,116	1,12,116	1,12,116	1,12,116	1,12,116	1,12,116	1,12,116	1,12,116
Military stores	1,12,116	1,12,116	1,12,116	1,12,116	1,12,116	1,12,116	1,12,116	1,12,116
Naval stores	1,12,116	1,12,116	1,12,116	1,12,116	1,12,116	1,12,116	1,12,116	1,12,116
Oilman's stores	1,12,116	1,12,116	1,12,116	1,12,116	1,12,116	1,12,116	1,12,116	1,12,116
Paint and colours	1,12,116	1,12,116	1,12,116	1,12,116	1,12,116	1,12,116	1,12,116	1,12,116
Provisions	1,12,116	1,12,116	1,12,116	1,12,116	1,12,116	1,12,116	1,12,116	1,12,116
Silk goods	1,12,116	1,12,116	1,12,116	1,12,116	1,12,116	1,12,116	1,12,116	1,12,116
Spices	1,12,116	1,12,116	1,12,116	1,12,116	1,12,116	1,12,116	1,12,116	1,12,116
Wares	1,12,116	1,12,116	1,12,116	1,12,116	1,12,116	1,12,116	1,12,116	1,12,116
Woolens	1,12,116	1,12,116	1,12,116	1,12,116	1,12,116	1,12,116	1,12,116	1,12,116
Woolen goods	1,12,116	1,12,116	1,12,116	1,12,116	1,12,116	1,12,116	1,12,116	1,12,116
Salt	1,12,116	1,12,116	1,12,116	1,12,116	1,12,116	1,12,116	1,12,116	1,12,116
Sundries	1,12,116	1,12,116	1,12,116	1,12,116	1,12,116	1,12,116	1,12,116	1,12,116
Total	1,12,116	1,12,116	1,12,116	1,12,116	1,12,116	1,12,116	1,12,116	1,12,116

Stores Imported from England for the Service of the Government of India, not included in the foregoing Total Consignments, were as follows:-

YEARS	RUPEES	YEARS	RUPEES
1834-35	1,12,116	1837-38	1,12,116
1835-36	1,12,116	1838-39	1,12,116
1836-37	1,12,116	1839-40	1,12,116
1837-38	1,12,116	1840-41	1,12,116

## STATEMENT of the Quantity and Value of Merchandise

1931-32										
COUNTRIES TO WHICH	Cotton.		Grain.		Indigo.		Opium (Behar).		Opium (Bengal).	
EXPORTED.	bazaar maunds.	rupees.	bazaar maunds.	rupees.	factory maunds.	rupees.	chests.	rupees.	chests.	rupees.
United Kingdom.....	37,153	3,40,311	3,14,964	4,55,244	37,313	32,31,279				
France.....	2,011	24,916	11,200	16,280	22,971	22,97,196				
America.....					2,300	2,55,054				
Coast of Sumatra.....										
Ceylon.....			5,172	8,107						
New South Wales.....			15,474	21,992						
Arabian and Persian Gulfs.....			1,31,862	1,85,002	1,665	1,86,531				
Java.....			3,000	3,750			10	9,556	20	19,750
China.....	3,69,544	27,37,431	2,91,564	1,21,123			17,000	24,68,143	1,587	13,95,371
Pegu.....	91	761	5,496	8,187	7	688	2	1,470	26	21,983
Maldiv Islands.....			36,100	3,675						
Mauritius.....			7,56,119	11,12,005						
Cape of Good Hope.....			11,712	20,723						
Penang and Eastward.....	2,123	27,671	1,37,729	1,51,172			202	2,78,073	1,756	12,67,578
Total, exclusive of Consignments between the Ports in India.....	3,52,022	31,26,070	17,11,640	27,50,178	4,1840	8,81,012	7,767	34,97,337	3,281	31,57,632
Coast of Coromandel.....			6,21,507	7,81,287	30	4,016				
Coast of Malabar.....			50,206	1,24,270	261	26,136				
Total between the Ports in India.....			7,11,713	9,05,557	291	30,152				
Total, including Consignments between the Ports in India.....	3,52,022	31,26,070	24,23,353	36,55,735	45,130	9,11,164	7,767	34,97,337	3,281	31,57,632

1932-33										
COUNTRIES TO WHICH	Cotton.		Grain.		Indigo.		Opium (Behar.)		Opium (Bengal.)	
EXPORTED.	bazaar maunds.	rupees.	factory maunds.	rupees.	factory maunds.	rupees.	chests.	rupees.	chests.	rupees.
United Kingdom.....	1,42,544	12,80,178	1,87,274	3,07,297	85,611	85,01,872				
France.....	23,102	2,16,144	32,560	46,330	77,803	27,63,068				
Copenhagen.....			9,700	5,750	46	4,577				
America.....			7,015	7,015	10,504	15,30,990				
Coast of Sumatra.....	905	8,161	700	700			5	6,950	14	17,360
Ceylon.....			12,292	11,287						
New South Wales.....			68,132	91,960						
Arabian and Persian Gulfs.....	211	2,069	2,91,300	2,93,253	5,337	7,15,673				
Penang and Eastward.....	1,486	40,749	1,65,111	31,540			119	1,46,875	1,501	16,30,076
Java.....							55	6,000	30	10,075
Pegu.....			1,450	2,370	1	100			58	21,105
Maldiv Islands.....			50,806	61,410						
Mauritius.....			6,23,816	7,56,415						
Cape of Good Hope.....			212	411	11	1,137				
China.....	5,79,368	44,53,161	2,65,126	7,44,771	4	80	6,004	1,15,4134	3,333	37,67,338
Total, exclusive of Consignments between the Ports in India.....	7,02,120	59,21,412	14,53,167	18,03,137	1,28,504	1,28,57,297	9,807	1,17,76,009	6,049	53,25,971
Coast of Coromandel.....			1,65,230	1,93,904						
Coast of Malabar.....	879	7,079	37,685	64,201	542	91,146				
Total between the Ports in India.....	839	7,079	2,14,415	2,60,105	542	91,146				
Total, including Consignments between the Ports in India.....	7,02,120	59,28,491	16,67,582	20,63,242	1,29,046	1,29,48,443	9,807	1,17,76,009	6,049	53,25,971

Exported from Calcutta, during the Years 1834—35 to 1841—42.

1834—35.

Piece Goods (Silk)	Sugar.		Raw Silk		Saltpetre.		Miscella- neous, con- sisting of Gums, Oils, Seda of Serts, Shellac, Safflower, various Drugs, Tobacco, &c.	TOTAL.	Imports Re-exported.	Total Exports
	pieces	rupees	bazaar maunds	rupees	bazaar maunds	rupees	factory maunds	rupees	rupees	rupees
156,531	22,42,687	1,54,964	12,31,959	17,119	11,18,146	2,36,210	12,11,871	26,62,261	12,81,710	1,81,70,002
550	3,646	1,386	15,164	21	20,000	15,174	21,682	1,51,970	26,2,944	27,7,938
61,120	2,37,300	60	400			88,257	2,49,276	5,09,553	12,35,730	13,17,931
69	375	451	1,030			224	1,171	4,310	217,766	10,67,502
2,779	15,394	15,312	4,204			350	1,755	51,121	174,522	2,17,280
21,578	61,240	31,384	2,74,668	1	17			1,12,668	8,63,181	9,17,719
						181	1,111	14,643	48,804	14,964
567	6,736	16	116			1,147	35,140	1,06,367	1,26,79,882	1,27,02,761
3,187	25,904	949	5,121	1	621	176	798	35,154	1,61,115	1,14,113
31	112	241	4,218					632	12,095	9,17,888
1,151	21,159					130	245	1,00,236	12,6,176	5,87,761
176	3,151	921	1,786			195	2,016	11,011	47,277	4,58,881
874	1,552	31	297			1,283	3,860	5,00,567	23,60,551	1,411

155,670 26,21,515 2,10,760 16,47,909 12,145 12,50,241 3,56,557 16,11,117 37,95,555 3,42,557,766 16,41,680 1,60,2,9130

10,979 39,147 5,973 55,174 895 1,16,276 1,348 24,211 1,10,156 11,48,727 1,70,540 16,70,720

9,918 6,21,885 1,40,176 11,79,170 2,281 4,11,095 10,660 51,870 2,91,112 1,41,111 2,11,106 26,8,110

6,159 1,64,312 1,83,275 12,11,531 20,678 5,37,401 11,500 76,410 1,15,773 35,41,031 6,81,696 12,77,984

3,90,672 30,47,167 3,61,220 25,87,531 14,463 19,17,118 37,10,777 16,51,231 41,15,128 1,24,15,889 21,48,780 4,51,98,121

1841—42.

Piece Goods (Silk)	Sugar.		Raw Silk		Saltpetre.		Miscella- neous, con- sisting of Gums, Oils, Seda of Serts, Shellac, Safflower, various Drugs, Tobacco, &c.	TOTAL.	Imports Re-exported.	Total Exports
	pieces	rupees	bazaar maunds	rupees	bazaar maunds	rupees	factory maunds	rupees	rupees	rupees
1,41,431	19,09,436	2,00,372	15,17,124	11,731	10,97,903	2,11,870	10,18,361	20,36,757	2,60,58,548	5,161,211
755	1,911	1,114	27,114	17	4,576	26,283	79,436	2,25,901	31,79,731	60,660
2,29,781	7,05,973	5,643	68,394	26	7,110	1,62,503	8,15,361	11,11,219	1,60,107	1,00,066
270	2,000			6	1,612			20,228	47,107	10,672
209	110	106	3,042			138	636	8,110	26,155	6,268
2,440	12,308	5,084	12,470			454	2,251	70,478	1,64,097	1,66,641
42,170	1,19,739	31,964	2,67,660	13	3,619	125	502	2,07,870	11,12,413	22,873
917	2,766	19	172			1,871	18,936	3,38,961	22,01,671	51,096
								1,10,252	1,10,252	1,10,252
7,101	22,619	402	1,060			179	1,231	27,286	1,27,541	11,16,044
		640	1,192			11	50	67,724	67,724	251
1,315	7,827	7	42			108	2,294	1,21,115	8,17,748	57,121
125	2,561	15	171					15,146	19,100	1,077
1,972	6,224	110	765			5,592	76,296	1,11,040	2,01,60,911	8,9,917

5,66,721 29,00,257 2,56,818 15,71,246 11,792 11,11,531 4,09,123 20,79,189 43,59,707 5,31,61,119 21,01,818 5,51,77,627

29,164 61,602 7,410 9,095 821 2,17,109 1,362 7,560 1,71,912 6,93,201 4,51,608 15,18,760

1,15,994 6,75,681 1,05,687 8,11,277 2,121 4,90,352 630 2,560 1,74,324 22,41,513 1,11,110 21,56,768

1,56,150 7,04,950 1,13,132 4,67,272 2,914 6,77,631 2,612 10,158 1,11,264 79,36,770 3,68,737 35,04,127

7,21,848 33,90,207 3,59,250 20,40,654 11,718 17,90,188 1,11,167 20,40,311 66,70,571 5,60,57,409 27,90,110 5,88,77,911

## STATEMENT of the Quantity and Value of Merchandise

1896-97

COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED	Cotton		Grain		Indigo		Opium (Behar)		Opium (Benares)	
	barrow maunds	rupees	barrow maunds	rupees	factory maunds	rupees	cheats	rupees	cheats	rupees
United Kingdom.....	19,317	174,024	5,617,792	7,25,405	61,781	1,63,73,294	..	..	..	..
France.....	15,116	1,26,160	35,090	54,711	17,066	21,07,160	..	..	..	..
America.....	..	..	14,804	18,412	4,061	9,15,121	..	..	..	..
Brazil.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ceylon.....	..	..	4,260	2,426	..	..	..	..	..	..
New South Wales.....	..	..	11,193	12,936	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arabian and Persian Gulfs	..	..	2,753,500	3,46,767	2,614	5,37,100	..	..	..	..
Penang and Eastward.....	2,315	71,315	18,148	22,347	1	153	57	71,375	2,050	17,60,914
Java.....	..	..	3,120	3,337	..	..	50	75,323	92	1,11,475
China.....	4,2,12,13	12,374	47,176	85,912	..	..	9,161	1,21,59,693	2,200	11,17,771
Pegu.....	..	..	9,341	9,747	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maldives Islands.....	..	..	14,713	14,731	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mauritius.....	240	4,745	11,57,268	12,41,045	157	11,391	..	..	..	..
Cape of Good Hope.....	..	..	14,836	21,173	78	1,926	..	..	..	..
Total, exclusive of Consignments between the Ports in India.....	4,76,774	36,27,994	21,05,133	25,51,614	87,711	1,56,41,732	8,700	1,23,42,984	4,444	60,001,116
Coast of Comorandul.....	562	5,594	14,724	1,60,941	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malabar.....	111	12,774	74,931	1,03,291	40	7,331	..	..	..	..
Total between the Ports in India.....	673	18,368	149,655	1,62,632	40	7,331	..	..	..	..
Total, including Consignments between the Ports in India.....	4,77,447	36,46,362	21,20,188	25,64,246	87,751	1,56,49,063	8,740	1,23,43,004	4,444	60,001,126

1897-98

COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED	Cotton		Grain		Indigo		Opium (Behar)		Opium (Benares)	
	barrow maunds	rupees	barrow maunds	rupees	factory maunds	rupees	cheats	rupees	cheats	rupees
United Kingdom.....	19,328	174,139	5,617,792	7,25,405	61,781	1,63,73,294	..	..	..	..
France.....	..	..	11,193	12,936	17,116	21,07,160	..	..	..	..
America.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South America.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ceylon.....	..	..	4,260	2,426	..	..	..	..	..	..
New South Wales.....	..	..	11,193	12,936	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arabian and Persian Gulfs	..	..	2,753,500	3,46,767	2,614	5,37,100	..	..	..	..
Penang and Eastward.....	1,816	53,948	29,300	40,723	1	124	75	91,900	2,040	14,60,435
Java.....	..	..	3,120	3,337	..	..	50	75,323	92	1,11,475
China.....	1,01,173	12,51,063	44,132	86,147	..	..	11,897	1,35,37,862	6,750	15,27,812
Pegu.....	..	..	13,301	21,241	..	..	13	10,675	96	84,265
Maldives Islands.....	..	..	14,713	14,731	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mauritius.....	237	4,745	11,57,268	12,41,045	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cape of Good Hope.....	..	..	14,836	21,173	78	1,926	..	..	..	..
Total, exclusive of Consignments between the Ports in India.....	1,29,946	14,12,645	14,56,997	16,56,223	91,821	1,71,88,737	12,760	1,56,52,635	7,342	14,76,621
Coast of Comorandul.....	173	1,436	54,152	74,274	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malabar.....	..	..	75,371	1,08,271	40	7,331	..	..	..	..
Total between the Ports in India.....	173	1,436	1,33,523	1,82,546	40	7,331	..	..	..	..
Total, including Consignments between the Ports in India.....	1,30,119	14,14,081	14,70,520	16,78,769	91,861	1,71,96,068	12,760	1,56,52,635	7,342	14,76,621



Exported from Calcutta, 1834—35 to 1842—42—*continued*.

1835—37

Piece Goods (1834.)	Sugar		Saltpetre		Raw Silk		Sundries	TOTAL	Imports Re-exported.	TOTAL Exports	
	baazar rupees.	factory rupees.	baazar maunds.	factory rupees.	baazar maunds.	factory rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	
1,36,791	37,49,844	1,61,831	11,50,119	1,09,741	17,00,507	19,106,601	2,226	34,14,811	2,03,06,715	5,31,463	2,08,76,108
3,000	11,146	1,605	37,411	31,894	1,30,264	...	...	3,17,613	20,80,093	76,380	40,77,913
1,97,786	6,11,840	8,983	62,137	1,43,470	9,11,661	...	...	11,81,005	38,74,041	2,77,778	38,36,771
12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,717	61,870	2,004	66,874
726	3,285	474	1,215	1,753	13,098	...	...	2,668	54,799	10,376	63,069
278	3,160	16,929	107,193	411	2,128	...	...	2,054	1,25,661	32,803	2,80,464
1,07,596	2,69,544	15,315	2,53,732	45	131	...	...	1,79,881	1,65,817	1,11,188	17,46,503
1,731	5,519	677	5,091	4,872	20,143	...	...	1,13,194	22,57,440	1,61,881	33,51,673
1,300	3,150	...	...	...	...	...	...	41,474	1,44,079	306	2,11,370
141	1,305	...	...	20,321	1,18,171	...	...	57,469	1,00,83,741	67,077	1,91,21,730
10,054	56,467	1,065	7,011	472	1,418	...	...	55,119	1,27,383	13,70,331	13,06,814
214	721	502	1,437	...	...	...	...	11,785	67,700	114	67,836
2,749	11,125	1,164	17,420	141	...	...	...	2,79,170	16,20,811	1,08,855	17,29,666
107	6,827	2,446	19,547	6	...	...	...	11,570	29,294	19,024	97,430

9,13,240 47,71,196 4,71,611 38,50,378 3,96,074 29,00,073 15,307 67,38,333 61,79,195 6,41,26,026 25,61,484 6,66,92,110

10,005 66,601 3,078 41,969 871 1,922 722 1,46,724 2,70,749 8,89,075 6,91,267 15,73,117

1,07,601 6,60,318 1,83,448 11,97,677 1,238 7,085 1,000 3,70,598 4,35,087 26,78,446 1,31,113 28,12,559

1,31,808 4,37,719 1,9,476 11,00,036 7,140 11,842 1,777 3,31,323 6,11,600 33,70,520 8,43,475 41,51,996

10,19,095 52,01,371 6,17,087 25,15,531 5,00,360 20,01,065 21,060 71,91,790 60,22,585 674,17,147 31,86,455 7,11,311,6

1837—38

Piece Goods (1837.)		Sugar.		Saltpetre		Raw Silk		Sundries.	TOTAL.	Imports Re-exported.	TOTAL Exports.
pieces.	rupees.	bazars maunds.	rupees.	factory. maunds.	rupees.	bazars maunds.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
6,37,097	29,17,423	5,96,430	11,15,116	3,13,354	19,81,174	17,637	47,67,800	20,71,672	3,20,27,785	5,16,182	3,25,81,967
1,137	9,642	806	7,052	20,880	1,12,727	.....	.....	1,70,717	7,11,323	9,11,553	22,78,079
500	3,123	7,417	85,866	905	5,571	.....	.....	1,166	2,811	2,278	5,092
43,794	1,41,914	11	446	32,363	2,00,200	21	7,726	8,95,910	11,50,065	57,176	12,11,661
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,961	6,651	.....	8,611
637	4,001	741	5,551	491	1,847	.....	.....	30,751	51,567	21,784	78,531
3,761	16,169	21,518	1,58,774	43	191	6	2,088	1,28,319	3,13,509	33,062	3,46,381
73,930	3,91,103	23,138	1,81,455	4	71	.....	.....	8,61,085	17,18,127	1,11,713	18,40,140
2,611	13,664	160	573	7,502	47,454	.....	.....	1,41,065	31,25,009	5,12,000	36,37,110
32	315	.....	.....	700	1,004	.....	.....	12,901	1,45,744	284	1,46,248
341	1,363	741	5,528	20,720	1,17,177	.....	.....	2,37,144	1,92,89,615	1,18,005	2,03,81,618
27,541	1,79,437	1,111	7,751	305	2,200	.....	.....	63,439	1,51,111	11,57,852	13,70,663
.....	.....	665	751	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,084	56,119	.....	56,119
4,051	23,771	491	1,416	1,090	11,812	.....	.....	2,03,753	1,113,361	1,00,912	2,04,673
2,014	11,618	4,743	41,743	418	2,214	.....	.....	35,790	1,70,153	31,577	1,71,124

5,79,033 34,34,511 8,79,897 34,31,171 1,14,560 25,06,197 11,000 47,96,023 51,56,000 6,48,25,771 2,61,290 6,70,51,760

13,311 56,852 7,747 48,421 772 4,336 491 1,90,000 1,61,500 3,74,048 57,074 11,49,514

98,716 3,74,431 1,31,630 8,60,137 7,199 11,119 2,331 7,91,807 2,71,011 14,71,791 2,61,603 17,33,775

1,01,791 4,35,206 1,31,227 9,87,704 7,601 4,745 2,490 9,47,806 4,77,416 8,32,072 8,43,465 16,80,740

5,90,850 34,71,113 9,11,179 37,48,475 1,26,870 26,11,087 11,320 57,82,719 59,48,745 6,00,00,000 3,31,931 7,15,43,517

## STATEMENT of the Quantity and Value of Merchandise

1834-35

## COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED

	Cotton		Grain.		Indigo.		Opium (Behar).		Opium (Benares).	
	bazaar maunds.	rupees.	bazaar maunds.	rupees.	bazaar maunds.	rupees.	cheets.	rupees.	cheets.	rupees.
United Kingdom.....	2,372	36,267	5,79,968	10,14,378	51,317	96,85,134				
France.....			37,896	68,265	37,753	53,56,833				
Portugal.....			7,977	14,097						
America.....			6,667	9,981	4,403	7,56,183				
Domecras.....			17,783	27,325	6	761				
South America.....			4,258	5,762						
Ceylon.....			21,418	29,661						
New South Wales.....			18,696	30,488						
Arabian and Persian Gulfs			2,72,116	3,97,390	6,310	12,63,745				
Penang and Eastward....	1,333	13,355	43,860	63,941			276	1,71,646	3,207	11,91,965
Java.....			11,446	17,072			35	43,196	134	98,670
China.....	2,10,744	21,37,583	28,991	37,907	107	16,790	11,192	53,66,528	3,212	24,97,890
Pegoe.....	256	6,043	18,431	19,610			6	3,155	44	23,030
Maldiv Islands.....			36,361	52,165						
Mauritius.....	20	171	7,77,041	11,87,072						
Cape of Good Hope.....			67,730	90,767	300	60,536				
Total, exclusive of Consign- ments, between the Ports in India.....	2,16,232	21,97,546	19,92,991	29,57,376	60,777	1,71,80,184	11,234	77,95,383	6,697	46,10,495
Coast of Coromandel.....			2,7,371	3,60,999						
Coast of Malabar.....	2,395	15,290	1,68,777	2,41,541	396	66,653				
Total between the Ports in India.....	2,397	15,290	4,31,148	5,42,650	396	66,653				
Total, including Consign- ments between the ports in India.....	2,18,631	22,12,574	22,54,131	33,10,026	60,314	1,72,46,837	11,291	77,98,583	6,797	46,16,935

1835-36

## COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED

	Cotton		Grain.		Indigo.		Opium (Behar).		Opium (Benares).	
	bazaar maunds.	rupees.	bazaar maunds.	rupees.	bazaar maunds.	rupees.	cheets.	rupees.	cheets.	rupees.
United Kingdom.....	23,575	1,36,299	4,83,360	6,34,732	83,978	1,76,44,255	100	11,008	1	193
France.....	879	7,139	43,547	72,349	33,569	46,61,089				
Hamburg.....	1,823	15,191	3,402	5,730						
Holland.....			3,706	4,560	74	14,870				
North America.....			10,123	15,639	5,096	11,20,471	9	3,195	6	1,260
Domecras.....			9,819	16,698	2	667				
Barbadoe.....			10,388	16,660						
Coast of Sumatra.....			16,737	23,860						
Ceylon.....			97,734	133,174						
New South Wales.....			3,66,997	6,97,496	5,583	11,71,441	4,297	22,02,590	5,469	21,49,732
Arabian and Persian Gulfs			96,476	1,30,612			29	9,415	36	12,750
Penang and Eastward....	14,871	1,46,990	10,716	14,769			586	2,68,690	190	1,77,275
Java.....			794	1,000			3,172	15,91,577	2+3	1,29,643
Manilla.....			12,351	17,419			51	19,533	50	19,640
China.....	1,32,727	11,31,411	4,704	11,770	7	471				
Pegoe.....			41,111	57,763						
Maldiv Islands.....			14,890	24,156						
St. Helena.....			5,36,710	13,84,298	111	21,312	7	1,170	1	370
Mauritius.....			62,136	1,37,130						
Cape of Good Hope.....										
Total, exclusive of Consign- ments between the Ports in India.....	1,46,598	14,37,763	22,54,234	31,14,212	1,19,361	2,16,47,746	12,696	52,78,640	6,644	25,16,233
Coast of Coromandel.....			1,96,171	1,66,123	19	3,460				
Coast of Malabar.....			1,79,796	2,54,191	166	23,176				
Total between the Ports in India.....			1,96,197	4,11,923	185	26,636				
Total, including Consign- ments between the Ports in India.....	1,46,598	14,37,763	22,54,234	31,14,212	1,19,361	2,16,47,746	12,696	52,78,640	6,644	25,16,233

Exported from Calcutta, 1834—35 to 1841—42—continued.

1834—35

Piece Goods (Bols).		Sugar.		Raw Silk.		Saltpetre.		Sundries.	Total.	Imports re-exported.	Total Exports.
pieces.	rupees.	bazaar maunds rupees.	maunds rupees.	bazaar maunds rupees.	maunds rupees.	bazaar maunds rupees.	maunds rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
5,12,160	31,96,696	712,837	62,65,545	18,108	74,37,383	2,37,138	17,09,350	37,41,041	3,37,06,709	5,69,163	3,42,74,971
3,737	72,149	70	123	3	277	56,300	7,26,922	3,38,890	69,42,152	1,67,561	82,50,654
50	323	..	..	..	..	1,595	6,543	..	41,667	1,160	33,002
1,87,611	8,14,379	805	9,745	..	..	1,07,473	5,74,944	5,43,253	31,57,927	1,48,113	33,01,980
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,134	35,720	3,131	61,554
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	298	6,150	..	6,448
1,943	6,646	861	6,819	17	7,361	288	1,477	20,607	81,619	32,348	1,15,460
5,577	22,429	17,474	31,434	..	..	63	345	37,559	2,30,125	56,776	2,86,911
43,091	91,716	14,911	1,74,974	36	15,519	1,713	9,666	1,56,960	731,945	1,00,441	2,511,006
1,866	11,801	289	1,794	..	..	3,331	11,618	2,47,731	22,16,767	1,64,192	2,64,389
128	1,745	..	..	..	..	1,107	7,652	1,36,673	1,04,022	19,731	1,56,723
634	1,543	867	6,463	..	..	14,134	75,564	1,57,186	1,35,000	63,797	1,49,21,306
23,777	1,58,750	1,864	1,36,49	55	21,929	449	2,361	67,779	3,16,699	12,49,772	19,61,471
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20,466	91,833	190	92,083
1,771	17,722	37	258	..	..	2,197	11,571	2,74,615	14,10,900	59,136	15,11,676
1,479	71,422	1,914	17,366	12	5,651	349	1,812	56,653	2,47,356	19,428	2,66,784
6,11,951	45,11,150	7,51,379	66,66,647	18,779	74,74,251	5,25,231	37,03,473	64,09,453	6,51,56,154	77,59,661	6,79,16,815
6,076	23,211	1,651	12,972	31	11,400	267	1,411	1,36,370	4,46,519	4,57,779	9,79,728
1,07,140	5,39,837	84,931	6,26,139	1,364	6,87,747	7,574	13,513	2,73,154	77,09,633	1,69,273	77,11,907
1,10,110	5,72,134	86,675	6,29,111	1,509	6,69,553	7,811	14,530	1,69,721	77,13,151	9,71,541	36,68,695
9,34,478	59,83,544	8,18,195	73,37,556	19,849	83,47,407	5,28,273	37,16,437	64,50,377	6,51,61,306	86,03,668	7,15,44,115

1839—40

Piece Goods (Bols).		Sugar.		Raw Silk.		Saltpetre.		Sundries.	Total.	Imports re-exported.	Total Exports.
pieces.	rupees.	bazaar maunds rupees.	maunds rupees.	bazaar maunds rupees.	maunds rupees.	bazaar maunds rupees.	maunds rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
5,61,731	31,96,431	7,11,615	62,65,570	18,131	74,37,383	2,44,136	17,09,350	38,41,667	3,46,02,709	7,79,189	3,46,02,709
435	5,676	7	32	..	..	33,800	1,21,141	3,17,797	62,57,564	3,09,780	64,67,349
100	696	..	..	..	..	1,343	7,941	34,755	6,77,77	1,81,7	77,829
31,717	1,79,756	290	2,571	28	13,416	592	3,170	12,544	60,771	4,077	64,791
906	1,300	28	140	..	..	1,30,637	6,27,099	1,09,444	33,33,764	71,276	33,96,960
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,195	13,590	7,423	16,673
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	419	19,419	..	19,419
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	793	793	..	793
346	1,411	473	4,079	..	..	771	1,166	21,962	90,543	13,835	71,706
1,925	36,414	14,864	1,19,111	..	..	28	7,972	2,16,776	5,16,075	1,04,468	6,21,543
71,561	86,579	13,994	1,06,106	17	6,978	..	..	1,84,122	88,43,169	79,876	2,06,67,579
2,800	7,108	35	245	..	..	767	5,077	3,68,468	67,04,767	94,196	67,99,077
70	121	..	..	..	..	2,416	12,521	79,333	1,80,603	7,666	1,88,419
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	304	6,68,769	666	6,69,073
46	253	79	531	..	..	1,399	17,361	41,599	3,15,557	79,751	3,95,308
33,916	1,31,593	666	5,179	..	..	1,134	6,167	98,434	2,97,141	31,59,959	74,74,101
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	16,417	76,616	..	76,616
..	1,973	291	2,764	..	..	..	..	16,417	76,616	..	76,616
719	3,896	27	196	..	..	4	411	7,12,766	18,41,770	15,249	18,43,019
1,976	11,796	56	266	..	..	17	758	615,4	2,11,15	1,000	2,12,155
6,81,211	39,16,414	7,81,916	66,65,119	19,979	74,87,768	4,08,800	23,17,907	66,79,788	6,51,63,211	85,15,123	6,86,08,334
11,164	61,867	535	1,746	27	6,977	509	2,514	1,56,491	4,15,119	7,37,148	8,72,541
1,10,107	4,56,726	76,317	5,24,057	1,050	7,61,231	2,509	11,805	3,92,515	1,54,648	1,63,521	7,76,117
1,13,125	5,19,813	76,837	5,37,809	777	7,71,218	4,136	21,713	5,80,000	33,63,271	8,60,011	37,44,282
7,88,691	41,09,621	8,18,766	73,37,556	19,849	83,47,407	5,28,273	37,16,437	64,50,377	6,51,61,306	86,03,668	7,15,44,115

## STATEMENT of the Quantity and Value of Merchandise

COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	1910-11									
	Cotton.		Grain.		Indigo.		Opium (Behar).		Opium (Benares).	
	bazaar maunds.	rupees.	bazaar maunds.	rupees.	bazaar maunds.	rupees.	cheats.	rupees.	cheats.	rupees.
United Kingdom.....	1,726	10,841	5,37,994	9,26,192	43,797	1,61,38,461	25	17,397	30	11,400
France.....	"	"	1,062	1,606	20,301	20,72,735	"	"	"	"
Hamburg.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Bremen.....	"	"	4,156	8,679	206	41,256	"	"	"	"
Genoa.....	"	"	"	"	77	15,467	"	"	"	"
North America.....	"	"	1,750	2,264	4,776	9,61,232	"	"	"	"
Demerara.....	"	"	7,660	10,347	"	"	"	"	"	"
Berbec.....	"	"	8,116	14,660	"	"	"	"	"	"
Coast of Sumatra.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
Ceylon.....	"	"	11,976	15,704	"	"	"	"	"	"
New South Wales.....	"	"	62,490	1,04,966	1	717	"	"	"	"
Arabian and Persian Gulfs.....	"	"	1,12,103	2,27,340	5,131	9,84,643	"	"	"	"
Penang and Eastward.....	70,422	2,49,450	1,32,136	2,17,194	"	"	6,274	40,50,233	8,196	22,33,120
Java.....	"	"	19,312	28,191	"	"	1	400	45	31,273
China.....	1,61,063	17,11,963	18,179	24,607	"	"	1,402	12,27,524	274	6,09,561
Pegoe.....	"	"	16,764	21,496	1	69	2	1,455	76	46,515
Maldiv Islands.....	"	"	14,476	24,008	"	"	"	"	"	"
St. Helena.....	"	"	4,031	12,350	"	"	"	"	"	"
Mauritius.....	"	"	14,275	19,62,319	84	18,741	"	"	"	"
Cape of Good Hope.....	"	"	57,142	94,243	"	"	"	"	"	"
Total, exclusive of Consignments between the Ports in India.....	1,43,671	19,66,505	25,53,740	34,50,669	1,14,274	2,24,14,502	11,145	74,11,239	6,265	29,51,620
Coast of Coromandel.....	"	"	1,72,253	1,41,127	"	"	"	"	"	"
Coast of Malabar.....	"	"	2,79,366	2,81,122	642	1,26,121	"	"	"	"
Total between the Ports in India.....	"	"	2,51,719	4,22,249	642	1,26,121	"	"	"	"
Total, including Consignments between the Ports in India.....	1,43,671	19,66,505	28,07,459	41,26,154	1,15,056	2,25,35,321	11,745	74,11,239	6,265	29,51,620

COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	1911-12									
	Cotton.		Grain.		Indigo.		Opium (Behar).		Opium (Benares).	
	bazaar maunds.	rupees.	bazaar maunds.	rupees.	bazaar maunds.	rupees.	cheats.	rupees.	cheats.	rupees.
United Kingdom.....	4,192	46,210	7,29,700	12,11,148	44,872	1,66,64,614	21	14,375	"	"
France.....	"	"	27,542	46,716	25,479	31,42,746	"	"	"	"
Hamburg.....	"	"	2,307	5,130	156	27,170	"	"	"	"
Bremen.....	"	"	3,500	5,000	250	30,500	"	"	"	"
Trieste.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
North America.....	"	"	6,194	7,777	3,712	7,26,794	"	"	"	"
Demerara.....	"	"	4,102	18,143	"	"	"	"	"	"
Berbec.....	"	"	5,000	6,250	"	"	"	"	"	"
Ceylon.....	"	"	19,149	19,502	"	"	2	1,950	"	"
New South Wales.....	"	"	22,162	29,500	"	"	"	"	"	"
Arabian and Persian Gulfs.....	"	"	2,11,106	3,04,967	5,406	11,73,104	"	"	"	"
Penang and Eastward.....	24,194	2,87,340	42,507	23,609	"	"	4,822	31,00,495	2,334	27,94,441
Java.....	"	"	4,615	6,671	"	"	10	7,900	45	31,475
China.....	82,624	4,68,123	68,792	1,00,001	"	"	9,082	68,24,100	1,870	12,03,007
Pegoe.....	"	"	20,160	23,004	1	155	24	16,145	190	81,000
Maldiv Islands.....	"	"	25,434	24,337	"	"	"	"	"	"
St. Helena.....	"	"	7,437	11,079	"	"	"	"	"	"
Mauritius.....	"	"	13,12,222	17,69,004	471	1,62,406	3	1,750	1	630
Cape of Good Hope.....	"	"	32,145	57,352	"	"	"	"	"	"
Total, exclusive of Consignments between the Ports in India.....	1,12,570	11,99,973	26,51,141	27,21,931	1,21,240	2,20,71,615	12,565	1,03,89,023	5,274	41,18,906
Coast of Coromandel.....	"	"	67,319	44,000	"	"	"	"	"	"
Coast of Malabar.....	6	120	2,24,491	2,06,077	122	24,240	"	"	"	"
Total, between the Ports in India.....	6	120	2,24,493	2,06,117	122	24,240	"	"	"	"
Total, including Consignments between the Ports in India.....	1,12,576	11,99,973	26,51,147	27,21,931	1,21,240	2,20,71,615	12,565	1,03,89,023	5,274	41,18,906

Exported from Calcutta, 1834—35 to 1841—42—continued.

1840—41

Piece Goods (Sils).		Sugar.		Raw Silk.		Saltpetre.		Sundries.		TOTAL.	Imports re-exported.	TOTAL.
pieces.	rupees.	bazaar maunds.	rupees.	bazaar maunds.	rupees.	bazaar maunds.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
431,091	37,16,832	17,64,404	1,61,00,474	13,726	60,83,553	3,41,544	1,83,414	94,36,477	1,91,10,797	9,29,654	5,05,04,455	5,05,04,455
53	242	5	35	.....	.....	30,109	1,54,094	1,62,041	42,98,867	81,672	41,86,169	41,86,169
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,418	2,414	.....	2,414	2,414
289	1,744	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,817	8,341	19,431	73,109	2,354	71,363	71,363
16,340	87,501	.....	.....	7	3,130	2,946	15,164	3,594	29,543	21,792	61,735	61,735
1,141	2,430	.....	.....	.....	.....	87,053	4,57,927	9,68,143	23,23,339	1,78,447	23,32,086	23,32,086
150	975	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,364	26,945	4,007	30,951	30,951
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,215	16,969	2,335	19,204	19,204
2,927	16,461	1,331	9,354	1	172	692	3,479	51,609	97,543	29,378	1,26,981	1,26,981
5,123	32,743	2,166	53,412	10	3,949	73	242	1,34,073	3,37,743	1,45,734	4,79,501	4,79,501
26,464	79,293	6,723	57,363	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,76,630	13,23,502	67,754	15,91,256	15,91,256
6,501	17,354	1,236	8,661	.....	.....	4,241	22,613	6,59,072	84,74,154	2,68,419	87,42,572	87,42,572
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,137	7,742	1,27,346	1,95,601	6,134	2,01,739	2,01,739
.....	.....	43	811	.....	.....	14,355	76,411	3,17,439	62,23,067	1,35,127	63,58,194	63,58,194
51,071	2,84,410	979	2,130	.....	.....	441	2,311	1,12,730	4,71,329	21,32,642	94,91,131	94,91,131
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33,870	1,17,150	1,45	1,17,315	1,17,315
174	1,106	164	3,497	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,447	23,549	1,800	25,349	25,349
2,223	13,137	73	444	.....	.....	67	331	3,10,913	23,49,489	1,09,341	24,59,553	24,59,553
1,065	6,554	2,764	9,031	.....	.....	.....	.....	51,042	1,62,319	74,344	1,91,091	1,91,091
3,46,273	22,65,264	17,90,143	1,62,14,033	13,344	66,92,916	4,42,331	25,33,311	40,47,797	7,63,90,331	12,07,329	4,86,05,651	4,86,05,651
9,431	45,753	279	2,374	215	59,117	755	3,965	2,41,043	8,17,554	4,22,544	9,40,109	9,40,109
82,184	2,10,340	49,333	3,12,099	.....	1,60,411	1,299	6,422	4,54,057	16,95,573	3,44,711	20,40,284	20,40,284
98,699	3,45,612	44,611	3,41,404	421	2,19,549	2,051	10,743	7,19,749	22,12,041	4,11,235	26,23,276	26,23,276
6,41,942	36,31,310	14,34,277	1,63,92,411	14,963	60,12,565	4,44,405	25,64,174	84,07,246	2,46,11,412	70,16,573	4,36,27,987	4,36,27,987

1841—42

Piece Goods (Sils).		Sugar.		Raw Silk.		Saltpetre.		Sundries.		TOTAL.	Imports re-exported.	TOTAL.
pieces.	rupees.	bazaar maunds.	rupees.	bazaar maunds.	rupees.	bazaar maunds.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
5,92,397	26,34,744	14,94,667	1,22,07,813	14,113	75,31,158	3,47,376	19,96,700	37,66,870	4,44,81,810	1,32,714	4,72,33,724	4,72,33,724
1,465	8,946	8	92	30	8,190	94,993	4,40,711	2,64,439	60,19,966	2,54,800	63,06,004	63,06,004
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,243	6,734	7,66	29,734	.....	29,734	29,734
215	1,430	.....	.....	3	1,100	1,745	9,370	29,913	97,170	297	98,066	98,066
18,083	1,11,437	.....	.....	94	43,124	2,454	14,442	94,974	47,406	15,265	61,071	61,071
179	1,919	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,07,076	5,34,159	13,60,310	27,08,111	1,97,477	29,05,587	29,05,587
2,700	14,334	1,234	12,504	.....	.....	.....	.....	603	14,153	290	14,443	14,443
2,757	6,331	6,423	32,699	.....	.....	1,999	6,500	34,147	91,746	25,735	1,17,481	1,17,481
64,318	1,64,946	7,274	67,249	14	8,410	76	297	30,890	99,272	17,412	1,16,682	1,16,682
3,995	15,744	.....	.....	2	335	7,133	37,442	53,147	14,83,193	60,834	14,44,026	14,44,026
1,674	5,713	.....	.....	89	34,156	1,999	9,948	2,36,144	64,02,677	2,50,092	71,54,769	71,54,769
32,560	1,15,413	2,046	14,330	.....	.....	22,471	1,25,116	2,36,742	9,78,562	3,489	1,31,071	1,31,071
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,973	15,966	1,17,486	2,14,144	94,31,011	94,31,011	94,31,011
26	129	22	2,016	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,219	4,85,018	15,76,691	19,07,920	19,07,920
959	5,231	1,013	10,945	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,17,486	4,85,018	15,76,691	19,07,920	19,07,920
252	1,317	4,012	23,991	.....	.....	130	600	2,14,205	27,64,445	1,47,729	24,11,174	24,11,174
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27,431	1,00,433	39,370	1,40,003	1,40,003
4,31,977	25,14,348	15,12,307	1,23,75,496	15,799	75,31,811	6,10,775	31,20,212	64,02,716	7,09,06,441	27,37,100	4,86,52,641	4,86,52,641
8,679	33,356	342	3,139	219	1,35,937	415	2,143	2,03,296	4,68,053	2,07,079	6,36,017	6,36,017
1,30,577	4,45,179	44,234	4,04,930	2,850	7,58,902	4,291	22,544	2,44,104	23,77,155	5,89,719	24,46,874	24,46,874
1,36,256	1,18,407	44,497	4,10,189	2,560	4,44,739	4,799	24,792	4,91,340	94,34,150	9,96,411	97,44,961	97,44,961
5,61,274	30,36,415	15,61,904	1,27,82,611	21,874	85,10,351	8,11,592	32,20,042	73,93,956	7,57,41,411	45,63,991	4,44,08,979	4,44,08,979

STATEMENT of the Value of Goods Imported into Madras, from 1834—35 to 1841—42.

COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.	1831—32	1832—33	1833—34	1834—35	1835—36	1836—37	1837—38	1838—39	1839—40	1840—41	1841—42
United Kingdom.....	21,17,029	19,79,977	21,17,323	22,59,232	31,18,556	33,36,838	35,00,269	36,00,269	36,00,269	36,00,269	36,00,269
France.....	1,77,809	1,43,258	2,54,919	29,142	2,93,681	1,74,129	2,06,565	2,06,565	2,06,565	2,06,565	2,06,565
Madeira and Teneriffe.....	30,313	17,380	27,144	53,153	44,819	21,149	51,265	51,265	51,265	51,265	51,265
America.....	11,517	23,572	22,895	53,060	53,351	14,193	30	79,348	79,348	79,348	79,348
Arabia.....	6,175	8,803	19,163	12,767	9,751	8,957	10,355	10,355	10,355	10,355	10,355
Cape of Good Hope.....	14,144	8,453	4,555	8,556	12,747	27,114	2,497	7,979	7,979	7,979	7,979
Ceylon.....	4,64,635	6,79,636	9,42,156	4,31,672	4,21,761	8,76,740	6,79,636	6,79,636	6,79,636	6,79,636	6,79,636
China.....	3,77,673	1,94,876	1,74,795	1,64,727	2,77,536	1,93,473	1,93,473	1,93,473	1,93,473	1,93,473	1,93,473
French Ports (Indian).....	2,94,075	3,11,131	3,56,211	5,12,862	1,68,831	4,12,947	6,19,977	1,72,962	1,72,962	1,72,962	1,72,962
Gon.....	4,312	3,345	6,724	7,914	7,914	10,194	29,916	17,660	17,660	17,660	17,660
Gulf of Persia.....	5,327	1,747	90,913	23,146	4,360	18,443	15,074	21,661	21,661	21,661	21,661
Java.....	30,800	21,100	21,100	12,504	140	2,512	.....	3,465	3,465	3,465	3,465
Malacca Straits.....	3,01,612	2,71,812	1,37,912	2,87,792	3,73,792	3,73,792	3,73,792	3,73,792	3,73,792	3,73,792	3,73,792
Maldiva Islands.....	9,652	98,053	69,503	72,465	65,646	67,343	67,343	67,343	67,343	67,343	67,343
Manilla.....	2,577	112	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mauritius and Bourbon.....	54,724	25,755	13,617	21,647	11,974	22,213	43,934	13,796	13,796	13,796	13,796
New South Wales.....	10,644	2,976	1,394	1,631	322	176	345	225	225	225	225
Pegus.....	2,16,467	12,14,673	13,56,265	14,75,690	14,75,690	14,75,690	14,75,690	14,75,690	14,75,690	14,75,690	14,75,690
Tranquebar.....	1,53,211	2,29,051	2,37,693	1,59,948	4,61,741	3,11,149	2,31,360	3,36,490	3,36,490	3,36,490	3,36,490
Travancore.....	1,96,873	2,46,873	3,43,912	2,18,369	1,72,777	1,72,777	1,72,777	1,72,777	1,72,777	1,72,777	1,72,777
West Coast of Sumatra.....	58,371	12,568	14,647	1,472	350	.....	128	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portugal.....	.....	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, exclusive of Consignments between the Ports in India.....	56,81,154	53,43,933	64,73,847	66,94,415	72,54,779	72,16,156	82,39,419	74,39,414	74,39,414	74,39,414	74,39,414
Bengal.....	29,07,649	11,76,473	29,07,649	13,71,512	14,74,481	11,46,712	13,65,411	4,73,794	4,73,794	4,73,794	4,73,794
Bombay.....	11,82,646	16,94,314	13,81,357	21,39,173	15,15,442	16,11,974	14,21,687	23,79,474	23,79,474	23,79,474	23,79,474
Total between the Ports in India.....	41,90,495	33,81,196	53,87,763	51,36,797	36,40,973	27,58,068	31,37,414	30,84,276	30,84,276	30,84,276	30,84,276
Total, including Consignments between the Ports in India.....	97,71,653	87,25,139	1,08,61,610	1,08,43,212	1,08,95,752	1,09,74,224	1,13,76,833	1,05,24,550	1,05,24,550	1,05,24,550	1,05,24,550
ARTICLES IMPORTED.	1834—35	1835—36	1836—37	1837—38	1838—39	1839—40	1840—41	1841—42	1841—42	1841—42	1841—42
Cotton Goods.....	11,68,769	11,59,947	10,80,947	14,74,567	14,50,118	14,79,940	20,81,200	22,12,237	22,12,237	22,12,237	22,12,237
Drugs.....	2,30,491	2,34,511	2,61,264	3,59,696	2,79,217	2,45,660	2,42,414	1,43,536	1,43,536	1,43,536	1,43,536
Fruits.....	2,50,690	3,79,844	2,83,349	3,69,236	2,94,317	2,94,317	2,94,317	2,94,317	2,94,317	2,94,317	2,94,317
Grain.....	24,56,963	15,43,927	21,42,619	19,17,680	23,11,372	19,73,964	27,34,409	14,16,730	14,16,730	14,16,730	14,16,730
Horses.....	3,08,379	2,43,660	2,70,660	2,79,660	2,79,660	2,79,660	2,79,660	2,79,660	2,79,660	2,79,660	2,79,660
Jewellery, Beads, &c.....	2,36,227	1,89,773	2,72,555	2,79,670	2,46,331	2,43,631	1,76,690	1,41,530	1,41,530	1,41,530	1,41,530
Wines, Spirits, Ale, &c.....	12,65,644	8,43,744	10,32,179	9,46,437	11,72,790	12,33,771	11,59,645	11,59,645	11,59,645	11,59,645	11,59,645
Naval Stores.....	3,77,693	2,52,697	3,99,229	5,11,924	4,51,635	4,54,736	4,54,736	4,54,736	4,54,736	4,54,736	4,54,736
Oilman's Stores, Paint.....	1,41,698	1,16,811	1,74,411	1,10,309	1,73,381	1,49,671	1,61,749	1,71,275	1,71,275	1,71,275	1,71,275
Provisions.....	1,61,747	1,66,073	1,63,623	6,79,239	1,24,224	1,74,224	1,74,224	1,74,224	1,74,224	1,74,224	1,74,224
Raw Silk.....	1,86,689	2,34,538	1,99,534	3,98,735	11,013	9,251	44,908	64,908	64,908	64,908	64,908
Salt.....	53,431	67,374	73,484	1,72,321	1,17,686	1,11,764	1,17,166	97,344	97,344	97,344	97,344
Spices, Pepper, &c.....	1,33,319	1,48,216	2,47,695	1,77,641	1,64,631	2,93,669	3,00,293	1,67,290	1,67,290	1,67,290	1,67,290
Sugar and Sugar Candy.....	3,67,256	1,56,265	1,11,914	1,15,605	44,565	61,636	44,565	44,565	44,565	44,565	44,565
Tea.....	1,92,963	4,43,217	48,564	86,615	1,66,245	91,617	1,78,686	1,11,229	1,11,229	1,11,229	1,11,229
Woollys.....	5,04,411	91,297	1,12,379	1,12,169	1,19,377	1,37,932	1,43,337	1,56,569	1,56,569	1,56,569	1,56,569
Wearing Apparel.....	2,26,977	1,71,216	2,69,208	2,89,274	2,31,477	2,84,332	2,36,151	2,22,772	2,22,772	2,22,772	2,22,772
Stationery and Books.....	2,74,699	1,16,686	2,37,334	2,14,729	3,43,616	2,97,631	2,71,666	2,36,192	2,36,192	2,36,192	2,36,192
Retel Nuts.....	3,62,152	2,49,441	3,99,625	3,47,394	2,69,927	3,39,696	3,39,696	3,39,696	3,39,696	3,39,696	3,39,696
Wool Goods, Silk.....	1,90,897	2,37,572	3,33,994	1,59,656	1,59,656	1,79,444	3,09,432	1,67,564	1,67,564	1,67,564	1,67,564
Metals.....	4,10,737	6,78,439	4,47,844	9,44,101	5,74,626	7,99,652	8,96,114	8,96,114	8,96,114	8,96,114	8,96,114
Sundries.....	9,61,870	19,36,710	10,37,370	13,18,093	13,18,093	13,18,093	13,18,093	13,18,093	13,18,093	13,18,093	13,18,093
Total.....	97,71,653	87,25,139	1,08,61,610	1,08,43,212	1,08,95,752	1,09,74,224	1,13,76,833	1,05,24,550	1,05,24,550	1,05,24,550	1,05,24,550

Stores imported for the Service of the Government of India, not included in the Reports of Internal Commerce

YEARS.	Ruprs.	YEARS.	Ruprs.
1834—35.....	4,74,997	1838—39.....	17,41,144
1835—36.....	6,18,664	1839—40.....	6,23,305
1836—37.....	6,70,470	1840—41.....	7,47,161
1837—38.....	9,54,895	1841—42.....	9,70,749

STATEMENT of the Value of Merchandise Exported from Madras in each Year,  
from 1834—35 to 1841—42.

COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	1834—35							
	Cotton.	Grain.	Indigo.	Cotton Piece Goods.	Salt- petre.	Pepper.	Sundries.	TOTAL.
United Kingdom .....	rupees. 4,13,365	rupees. 39,876	rupees. 3,06,871	rupees. 1,073,913	rupees. 1,19,811	rupees. 34,308	rupees. 3,85,470	rupees. 27,77,633
France .....	26,106	89	97,302	16,444	3,881	11,793	23,779	1,71,606
America .....	..	..	..	62,717	..	..	3,136	63,853
Arabia .....	49	8,00,906	..	6,02,239	..	63,697	40,601	1,06,888
Cape of Good Hope .....	..	30	..	..	..	..	999	1,079
Ceylon .....	36	3,41,628	15	7,82,180	34	416	1,46,700	13,67,863
China .....	1,97,371	634	..	2,780	..	..	2,89,014	4,01,431
Eastward .....	..	273	..	17,451	..	..	4,320	22,811
French Ports (Indian) .....	3,443	27,943	7,319	1,74,342	3,711	970	61,362	2,15,018
Gee .....	..	2,13,343	..	3,472	..	1	12,148	2,26,869
Gulf of Persia .....	..	3,994	..	17	..	..	4,621	8,589
Holland .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	200	200
Java .....	..	..	..	79,074	..	..	..	79,074
Malacca Straits .....	14,364	11,568	..	13,84,772	..	..	1,19,876	16,11,000
Maldive Islands .....	..	20,644	..	373	..	151	2,794	21,501
Mauritius and Bourbon .....	..	1,18,031	3,613	6,696	39	6	27,378	1,60,207
New South Wales .....	..	3,273	..	2,792	663	1,200	30,074	65,404
Perge .....	..	1,176	37	1,94,834	..	8	93,814	2,93,344
Sodras .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	77
Tranquebar .....	..	..	..	199	..	..	3,666	3,865
Travancore .....	12,823	2,404	..	2,406	..	15	18,561	26,606
West Coast of Sumatra .....	..	780	..	80,582	..	..	4,756	86,128
Total, exclusive of Consign- ments between the Ports in India .....	6,61,943	19,31,503	4,10,504	50,39,310	1,33,194	91,492	12,79,056	94,10,644
Bengal .....	72,554	1,354	..	1,86,327	1,371	1,54,235	7,06,604	11,22,793
Bombay .....	6,81,814	7,52,234	1,778	22,12,212	2,972	6,05,313	16,74,633	61,41,977
Total between the Ports in India .....	9,14,368	7,54,144	1,778	23,98,544	4,443	7,59,630	16,71,237	72,74,772
Total, including Consignments between the Ports in India .....	18,79,313	23,87,993	4,12,282	74,37,854	1,37,641	9,31,542	37,22,293	1,66,91,336
Quantities .....	cwt. 91,365	cwt. 12,96,723	cwt. 1,971	..	cwt. 13,736	cwt. 67,569	..	..

COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	1835—36							
	Cotton.	Grain.	Indigo.	Cotton Piece Goods.	Salt- petre.	Pepper.	Sundries.	TOTAL.
United Kingdom .....	rupees. 10,53,303	rupees. 46,873	rupees. 7,26,494	rupees. 16,30,437	rupees. 84,604	rupees. 27,193	rupees. 2,35,940	rupees. 26,81,624
France .....	1,19,342	1,011	1,87,334	41,812	3,822	24,799	36,818	4,13,339
America .....	..	..	8,978	7,14,653	..	..	19,363	1,43,796
Arabia .....	5,634	6,87,443	..	3,02,212	..	12,047	51,349	10,60,139
Cape of Good Hope .....	..	47	341	30	..	634	3,282	4,134
Ceylon .....	..	8,20,548	37	9,83,591	214	6,644	1,57,373	17,42,423
China .....	16,91,906	27,794	..	17,616	..	..	1,77,530	17,27,344
Eastward .....	..	87	..	24,532	..	..	1,420	20,069
French Ports (Indian) .....	30,494	7,944	5,656	71,499	154	1,504	40,374	1,27,673
Gee .....	..	1,36,099	..	4,623	..	18	17,814	2,15,356
Gulf of Persia .....	1,354	12,865	..	3,08,307	..	2,909	19,560	3,32,045
Java .....	..	..	..	5,021	..	..	..	5,021
Malacca Straits .....	..	5,922	36	11,49,474	186	..	1,33,015	13,47,200
Maldive Islands .....	3,464	23,104	..	1,213	..	15	2,794	21,046
Mauritius and Bourbon .....	3,694	18,977	..	1,0	..	163	15,483	27,232
Perge .....	..	1,566	..	1,36,974	13	..	1,21,130	2,59,633
Sodras .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	81
Tranquebar .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,702	4,702
Travancore .....	1,206	2,355	..	7,296	1,478	372	10,591	21,091
West Coast of Sumatra .....	..	408	..	..	..	..	34,446	35,094
Total, exclusive of Consign- ments between the Ports in India .....	27,16,303	16,64,846	9,33,840	49,54,506	90,500	87,014	17,77,793	1,16,17,033
Bengal .....	22,214	1,133	..	1,53,041	3	88,703	3,13,419	7,13,573
Bombay .....	15,64,659	10,30,231	9,863	16,34,211	1,679	6,31,540	20,70,194	67,43,614
Total between the Ports in India .....	15,86,873	10,31,364	9,863	18,13,252	1,684	3,79,643	13,83,717	71,29,346
Total, including Consignments between the Ports in India .....	42,83,076	26,96,210	9,33,103	67,67,758	92,183	6,07,657	37,21,397	1,31,46,439
Quantities .....	cwt. 2,61,223	cwt. 12,99,113	cwt. 4,673	..	cwt. 9,364	cwt. 64,163	..	..

STATEMENT of the Value of Merchandise Exported from Madras in each Year, from 1834—35 to 1841—42—continued.

COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	1836—37							
	Cotton.	Grain.	Indigo.	Cotton Piece Goods.	Salt, petre.	Pepper.	sundries.	Total.
United Kingdom.....	rupees. 11,30,996	rupees. 39,708	rupees. 10,19,399	rupees. 19,37,567	rupees. 79,311	rupees. 30,978	rupees. 4,68,274	rupees. 17,67,197
France.....	1,50,989	7,474	90,144	13,871	6,044	20,914	26,441	3,09,903
America.....	..	..	14,561	56,131	..	..	12,839	73,517
Arabia.....	3,070	7,64,766	..	2,40,734	..	17,094	32,091	11,60,364
Cape of Good Hope.....	..	31	..	773	..	..	935	1,184
Ceylon.....	..	3,11,504	56	11,04,507	790	11,035	3,06,367	14,33,351
China.....	23,35,737	4,710	3,363	1,146	341	..	3,36,507	27,60,832
Eastward.....	..	..	..	34,431	..	..	4,799	32,132
French Ports (Indian).....	41,749	32,533	16,432	1,09,161	2,814	2,743	87,473	2,00,830
Gos.....	..	1,40,165	..	133	..	1	4,736	1,40,165
Gulf of Persia.....	..	18,399	..	23,338	..	1,443	21,340	43,370
Java.....	..	611	..	3,699	..	..	241	6,565
Malacca Straits.....	11,111	7,604	..	10,71,474	..	..	1,41,143	12,33,178
Maldiv Islands.....	1,591	13,811	..	1,340	..	..	3,799	21,047
Mauritius and Bourbon.....	4,203	90,079	..	54,337	..	37	26,134	1,33,616
New South Wales.....	..	3	..	..	..	..	3,767	3,773
Pegue.....	..	2,799	..	3,13,409	..	926	1,31,364	3,60,993
Solomon Islands.....	..	400	..	33	..	..	131	604
Natras.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	30
Tranquebar.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,017	8,017
Travancore.....	8,390	14,815	..	4,335	30	..	44,135	73,636
West Coast of Sumatra.....	6,741	817	..	46,991	..	..	2,349	57,370
Total, exclusive of Consignments between the Ports in India.....	37,31,479	17,60,370	11,31,471	42,54,831	83,353	85,093	13,70,323	1,31,43,837
Bengal.....	..	2,167	..	2,14,974	4	1,29,164	2,31,944	11,07,079
Bombay.....	19,03,731	2,43,849	..	20,11,592	679	3,74,477	21,20,562	76,62,146
Total between the Ports in India.....	19,03,731	2,46,016	..	22,07,566	673	7,07,128	28,33,571	47,61,925
Total, including Consignments between the Ports in India.....	56,35,210	20,06,386	11,31,471	72,62,397	84,026	7,77,221	44,37,204	2,31,07,852
Quantities.....	cwt. 311,643	cwt. 1,306,314	cwt. 5,636	..	cwt. 3,372	cwt. 65,606	..	..

  

COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	1837—38							
	Cotton.	Grain.	Indigo.	Cotton Piece Goods.	Salt, petre.	Pepper.	sundries.	Total.
United Kingdom.....	rupees. 1,10,847	rupees. 64,633	rupees. 7,17,324	rupees. 12,41,707	rupees. 64,924	rupees. 63,190	rupees. 5,09,184	rupees. 24,44,641
France.....	26,944	4,212	1,12,643	7,367	..	..	4,333	3,09,781
America.....	..	..	3,931	..	..	..	14,104	20,197
Arabia.....	24	9,37,199	..	3,64,437	..	23,237	33,717	12,68,676
Cape of Good Hope.....	..	3,099	..	1,721	400	..	16,700	20,921
Ceylon.....	13,479	2,42,670	10,793	12,31,049	..	7,344	2,70,563	24,94,560
China.....	4,92,351	164	..	10,336	..	..	91,603	5,43,163
Eastward.....	..	..	..	12,817	..	..	430	13,655
French Ports (Indian).....	..	33,123	..	2,01,977	339	2,151	79,923	2,07,303
Gos.....	1,531	1,87,291	..	2,335	..	64	4,374	2,00,761
Gulf of Persia.....	..	3,031	..	68,732	..	1,509	29,337	66,442
Java.....	..	3,034	..	36,194	..	..	1,234	42,776
Malacca Straits.....	3,316	3,266	..	13,99,263	7	..	1,09,377	16,14,713
Maldiv Islands.....	..	19,533	..	2,547	..	393	4,337	27,071
Mauritius and Bourbon.....	..	1,01,223	..	27,074	164	624	29,120	1,34,315
Pegue.....	..	3,531	..	1,30,443	3	..	1,31,141	2,35,121
New South Wales.....	..	311	..	..	322	..	3,241	3,960
Tranquebar.....	..	13	..	10	..	..	2,645	2,768
Travancore.....	22,943	2,571	..	9,340	..	..	28,166	43,046
West Coast of Sumatra.....	3,344	1,971	..	68,831	..	..	1,841	77,141
Total, exclusive of Consignments between the Ports in India.....	7,36,373	22,12,331	9,43,928	49,43,418	69,653	1,80,373	12,17,543	1,01,34,853
Bengal.....	641	44,236	..	2,51,032	..	91,937	4,25,644	9,12,646
Bombay.....	1,91,734	4,33,316	..	16,77,161	1,183	5,46,474	17,67,049	31,69,123
Total between the Ports in India.....	1,92,419	4,77,552	..	21,74,313	1,183	6,40,411	21,92,593	60,69,907
Total, including Consignments between the Ports in India.....	9,19,291	30,09,100	9,43,928	71,39,731	70,836	7,41,290	24,10,676	1,63,17,334
Quantities.....	cwt. 56,646	cwt. 1,506,306	cwt. 4,599	..	cwt. 2,371	cwt. 61,618	..	..



STATEMENT of the Value of Merchandise Exported from Madras in each year, from 1833-34 to 1841-42—continued.

COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	1838-39							
	Cotton.	Grain.	Indigo.	Cotton Piece Goods.	Salt, pebbles.	Pepper.	Sundries.	Total.
United Kingdom.....	rupees. 2,36,441	rupees. 31,410	rupees. 970,121	rupees. 13,56,594	rupees. 70,122	rupees. 27,213	rupees. 1,02,679	rupees. 2,11,000
France.....	24,176	67	1,76,299	6,907			7,106	1,80,695
Africa.....							1,106	1,106
America.....				9,730			21,604	31,334
Arabia.....		9,473		2,15,733		16,979	37,527	11,49,316
Cape of Good Hope.....		790		600			7,063	9,463
Ceylon.....	160	10,21,242	71	6,55,711	281	15,029	1,99,681	18,91,000
China.....	11,25,907	2,21,101		1,413			1,31,916	11,29,537
Eastward.....				21,300			115	21,415
French Ports (Indian).....	5,473	18,777	42,443	2,20,674	10	54,220	71,706	5,46,443
Goa.....		2,79,300	167				17,318	2,80,685
Gulf of Persia.....	401	11,327		4,63,736		9,313	21,000	4,85,600
Malacca Straits.....	3,417	3,100		10,30,727	164		85,304	11,11,112
Maldiver Islands.....	629	13,370		775		123	2,072	15,947
Mauritius and Bourbon.....		1,73,551		1,007			20,141	2,10,049
New South Wales.....		3,150					7,705	10,855
Pegoe.....		2,471		1,24,251	61	25	50,674	2,11,152
Tranquebar.....		11		100			7,120	7,231
Travancore.....	31,571	11,577		10,517			21,000	1,00,665
West Coast of Sumatra.....		2,983		20,450			500	23,933
Total, exclusive of Consignments between the Ports in India.....	13,31,523	23,46,915	11,70,454	43,21,904	71,350	1,01,029	11,53,431	1,10,64,721
Bengal.....	4,331	2,231	6,908	1,54,324		1,10,914	1,27,848	6,31,606
Bombay.....	13,55,410	26,27,472	5,780	11,57,481	1,411	4,33,974	17,66,719	71,39,594
Total between the Ports in India.....	15,90,269	29,79,844	11,806	16,31,005	1,421	5,52,970	20,48,567	78,00,621
Total, including Consignments between the Ports in India.....	29,21,000	43,26,659	11,81,461	59,52,909	72,771	7,52,009	32,11,998	1,88,65,342
Quantities.....	cwt. 151,268	cwt. 2,118,296	cwt. 6,219	cwt. 6,907	cwt. 6,741	do.		

  

COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	1840-41							
	Cotton.	Grain.	Indigo.	Cotton Piece Goods.	Salt, pebbles.	Pepper.	Sundries.	Total.
United Kingdom.....	rupees. 17,66,476	rupees. 24,273	rupees. 14,50,728	rupees. 18,06,221	rupees. 47,004	rupees. 47,114	rupees. 1,78,773	rupees. 36,24,004
France.....	4,13,550	1,203	5,77,571	1,110	67	5,570	19,600	10,00,151
America.....			500	72,717			19,138	73,315
Arabia.....	251	4,91,960		1,35,071		15,075	25,254	9,27,455
Cape of Good Hope.....		131		277			8,277	8,685
Ceylon.....	5	10,79,311	53	7,73,006	456	519	2,50,488	20,01,111
China.....	5,26,745	600		463			7,313	5,30,600
Eastward.....				7,724			1,197	9,021
French Ports (Indian).....	29,572	10,783	1,21,093	1,90,200	80	11,000	81,663	2,10,155
Goa.....		1,81,400		4,157		1,111	2,072	1,84,640
Gulf of Persia.....		3,002		34,820		4,113	20,154	37,989
Malacca Straits.....	7,524			2,28,120	124		1,13,700	9,11,448
Maldiver Islands.....	451	70,517		4,641		154	4,314	75,480
Mauritius and Bourbon.....		20,191		111		255	20,335	21,692
New South Wales.....		1,451					300	1,751
Pegoe.....	29	1,451		1,11,000	95	154	1,78,044	2,10,721
Tranquebar.....		3,743		194			8,713	12,650
Travancore.....	37,137	4,037		10,291	150		33,600	65,201
West Coast of Sumatra.....		9,544		24			312	10,580
Total, exclusive of Consignments between the Ports in India.....	27,71,141	22,00,076	25,50,754	50,02,351	6,070	84,431	11,56,379	1,30,77,501
Bengal.....	11,540	804		1,60,000		1,31,193	4,61,000	6,53,537
Bombay.....	9,47,294	11,85,101	5,444	11,19,221	1,609	4,11,272	22,19,607	70,81,978
Total between the Ports in India.....	9,58,834	11,86,905	5,444	13,82,000	2,669	5,42,465	26,80,675	69,66,456
Total, including Consignments between the Ports in India.....	37,30,075	33,86,981	25,56,198	63,84,351	8,739	6,97,436	14,27,054	1,40,63,957
Quantities.....	cwt. 913,313	cwt. 1,607,605	cwt. 11,759	cwt. 6,315	cwt. 52,000			

## STATEMENT of the Value of Merchandise exported from Madras in each Year, from 1834-35 to 1841-42—continued.

COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED	1840-41							
	Cotton.	Grain.	Cotton Piece Goods.	Salt, petre.	Indigo.	Pepper.	Sundries.	TOTAL.
United Kingdom.....	rupees 5,29,900	rupees 30,370	rupees 9,08,200	rupees 79,306	rupees 14,21,496	rupees 79,536	rupees 1,61,566	rupees 34,03,781
France.....	..	..	6,961	7,860	1,39,330	24,636	3,768	1,30,119
Africa.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
America.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	39
Arabia.....	1,962	6,06,900	1,01,190	..	..	21,000	90,337	10,14,239
Cape of Good Hope.....	..	..	1,520	..	..	..	461	1,524
Ceylon.....	436	11,21,793	32,17,314	700	130	535	1,79,263	34,19,569
China.....	4,04,537	1,036	1,0	..	..	..	1,11,301	6,11,797
Eastward.....	6,19,394	..	39,796	..	..	..	99,474	7,59,157
French ports (Indian).....	1,115	67,319	72,541	50	1,311	34,937	2,13,393	3,73,199
Gua.....	..	1,24,264	345	..	..	6,499	9,444	3,99,961
Gulf of Persia.....	..	2,744	49,919	..	..	3,444	79,990	85,737
Malacca Straits.....	60,711	6,472	11,83,137	26	..	..	1,90,783	13,46,579
Maldiva Islands.....	152	29,969	6,414	..	..	733	6,733	34,563
Mauritius and Bourbon.....	..	44,797	441	..	..	2,363	44,285	92,101
New South Wales.....	..	421	144	..	..	..	3,364	3,829
Pegu.....	..	1,400	2,75,436	19	47	..	1,31,34	3,60,767
Tranquebar.....	..	64	692	..	..	..	36,413	37,375
Travancore.....	13,475	4,141	6,761	..	..	..	69,401	68,739
Total, exclusive of Consignments between the Ports in India.....	17,32,275	21,76,509	51,64,970	84,673	16,31,214	2,06,750	14,17,924	1,10,37,934
Bengal.....	1,35,436	579	3,49,531	..	000	76,189	5,74,696	13,57,594
Bombay.....	31,09,110	11,71,379	11,72,656	617	5,175	5,37,163	31,63,474	73,09,976
Total between the Ports in India.....	32,34,536	11,72,358	12,72,187	617	6,075	6,03,312	37,38,160	84,67,564
Total, including Consignments between the Ports in India.....	49,66,811	34,52,469	64,37,157	85,290	16,39,290	8,10,062	41,75,934	1,94,80,502
Quantities.....	cwt 244,432	cwt 1,917,476	..	cwt 19,060	cwt 6,337	cwt 66,421	..	..
COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	1841-42							
	Cotton.	Grain.	Cotton Piece Goods.	Salt, petre.	Indigo.	Pepper.	Sundries.	TOTAL.
United Kingdom.....	rupees 18,79,737	rupees 22,414	rupees 9,50,339	rupees 1,09,737	rupees 27,07,267	rupees 51,069	rupees 1,20,663	rupees 36,97,134
France.....	17,378	7,799	..	..	1,31,339	..	18,935	1,49,435
America.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,066	10,066
Arabia.....	26	6,74,622	2,34,119	..	..	21,839	51,436	9,47,676
Cape of Good Hope.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,437	1,437
Ceylon.....	..	11,01,960	5,97,861	60	11	740	1,00,299	19,21,866
China.....	11,15,814	191	455	..	..	..	94,431	12,09,504
Eastward.....	..	..	79,110	..	..	..	3	79,113
French Ports (Indian).....	6,369	9,460	66,677	60	1,21,543	15,766	61,060	1,31,833
Gua.....	..	1,27,312	17	..	..	5,417	16,911	1,32,749
Gulf of Persia.....	..	921	37,950	..	..	23,334	42,750	1,24,006
Malacca Straits.....	1,09,399	36,524	12,66,347	57	..	..	1,00,336	17,15,605
Maldiva Islands.....	192	23,336	1,911	..	..	375	3,569	29,173
Mauritius and Bourbon.....	..	43,741	..	..	..	..	11,661	77,743
New South Wales.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,369	3,369
Pegu.....	..	9,100	1,37,663	9	..	236	1,47,186	3,79,159
Tranquebar.....	..	90	2,434	..	..	..	31,673	36,379
Travancore.....	13,928	2,367	5,731	63	..	..	26,941	37,664
West Coast of Sumatra.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	000
German.....	47,797	..	..	..	..	..	..	47,797
Portugal.....	..	..	7	..	..	643	1,150	1,800
Total, exclusive of Consignments between the Ports in India.....	31,37,533	31,24,567	26,94,746	1,70,764	31,09,154	1,14,673	11,76,329	1,29,67,611
Bengal.....	1,96,474	4,169	7,21,864	..	..	1,39,149	6,39,595	17,63,975
Bombay.....	29,71,141	19,00,79	11,27,063	4,724	1,311	8,54,136	39,41,513	70,30,910
Total between the Ports in India.....	31,67,628	19,04,810	18,31,197	4,734	1,311	2,73,285	37,56,584	93,93,094
Total, including Consignments between the Ports in India.....	63,05,161	50,29,377	45,25,943	1,75,498	31,81,465	8,98,158	39,39,992	1,33,60,725
Quantities.....	cwt 311,943	cwt 1,764,131	..	cwt 13,069	cwt 16,496	cwt 71,569	..	..

STATEMENT of the Value of Goods and Merchandise Imported into Bombay in each Year, from 1834-35 to 1841-42.

COUNTRIES FROM WHICH IMPORTED.	1834-35	1835-36	1836-37	1837-38	1838-39	1839-40	1840-41	1841-42
	rupees	rupees	rupees	rupees	rupees	rupees	rupees	rupees
United Kingdom	3,51,510	3,16,394	3,21,910	3,12,583	3,11,775	3,11,000	3,08,116	3,07,733
France	2,51,607	2,30,676	2,22,852	2,34,134	2,14,193	2,06,000	2,01,500	2,15,263
Madras	90,000	86,831	91,000	13,000	72,257	...	...	...
Cape of Good Hope	19,272	27,117	21,718	14,631	6,726	3,360	...	2,004
Isle of France and Bourbon	...	13,914	7,752	8,701	15	1,519	...	647
China	14,341	2,15,775	1,39,863	91,263	67,663	55,812	8,137	27,731
India	3,81,378	53,73,713	40,03,664	23,66,243	33,69,624	17,00,000	20,50,106	47,83,628
Malta	2,58,713	1,75,000	31,410	1,70,914	1,40,335	2,40,000	1,50,000	1,775
Penang and Eastward	2,54,513	4,12,515	7,17,721	15,00,000	12,60,701	6,13,910	19,00,000	17,30,000
Ceylon	23,001	21,000	35,300	57,700	51,715	47,700	43,715	63,715
Goa, Daman, and Diu	1,91,291	3,20,000	2,51,000	1,51,000	2,71,144	3,70,284	2,70,272	1,71,280
Cutch and Scinde	6,00,000	7,00,000	15,10,000	1,00,000	10,00,000	13,41,000	70,00,000	10,23,640
Port of Gulf	13,50,411	11,00,000	13,40,000	20,27,376	17,81,704	15,85,920	23,00,134	27,77,047
Arabian Gulf	11,00,271	9,41,000	7,41,000	6,70,200	9,04,144	7,00,000	11,04,454	10,00,137
Coast of Africa	4,10,550	3,51,000	2,41,000	8,11,106	4,72,776	2,41,750	4,14,504	5,00,000
America	22,100	20,000	40,200	...	47,700	1,10,000	37,000	5,000
Sweden	...	...	...	413	...	...	...	2,000
Stockholm	...	...	...	...	20,715	...	175	20,214
Karlskrona	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,000
Somerset	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,000
Total, exclusive of Consignments between the Ports in India	1,34,17,193	1,25,17,713	1,25,38,741	1,17,91,430	1,09,76,001	1,06,02,443	1,07,07,070	1,03,34,604
Bengal	26,38,570	20,11,000	23,38,101	32,10,146	30,11,104	30,41,816	27,10,100	24,53,116
Coast of Coromandel	1,20,710	1,14,100	1,11,644	60,773	54,220	70,000	8,000	1,74,461
Malabar and Canara	59,55,173	54,05,105	73,80,673	49,14,087	67,31,123	36,30,000	87,00,000	61,77,707
Total between the Ports in India	47,14,450	91,71,113	1,07,30,422	81,84,006	94,36,314	77,43,637	95,71,715	68,17,604
Total, including Consignments between the Ports in India	1,71,31,643	1,16,88,827	1,37,69,163	1,29,75,436	1,04,12,315	1,24,16,480	1,30,78,785	1,20,52,208
ARTICLES IMPORTED.	1834-35	1835-36	1836-37	1837-38	1838-39	1839-40	1840-41	1841-42
	rupees	rupees	rupees	rupees	rupees	rupees	rupees	rupees
Apparel	2,35,193	2,10,000	2,30,146	4,00,000	4,37,713	4,12,000	4,07,000	4,00,000
Books and stationery	1,30,507	2,30,503	2,30,500	1,35,700	1,35,201	1,74,504	1,04,000	2,10,000
Cotton	1,04,000	1,70,000	2,00,000	2,05,700	1,65,243	9,00,000	2,27,100	3,00,000
Cotton and silk piece goods, shawls, &c.	11,60,247	95,70,417	1,07,67,385	90,20,000	1,00,00,000	90,00,000	1,20,41,000	1,20,00,000
Drugs, medicines, &c.	4,41,432	5,00,000	6,10,700	7,77,000	6,50,000	8,73,000	8,73,000	8,83,740
Jewellery, beads, &c.	2,34,510	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,70,000	4,00,000	4,10,000	3,75,000	2,10,000
Liquors, wine, &c.	9,51,000	9,71,111	9,55,150	4,00,000	4,00,000	4,00,000	11,00,000	10,00,000
Naval stores	4,15,445	7,37,000	6,43,000	5,00,000	4,11,000	4,11,000	7,43,000	6,70,000
Provisions	2,71,515	2,71,000	4,10,000	3,61,700	3,37,000	6,10,000	6,00,000	6,00,000
Spices, Pepper, &c.	10,00,000	12,10,144	13,01,546	11,20,500	12,31,000	8,00,000	10,00,000	10,00,000
Wool	4,35,000	6,15,000	7,44,000	4,62,413	3,32,100	4,00,000	6,00,000	3,44,000
Wool	5,175	70,000	1,30,000	90,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	7,00,000	1,10,000
Woolen goods	2,61,000	2,30,000	2,62,000	1,00,000	2,44,000	2,51,000	2,50,000	1,00,000
Corkwood	6,01,355	2,20,000	2,61,000	2,27,000	1,10,000	2,00,000	6,00,000	5,14,000
Elephants' teeth, ivory, &c.	4,37,100	4,60,000	5,10,000	6,21,000	5,00,000	4,00,000	5,00,000	6,00,000
Raw silk	11,12,100	23,70,000	22,00,000	22,00,000	22,30,000	10,00,000	24,00,000	20,00,000
Indigo	27,100	1,30,000	23,100	91,210	2,14,370	4,00,000	4,00,000	3,00,000
Gum	9,74,572	10,41,144	9,00,000	9,00,000	20,00,000	17,14,100	10,00,000	10,00,000
Gum, catechu, &c.	11,12,144	12,10,000	10,50,100	14,00,000	11,50,000	10,00,000	11,00,000	10,00,000
Tea	4,10,000	2,14,100	1,67,000	1,70,000	1,14,000	93,000	8,00,000	8,00,000
Sugar	11,00,000	10,07,000	23,12,100	23,00,000	24,00,000	11,00,000	25,75,000	23,00,000
Coffee	7,44,100	5,00,000	2,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	5,00,000	5,00,000
Gum	4,50,000	1,00,000	4,00,000	1,00,000	3,00,000	2,20,000	2,44,000	2,44,000
Metals	23,38,147	30,67,000	14,00,000	15,23,000	17,14,000	12,23,000	20,00,000	20,11,000
Gunpowder	1,00,000	2,10,000	1,40,000	2,00,000	1,15,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000
Snuff	20,00,174	20,00,000	20,00,000	20,00,000	20,00,000	20,00,000	20,00,000	20,00,000
Total	1,66,00,000	1,11,00,000	1,37,00,000	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Horses	1,00,000	4,00,000	5,10,000	11,00,000	1,00,000	2,00,000	5,00,000	5,00,000
	1,71,31,643	1,16,88,827	1,37,69,163	1,29,75,436	1,04,12,315	1,24,16,480	1,30,78,785	1,20,52,208

Stores for the Government of India not included in the Reports of Internal Commerce.

YEARS.	RUPEES.	YEARS.	RUPEES.
1834-35	1,66,00,000	1838-39	1,00,00,000
1835-36	1,11,00,000	1839-40	1,00,00,000
1836-37	1,37,00,000	1840-41	1,00,00,000
1837-38	1,00,00,000	1841-42	1,00,00,000

## STATEMENT of the Value of Merchandise Exported from

COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	1831-35					
	Cotton.	Coffee.	Ivory and Elephants' Teeth.	Grain.	Shawls and Piece Goods.	Sugar.
United Kingdom.....	rupees. 58,14,310	rupees 3,66,167	rupees. 4,61,450	rupees. 11,684	rupees. 3,31,471	rupees. 37,972
France.....	63,716	41,584	4,500	.....	3,941	.....
Cape of Good Hope.....	.....	1,000	.....	.....	.....	1,499
Isle of France, and Bourbon.....	.....	1,000	.....	3,100	750	713
China.....	44,38,317	.....	8,850	.....	71,150	478
Persian and Eastward.....	66,750	11,682	.....	10,200	6,08,563	4,361
Ceylon.....	.....	.....	.....	27,338	1,153	4,361
Gee.....	.....	.....	80	16,314	37,798	1,668
Cutch and Scinde.....	.....	250	15,870	96,141	6,38,502	4,66,878
Persian Gulf.....	18,100	88,210	.....	1,88,936	12,67,179	7,06,833
Arabian Gulf.....	1,69,497	6,607	.....	1,84,289	4,41,487	37,340
Coast of Africa.....	2,100	.....	.....	25,468	1,68,743	18,098
America.....	.....	91,100	18,880	.....	5,613	.....
Total, exclusive of Consignments be- tween the Ports in India.....	1,13,71,463	6,17,674	3,07,639	5,21,591	33,71,101	6,59,194
Bengal.....	.....	50,000	.....	.....	99,156	8,609
Coast of Coromandel.....	.....	8,155	.....	330	21,071	10,138
Malabar and Canara.....	17,980	13,780	.....	18,580	3,72,760	43,345
Total between the Ports in India.....	17,980	1,05,935	.....	19,280	4,18,317	61,344
Total, including Consignments between the Ports in India.....	1,16,15,724	7,37,631	3,87,639	5,43,871	38,10,971	7,31,338
Quantities.....	not stated.					

COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	1835-36					
	Cotton.	Coffee.	Ivory and Elephants' Teeth.	Grain.	Shawls and Piece Goods.	Sugar.
United Kingdom.....	rupees. 1,01,51,413	rupees. 7,45,337	rupees. 4,23,644	rupees. 7,700	rupees. 3,17,746	rupees. 26,413
France.....	2,36,683	77,652	7,631	.....	11,880	.....
Persian and Eastward.....	61,732	12,000	.....	16,216	2,72,280	973
Brasile.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,778	.....
Cape of Good Hope.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	215	.....
Isle of France and Bourbon.....	.....	.....	.....	7,150	4,230	.....
China.....	78,10,372	.....	68,567	.....	.....	.....
Ceylon.....	.....	.....	29,317	17,165	18,433	2,379
Gee.....	.....	.....	.....	18,433	77,280	28,709
Cutch and Scinde.....	250	6,145	2,125	48,674	5,02,469	1,38,294
Persian Gulf.....	61,823	400	.....	1,60,662	77,88,503	6,39,911
Arabian Gulf.....	3,31,488	952	.....	2,99,288	3,90,264	34,079
Coast of Africa.....	.....	.....	.....	36,370	1,80,610	6,365
America.....	.....	7,480	61,031	.....	.....	.....
Total, exclusive of Consignments be- tween the Ports in India.....	1,83,61,008	8,04,216	5,53,250	4,07,988	44,71,613	9,74,416
Bengal.....	.....	1,300	150	.....	600	13,800
Coast of Coromandel.....	.....	4,509	.....	816	31,637	1,500
Malabar and Canara.....	66,001	13,706	3,456	71,735	3,28,317	36,350
Total between the Ports in India.....	66,001	18,806	3,606	73,371	3,28,317	51,850
Total, including Consignments between the Ports in India.....	1,86,07,091	8,23,022	5,56,856	4,81,359	48,10,717	10,26,266
Quantities.....	not stated.					

Bombay in each Year, from 1834—35 to 1841—42.

1841—42						
Pepper.	Raw Silk.	Opium.	Sundries.	Total.	Horses.	Total Exported.
rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
1,71,433	69,150	...	11,05,122	12,76,679	...	26,78,170
1,700	...	...	49,051	1,66,869	...	1,66,869
710	...	...	25,032	31,131	...	31,131
...	...	...	13,833	21,614	...	21,614
...	...	97,01,013	13,36,761	1,56,68,551	...	1,56,68,551
...	1,600	...	1,51,304	6,37,954	...	8,17,554
...	...	...	31,875	66,491	...	66,491
...	3,306	...	75,737	1,55,147	2,700	1,57,847
41,715	4,10,232	...	5,21,690	18,99,637	1,600	19,01,237
63,441	11,216	...	2,89,527	31,10,712	...	31,10,712
31,352	2,125	...	2,31,511	11,40,747	...	11,40,747
4,364	...	...	91,126	3,12,143	...	3,12,143
...	...	...	75,150	1,94,661	...	1,94,661
3,20,201	3,60,112	99,35,965	43,11,637	3,72,67,921	4,600	3,72,12,321
64,513	...	...	9,51,219	12,71,143	25,400	12,76,543
1,156	...	...	1,88,604	2,30,114	...	2,30,114
...	6,100	2,150	4,75,705	9,61,660	7,16,910	11,18,569
41,241	6,100	2,150	16,54,593	21,63,219	2,47,318	26,43,259
1,10,371	3,06,515	99,38,113	56,70,162	3,46,10,221	2,60,916	3,44,37,631

Quantities not stated.

1842—43						
Pepper.	Raw Silk.	Opium.	Sundries.	Total.	Horses.	Total Exported.
rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
2,60,147	3,24,209	...	15,60,769	1,16,81,501	...	1,46,61,431
1,663	...	...	94,001	2,41,231	...	2,44,359
...	...	2,14,440	1,71,956	2,72,549	...	2,72,549
3,320	...	...	34,515	43,435	...	43,435
...	...	...	4,734	4,943	...	4,943
...	...	...	9,554	21,734	...	21,734
...	...	1,31,34,761	14,79,076	3,21,56,746	...	2,74,96,746
...	...	...	98,917	1,71,411	...	1,71,411
780	135	...	1,07,814	2,25,411	200	2,36,011
10,035	1,44,180	...	5,14,970	14,74,093	2,700	14,74,793
42,430	43,703	...	2,64,350	24,72,476	...	24,72,476
21,497	23,631	...	2,05,332	16,19,904	...	16,19,904
3,967	2,120	...	1,36,011	2,64,613	...	2,64,613
...	...	...	1,30,514	2,09,433	...	2,09,433
4,56,711	2,91,403	1,36,13,711	34,42,799	4,65,35,466	2,900	4,65,28,366
1,63,432	...	...	11,41,521	12,61,693	41,500	13,42,553
...	...	3,500	1,97,363	2,39,946	...	2,39,946
...	000	...	6,82,078	11,42,923	1,800	11,23,433
1,02,431	600	3,500	20,24,442	25,29,933	2,71,000	25,11,333
5,80,173	9,92,493	1,36,14,711	74,51,841	4,91,75,394	2,74,300	4,94,49,694

Quantities not stated.

## STATEMENT of the Value of Merchandise Exported from

COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	1906-37					
	Cotton.	Ivory and Elephants' Teeth.	Pepper.	Silk.	Wool.	Coffee.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
Great Britain.....	1,91,36,923	3,63,324	2,66,456	3,97,116	3,72,973	1,62,184
France.....	79,470	....	33,725	11,239	....	45,181
Cape of Good Hope.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Coast of Africa.....	1,210	....	4,196	833	....	....
Isle of France.....	....	....	1,104	....	....	8,600
America.....	....	9,187	....	....	31,444	8,453
China.....	70,11,124	71,277	....	....	....	1,800
Penang and Eastward.....	1,63,817	2,993	....	....	....	....
Ceylon.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Persian Gulf.....	18,816	....	30,333	63,391	....	13,211
Arabian Gulf.....	2,63,694	....	13,174	11,967	....	....
Cutch and Scinde.....	1,472	3,350	33,796	1,66,341	....	2,667
Goa, &c.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total, exclusive of Consignments be- tween the Ports in India.....	1,78,56,881	4,48,643	4,18,363	6,47,317	3,34,417	3,54,500
Calcutta.....	5,750	....	2,300	....	....	19,697
Coast of Coromandel.....	14,450	1,180	8,770	....	....	1,316
Malabar.....	....	....	601	3,427	....	229
Total between the Ports in India.....	19,740	2,160	12,671	3,427	....	22,142
Total, including Consignments between the Ports in India.....	1,78,76,621	4,51,243	4,31,233	6,57,744	3,34,417	3,76,742
Quantities.....	lbs.	cwts.	cwts.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
	113,48,368	2,678	33,035	159,169	2,444,019	1,444,199

  

COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	1897-38					
	Cotton.	Ivory and Elephants' Teeth.	Pepper.	Silk.	Wool.	Coffee.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
Arabian Gulf.....	1,17,370	....	11,233	33,193	....	....
Brasil.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cape of Good Hope.....	....	....	105	....	....	24
China.....	80,33,130	54,037	330	....	....	50
Coast of Africa.....	9,923	....	7,032	....	....	....
Cutch and Scinde.....	9,720	19,814	32,323	2,70,308	....	429
France.....	17,565	306	1,213	....	7,300	4,993
Isle of France.....	....	....	908	....	....	870
Great Britain.....	38,04,237	3,80,077	1,66,197	21,739	2,01,133	199,645
Goa, &c.....	523	....	129	....	....	....
Penang and Eastward.....	1,67,900	557	....	....	....	....
Persian Gulf.....	43,561	....	94,004	30,330	....	14,560
Ceylon.....	....	....	3,771	....	....	....
Total, exclusive of Consignments be- tween the Ports in India.....	1,39,33,073	6,54,131	3,77,414	3,43,979	3,06,434	2,19,790
Calcutta.....	10,535	3,600	14,139	660	....	1,200
Coast of Coromandel.....	506	....	5,933	....	....	....
Malabar and Canara.....	17,350	....	1,140	1,971	....	123
Total between the Ports in India.....	28,600	3,600	26,234	2,734	....	1,323
Total, including Consignments between the Ports in India.....	1,39,63,673	6,59,731	3,53,707	3,48,631	3,06,434	2,21,113
Quantities.....	lbs.	cwts.	cwts.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
	97,421,153	3,764	51,937	129,086	2,700,086	1,076,525

Bombay in each Year, from 1834—35 to 1841—42—continued.

1836—37

Shawls and Piece Goods.	Opium.	Sugar.	Grain.	Sundries.	Total.	Horses.	Total.
rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
5,11,033	.....	42,501	.....	11,33,333	1,35,79,317	.....	1,35,79,317
7,163	.....	.....	.....	61,512	7,37,143	.....	7,37,143
.....	.....	.....	.....	612	612	.....	612
3,30,063	.....	11,513	10,130	2,35,034	3,93,331	.....	3,93,331
.....	.....	425	6,870	3,490	76,771	.....	76,771
8,800	.....	1,466	1,100	1,73,914	2,34,730	.....	2,34,730
2,100	2,10,33,171	.....	.....	15,46,090	3,10,60,247	.....	3,10,60,247
1,21,049	2,16,630	.....	3,014	2,27,457	6,84,906	731	6,85,737
1,610	.....	1,260	15,472	16,626	37,515	15,000	32,515
10,91,450	.....	2,70,274	1,29,191	15,79,831	31,37,341	.....	31,37,341
3,60,901	.....	30,632	1,71,151	4,44,791	12,47,340	.....	12,47,340
1,13,754	.....	4,11,411	75,530	14,73,325	23,77,547	.....	23,77,547
15,337	.....	15,338	6,800	1,17,361	1,61,259	.....	1,61,259
15,79,784	2,12,09,821	10,74,592	4,28,113	70,31,432	3,32,01,388	15,731	3,32,02,919
15,135	.....	14,031	.....	8,15,448	8,76,881	2,19,000	11,70,784
4,000	.....	7,001	3,797	2,70,436	2,83,249	500	2,83,749
37,720	.....	25,774	17,741	7,87,967	9,11,547	2,93,500	12,07,047
78,471	.....	46,840	21,535	15,73,631	20,83,680	5,45,980	26,79,860
26,38,733	2,12,09,821	11,21,432	4,45,631	88,91,053	3,74,88,248	3,61,631	3,78,09,899
.....	chests.	cwts.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	11,0731	85,513	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

1837—38

Shawls and Piece Goods.	Opium.	Sugar.	Grain.	Sundries.	Total.	Horses.	Total.
rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
3,93,733	.....	1,01,133	1,80,060	5,05,389	14,38,633	.....	14,38,633
7,170	.....	.....	.....	13,409	20,589	.....	20,589
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,108	1,237	.....	1,237
4,171	1,09,17,565	.....	1,115	10,60,030	2,01,57,467	.....	2,01,57,467
2,31,611	.....	18,803	10,766	3,37,151	6,37,289	.....	6,37,289
1,53,106	800	6,80,103	51,732	19,16,934	27,53,805	600	27,54,405
.....	.....	.....	.....	25,843	68,949	.....	68,949
150	.....	1,430	1,01,901	31,013	1,36,134	.....	1,36,134
3,03,784	.....	1,93,681	.....	7,99,182	81,03,693	.....	81,03,693
20,650	.....	14,047	4,949	1,42,901	1,83,360	.....	1,83,360
1,47,480	2,83,700	150	5,847	2,04,394	7,88,947	.....	7,88,947
7,37,939	.....	6,98,628	1,14,846	19,30,404	36,64,825	.....	36,64,825
1,930	.....	5,769	27,355	51,760	93,301	.....	93,301
20,65,443	1,12,41,363	17,37,393	4,68,791	67,05,534	3,80,49,121	600	3,80,49,721
16,135	.....	10,032	6,033	4,31,926	5,33,750	25,000	6,25,750
41,000	.....	7,182	32,400	2,18,343	3,06,551	3,000	3,79,051
41,029	700	37,672	21,248	10,52,341	11,73,794	4,17,700	15,97,994
58,747	700	34,510	60,103	15,74,052	20,93,601	4,96,200	25,91,801
21,54,180	1,12,42,323	17,92,113	5,25,934	63,23,886	4,01,41,722	4,96,800	4,06,41,322
.....	chests.	cwts.	bags.	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	10,6271	151,509	130,900	.....	.....	.....	.....

## STATEMENT of the Value of Merchandise Exported

COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	1835-36					
	Coffee.	Cotton.	Ivory and Elephants' Teeth.	Shawls and Piece Goods.	Raw Silk.	Sugar.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
America.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arabian Gulf.....	.....	1,33,253	.....	4,76,143	25,971	74,134
Cape of Good Hope.....	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	84
Ceylon.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,378
China.....	.....	32,71,323	77,303	18,313	.....	.....
Coast of Africa.....	.....	6,373	1,373	98,074	.....	6,389
Cutch and Scinde.....	1,650	3,337	800	27,324	1,51,991	4,70,786
France.....	37,073	12,666	3,410	.....	.....	.....
"  Isle of.....	.....	117	.....	.....	.....	83
Great Britain.....	3,14,491	47,03,909	3,17,037	7,14,316	43,331	1,02,927
Goa.....	.....	745	.....	3,942	.....	6,411
Penang and Eastward.....	.....	32,819	6,327	3,32,338	.....	.....
Persian Gulf.....	3,500	18,120	.....	4,89,907	16,140	6,23,670
Stockholm.....	.....	23,737	.....	.....	.....	5,016
Lisbon.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, exclusive of Consignments between the Ports in India.....	3,37,070	1,41,16,131	4,06,594	22,05,907	2,78,333	12,96,101
Calcutta.....	7,338	1,649	.....	16,413	900	380
Coast of Coromandel.....	.....	.....	.....	800	.....	3,800
Malabar and Canara.....	245	1,730	.....	38,373	3,300	40,873
Total between the Ports in India.....	7,603	3,389	.....	55,516	4,100	30,113
Total, including Consignments between the Ports in India.....	3,64,673	1,44,19,520	4,06,594	22,61,423	2,82,433	13,06,214
Quantities.....	lbs. 1,961,893	lbs. 101,40,687	cwts. 2,361	.....	lbs. 20,026	cwts. 122,703

COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	1836-37					
	Coffee.	Cotton.	Ivory and Elephants' Teeth.	Shawls and Piece Goods.	Raw Silk.	Sugar.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
America.....	4,607	.....	1,038	500	.....	.....
Arabian Gulf.....	.....	1,24,957	.....	3,68,308	9,113	17,563
Ceylon.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,898
China.....	.....	50,06,300	61,129	16,300	.....	.....
Coast of Africa.....	.....	11,331	100	94,711	.....	4,380
Cutch and Scinde.....	2,213	1,389	15,900	21,592	2,13,304	8,13,908
France.....	1,506	41,309	.....	.....	.....	.....
"  Isle of.....	.....	9,110	.....	381	.....	.....
Great Britain.....	1,63,241	28,13,403	3,71,053	5,07,737	91,788	83,274
Goa.....	.....	.....	.....	3,311	543	12,116
Lisbon.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manilla.....	.....	37,953	.....	.....	.....	.....
New South Wales.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Penang and Eastward.....	.....	4,23,378	4,508	2,61,647	332	150
Persian Gulf.....	770	14,962	.....	4,76,003	20,750	3,12,350
St. Helena.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sydney.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total, exclusive of Consignments between the Ports in India.....	1,73,837	1,06,35,613	4,37,703	16,97,793	3,96,384	12,10,379
Calcutta.....	87,333	.....	7,633	10,331	8,100	.....
Coast of Coromandel.....	210	.....	.....	3,070	.....	4,194
Malabar and Canara.....	.....	7,683	.....	82,334	3,000	13,383
Total between the Ports in India.....	87,769	7,683	7,633	97,730	11,100	25,477
Total, including Consignments between the Ports in India.....	2,63,478	1,14,43,296	4,45,336	17,95,523	4,07,484	12,35,856
Quantities.....	lbs. 1,076,810	lbs. 93,317,706	cwts. 2,703	.....	lbs. 104,166	cwts. 81,908



from Bombay, during each Year, from 1834—35 to 1841—42—continued.

1834—35

Opium.	Grain.	Pepper.	Wool.	Sundries.	TOTAL.	Horses.	TOTAL.
rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	64,158	11,031	.....	8,781.17	11,94,184	.....	1,491,184
.....	.....	.....	.....	73	183	1,800	1,193
.....	35,069	70	3,014	92,041	1,36,774	.....	1,36,774
1,38,47,400	.....	.....	.....	11,92,903	2,06,68,694	.....	2,06,68,694
.....	12,129	1,830	.....	1,97,173	3,13,336	.....	3,13,336
.....	6,17,893	61,031	.....	11,83,128	28,54,124	.....	28,54,124
.....	4,320	18,780	7,831	11,390	1,33,700	.....	1,33,700
.....	70,880	.....	.....	18,733	33,423	12,800	33,723
.....	22,011	1,81,080	2,80,000	7,41,634	76,54,624	.....	76,54,624
.....	39,424	30	.....	84,913	1,34,081	.....	1,34,081
1,41,200	1,74,072	1,06,713	.....	2,61,846	7,33,180	.....	7,33,180
.....	.....	.....	.....	11,90,094	23,67,498	.....	23,67,498
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,374	30,123	.....	30,123
.....	.....	.....	.....	39,661	39,661	.....	39,661
1,38,90,800	10,08,150	2,91,117	2,68,373	62,48,823	4,26,31,033	13,800	4,26,44,833
.....	.....	34,410	.....	1,56,820	2,17,800	65,300	2,44,180
.....	12,466	.....	.....	77,966	94,734	.....	94,734
.....	8,580	7,803	.....	9,47,080	10,47,133	1,94,300	11,41,433
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	30,691	68,872	.....	11,81,681	13,21,547	2,16,800	15,00,347
1,38,86,780	10,38,811	3,31,119	2,68,373	74,10,508	4,29,90,602	2,54,600	4,32,45,202
chests.	bags.	cwt.	lb.				
17,213	290,816	27,194	13,51,374				

1835—36

Opium.	Grain.	Pepper.	Wool.	Sundries.	TOTAL.	Horses.	TOTAL.
rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,27,340	14,337	14,860	41,250	68,733	.....	68,733
.....	25,693	.....	.....	8,37,888	13,44,330	.....	13,44,330
1,53,000	.....	.....	.....	84,860	1,27,369	.....	1,27,369
.....	24,318	3,428	.....	8,10,048	62,11,663	.....	62,11,663
.....	3,19,130	79,328	.....	2,52,727	3,29,403	.....	3,29,403
.....	13,898	.....	3,046	17,512,901	42,90,906	.....	42,90,906
.....	38,267	.....	.....	33,338	94,567	.....	94,567
.....	32,144	1,92,373	3,63,458	41,637	1,08,413	1,200	1,07,213
.....	10,413	174	.....	11,77,317	1,19,02,468	.....	1,19,02,468
.....	.....	1,380	.....	1,59,014	1,87,703	850	1,88,553
10,23,600	.....	.....	.....	23,697	24,537	.....	24,537
.....	13,710	.....	.....	3,089	10,86,333	.....	10,86,333
.....	11,728	.....	.....	.....	12,719	.....	12,719
.....	1,03,414	63,728	.....	3,27,373	40,07,968	.....	40,07,968
.....	.....	.....	.....	17,31,126	27,33,347	.....	27,33,347
.....	.....	.....	.....	120	870	.....	870
.....	.....	.....	.....	6,031	40,631	.....	40,631
42,96,350	7,78,259	3,43,650	3,63,361	83,80,307	3,78,10,531	2,600	3,78,13,131
.....	.....	31,194	.....	6,80,984	8,30,791	23,000	8,33,791
.....	17,024	3,350	.....	1,17,388	1,40,447	.....	1,40,447
.....	70,314	2,383	.....	11,00,874	11,43,504	1,47,500	13,21,004
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	37,336	37,827	.....	18,57,349	24,13,140	1,70,500	25,83,640
42,88,873	8,13,680	1,90,877	3,80,364	1,02,92,856	3,80,23,678	1,72,500	3,81,96,178
chests.	bags.	cwt.	lb.				
3,209	174,849	47,239	2,620,838				
70	.....	.....	.....				

## STATEMENT of the Value of Merchandise Exported from

COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED	1890-91				
	Coffee	Cotton	Ivory and Elephants' Teeth	Indigo	Pepper
America	rupees.	rupees	rupees	rupees	rupees.
Arabian Gulf	130	1,07,761	.....	8,063	38,379
Cape of Good Hope	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,89,146
Ceylon	.....	.....	.....	717	290
China	50	48,77,869	37,478	.....	2,919
Coast of Africa	80	311	.....	.....	1,18,886
Cutch and Scinde	8,718	4,049	8,717	2,167	81,886
France	15,853	54,168	.....	24,320	16,163
— Isle of	29,729	5,754	.....	.....	.....
Great Britain	7,02,361	1,18,88,477	6,11,497	3,48,770	2,11,818
Goa	.....	.....	.....	.....	300
Manilla	.....	1,18,414	.....	.....	.....
Penang and Eastward	560	18,96,202	73	.....	4,90,434
Persian Gulf	1,473	6,179	.....	1,88,731	37,892
St. Helena	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stockholm	.....	29,960	.....	.....	1,898
Sydney	2,300	.....	.....	.....	713
Total, exclusive of Consignments be- tween the Ports in India	8,34,350	1,89,88,479	6,31,767	3,79,860	3,65,138
Calcutta	13,331	13,310	.....	.....	3,793
Coromandel	2,008	.....	.....	200	3,783
Malabar and Canara	143	1,765	.....	1,736	907
Total between the Ports in India	15,482	15,075	.....	1,936	8,483
Total, including Consignments between the Ports in India	8,49,832	1,90,14,475	6,32,787	3,81,796	3,73,621
Quantities.	lbs.	lbs	cwts.	lbs	cwts.
	2,87,513	131,71,166	3,381	32,883	29,667

COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED	1891-92				
	Coffee	Cotton	Ivory and Elephants' Teeth	Indigo	Pepper
America	rupees.	rupees	rupees	rupees	rupees.
Arabian Gulf	.....	1,59,811	.....	9,419	34,737
Cape of Good Hope	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,350
Ceylon	298	63,08,196	17,820	.....	120
China	.....	8,168	.....	.....	6,379
Coast of America	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,18,847
Cutch and Scinde	2,154	318	32,800	3,797	31,815
France	28,163	14,819	.....	39,586	3,791
— Isle of	.....	.....	.....	.....	808
Goa	.....	.....	200	.....	120
Great Britain	8,43,043	1,12,01,793	4,35,461	21,788	3,30,518
Kurrachee	.....	.....	1,770	.....	2,115
Manilla	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Penang and Eastward	.....	29,694	750	.....	1,07,941
Persian Gulf	29,855	27,473	.....	33,383	3,763
Total, exclusive of Consignments be- tween the Ports in India	9,01,877	2,16,75,974	5,72,886	1,41,847	3,99,282
Calcutta	.....	.....	.....	6,710	4,290
Coast of Coromandel	80	.....	.....	4,000	725
Malabar and Canara	439	436	.....	819	14,931
Total between the Ports in India	519	436	.....	11,529	3,925
Total, including Consignments between the Ports in India	9,02,396	2,16,76,410	5,72,886	1,53,376	3,10,383
Quantities.	lbs	lbs	cwts.	lbs	cwts.
	2,79,787	161,078,113	2,887	157,879	37,667



STATEMENT showing the Imports and Exports of Treasure in each of the Presidencies of India, from 1834-35 to 1841-42.

YEARS	B E N G A L.				M A D R A S.			
	Imports.	Exports.	Nett Imports.	Nett Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Nett Imports.	Nett Exports.
1834-35	rupees 84,21,719	rupees 6,67,509	rupees 77,54,210	rupees 1,31,1,087	rupees 19,84,778	rupees 4,98,374	rupees 14,86,404	rupees 14,86,404
1835-36	85,71,682	5,85,994	79,85,688	11,47,692	10,25,991	8,18,913	2,07,078	2,07,078
	Company's rupees	Company's rupees	Company's rupees	Company's rupees	Company's rupees	Company's rupees	Company's rupees	Company's rupees
1836-37	81,25,374	18,13,751	63,11,623	1,55,580	16,05,163	3,44,721	12,60,442	12,60,442
1837-38	1,06,88,830	14,91,337	91,97,493	11,83,429	1,06,11,8	1,17,111	94,94,7	94,94,7
1838-39	1,11,43,314	16,27,690	95,15,624	13,13,143	8,02,374	3,88,299	4,14,075	4,14,075
1839-40	1,22,07,582	20,00,774	1,02,06,808	11,11,764	1,07,064	1,56,894	2,11,343	2,11,343
1840-41	1,08,88,78	10,02,041	98,86,739	6,81,469	8,81,469	11,09,698	2,28,229	2,28,229
1841-42	1,05,73,441	1,00,333	1,04,73,108	6,73,469	18,81,417	..	..	..

YEARS	B O M B A Y.				B E N G A L, M A D R A S, AND B O M B A Y.			
	Imports.	Exports.	Nett Imports.	Nett Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Nett Imports.	Nett Exports.
1834-35	rupees 1,17,71,397	rupees 3,44,000	rupees 1,14,27,397	rupees 1,97,65,793	rupees 1,97,65,793	rupees 1,17,71,397	rupees 3,44,000	rupees 1,14,27,397
1835-36	1,05,17,417	4,11,770	1,01,05,647	1,97,65,793	1,97,65,793	1,17,71,397	3,44,000	1,14,27,397
	Company's rupees	Company's rupees	Company's rupees	Company's rupees	Company's rupees	Company's rupees	Company's rupees	Company's rupees
1836-37	1,10,75,878	4,31,718	1,06,44,160	2,33,61,774	2,33,61,774	1,10,75,878	4,31,718	1,06,44,160
1837-38	1,06,18,784	3,37,496	1,02,81,288	2,04,1,413	2,04,1,413	1,06,18,784	3,37,496	1,02,81,288
1838-39	1,00,7,541	3,37,496	97,39,045	1,00,7,541	1,00,7,541	3,37,496	97,39,045	1,00,7,541
1839-40	1,00,7,541	14,8,343	85,89,198	1,00,7,541	1,00,7,541	14,8,343	85,89,198	1,00,7,541
1840-41	88,75,411	18,13,751	70,61,660	1,81,75,964	1,81,75,964	88,75,411	18,13,751	70,61,660
1841-42	88,75,411	1,00,333	87,75,078	1,24,88,413	1,24,88,413	88,75,411	1,00,333	87,75,078

NOTE.—Commitments of Treasure between the several Ports and Presidencies of India are excluded from the above Statement.

STATEMENT exhibiting the Highest and Lowest Rates at which Bills of Exchange have been drawn at Calcutta upon England, from 1834-35 to 1841-42.

RATES FOR PRIVATE BILLS AS TAKEN FROM PRICES CURRENT									
YEARS	Highest Rate		Lowest Rate.		Company's Advances against Consignments				
		$\frac{1}{2}$ d		$\frac{1}{2}$ d		$\frac{1}{2}$ d	$\frac{1}{2}$ d	$\frac{1}{2}$ d	$\frac{1}{2}$ d
1834-35	Company's rupee	1 1/2	Company's rupee	1 1/2	Company's rupee	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1835-36	Company's rupee	1 1/2	Company's rupee	1 1/2	Company's rupee	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1836-37	Company's rupee	1 1/2	Company's rupee	1 1/2	Company's rupee	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1837-38	Company's rupee	1 1/2	Company's rupee	1 1/2	Company's rupee	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1838-39	Company's rupee	1 1/2	Company's rupee	1 1/2	Company's rupee	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1839-40	Company's rupee	1 1/2	Company's rupee	1 1/2	Company's rupee	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1840-41	Company's rupee	1 1/2	Company's rupee	1 1/2	Company's rupee	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
1841-42	Company's rupee	1 1/2	Company's rupee	1 1/2	Company's rupee	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2

NOTE.—There are no quotations in the Price Current of the Rates of Exchange between the several Presidencies of India and Foreign Countries and States.

A RETURN of the Number of Ships and the Amount of Tonnage which have Entered Inwards between the Years 1800 and 1830 at the Port of Calcutta, from Countries beyond the Territories of the Three Presidencies; distinguishing the Countries from whence the Vessels came, and stating the Flag under which they sailed.

FROM... FLAGS	UNITED KINGDOM		FRANCE		AMERICA		HAMBURG		HOLLAND	
	British.		French		American		British		Dutch	
YEARS.	ships	tons.	ships	tons.	ships	tons.	ships	tons.	ships	tons.
1800-10	11	15,463	.....	.....	17	6,678	.....	.....	.....	.....
1810-11	20	15,792	.....	.....	16	5,867	.....	.....	.....	.....
1811-12	33	31,338	.....	.....	3	835	.....	.....	.....	.....
1812-13	24	24,194	.....	.....	4	808	.....	.....	.....	.....
1813-14	24	18,408	.....	.....	1	73	.....	.....	.....	.....
1814-15	30	22,294	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1815-16	3	20,712	.....	.....	22	7,415	.....	.....	.....	.....
1816-17	31	15,886	.....	.....	41	16,754	.....	.....	.....	863
1817-18	114	67,187	13	3,337	40	14,144	.....	.....	.....	.....
1818-19	114	54,415	29	8,796	54	16,498	.....	.....	4	1,167
1819-20	67	34,112	12	4,317	24	8,977	.....	.....	4	1,000
1820-21	68	38,710	9	3,746	11	4,110	.....	.....	.....	.....
1821-22	51	35,519	14	4,806	19	5,668	.....	.....	.....	.....
1822-23	34	38,104	13	5,469	15	4,653	.....	.....	.....	.....
1823-24	37	17,816	5	1,571	7	2,117	.....	.....	.....	.....
1824-25	34	10,574	11	1,306	7	2,069	.....	.....	.....	.....
1825-26	51	48,529	12	3,324	17	5,561	.....	.....	.....	.....
1826-27	54	47,400	.....	.....	7	1,663	1	215	.....	.....
1827-28	102	51,711	14	3,806	15	2,788	.....	.....	.....	.....
1828-29	106	67,304	30	8,031	14	3,854	4	881	.....	.....
1829-30	78	17,063	20	7,778	15	2,808	1	162	.....	.....

\* British from France for each of these years.

\* One each British.

FROM... FLAGS	COPENHAGEN SWEDEN		LIZ SPANISH		GIBRALTAR & MALTA BRITISH		PORTUGAL PORTUGUESE		BRAZILS PORTUGUESE		BRITISH	
	ships	tons.	ships	tons.	ships	tons.	ships	tons.	ships	tons.	ships	tons.
1800-10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1,450	.....	.....	.....	.....
1810-11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1,230	.....	.....
1811-12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,115	41	182	.....
1812-13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	55,360	.....	.....	.....	.....
1813-14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	10,857	2	625	.....	.....
1814-15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	3,830	5	1,710	1	340
1815-16	1	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	3,780	4	1,093	.....	.....
1816-17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1817-18	3	1,141	.....	.....	3	793	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1818-19	6	2,945	.....	.....	5	1,758	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1819-20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1820-21	1	300	.....	.....	2	1328	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1821-22	1	323	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1822-23	1	458	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1823-24	1	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1824-25	1	668	1	360	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1825-26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1826-27	.....	.....	1	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1827-28	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	183	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1828-29	.....	.....	3	825	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1829-30	.....	.....	1	468	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

\* In the registers from which this account has been compiled, the Lisbon and Brazilian tonnage for this year are combined.

FROM... FLAGS	SOUTH AMERICA		CHINA		PORTUGUESE		TOTAL *	
	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.
1800-10	.....	.....	9	6,048	3	1,423	14	7,471
1810-11	.....	.....	9	8,123	3	1,085	12	9,208
1811-12	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1,115	15	7,512
1812-13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1813-14	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1,445	14	7,604
1814-15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1815-16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1816-17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1817-18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1818-19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1819-20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1820-21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1821-22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1822-23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1823-24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1824-25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1825-26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1826-27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1827-28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1828-29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1829-30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

\* All British but seven ships.

\* All British and Portuguese except four, viz. one American, one French, and two Danish.

**NUMBER of Ships and Amount of Tonnage entered inwards at the Port of Calcutta,  
between 1809 and 1830—continued.**

FROM	MAURITIUS.			MADAGASCAR.		MANILLA.		NEW SOUTH WALES.	
YEARS.	British ships, tons.	French ships, tons.	Total ships, tons.	American ships, tons.	Spanish ships, tons.	British ships, tons.	Total ships, tons.	British ships, tons.	
1809-10	1 300	1 300	2 600	1 677	1 450	1 166	2 677	1 166	
1810-11	1 370	1 370	2 740	1 247	1 450	1 297	2 740	1 297	
1811-12	1 370	1 370	2 740	1 247	1 450	1 128	2 740	1 128	
1812-13	1 370	1 370	2 740	1 247	1 450	1 201	2 740	1 201	
1813-14	1 370	1 370	2 740	1 247	1 450	1 806	2 740	1 806	
1814-15	1 370	1 370	2 740	1 247	1 450	1 777	2 740	1 777	
1815-16	1 370	1 370	2 740	1 247	1 450	1 843	2 740	1 843	
1816-17	1 370	1 370	2 740	1 247	1 450	1 1760	2 740	1 1760	
1817-18	1 370	1 370	2 740	1 247	1 450	1 947	2 740	1 947	
1818-19	1 370	1 370	2 740	1 247	1 450	1 2106	2 740	1 2106	
1819-20	1 370	1 370	2 740	1 247	1 450	1 3130	2 740	1 3130	
1820-21	1 370	1 370	2 740	1 247	1 450	1 3729	2 740	1 3729	
1821-22	1 370	1 370	2 740	1 247	1 450	1 1307	2 740	1 1307	
1822-23	1 370	1 370	2 740	1 247	1 450	1 2903	2 740	1 2903	
1823-24	1 370	1 370	2 740	1 247	1 450	1 1419	2 740	1 1419	
1824-25	1 370	1 370	2 740	1 247	1 450	1 1764	2 740	1 1764	
1825-26	1 370	1 370	2 740	1 247	1 450	1 1335	2 740	1 1335	
1826-27	1 370	1 370	2 740	1 247	1 450	1 1245	2 740	1 1245	
1827-28	1 370	1 370	2 740	1 247	1 450	1 1160	2 740	1 1160	
1828-29	1 370	1 370	2 740	1 247	1 450	1 1119	2 740	1 1119	
1829-30	1 370	1 370	2 740	1 247	1 450	1 2343	2 740	1 2343	

\* All British and French except one American and one Danish.

\* All British and Spanish but one.

FROM	CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.				MOSAMBIQUE				JAVA				AMBOINA.			
YEARS.	British.		Dutch.		British.		Dutch.		British.		Dutch.		British.		Dutch.	
YEARS.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.
1809-10	1	413	1	413	1	350	1	350	1	280	1	280	1	280	1	280
1810-11	1	380	1	380	1	3078	1	3078	1	3078	1	3078	1	3078	1	3078
1811-12	1	380	1	380	1	2782	1	2782	1	2782	1	2782	1	2782	1	2782
1812-13	1	380	1	380	1	2782	1	2782	1	2782	1	2782	1	2782	1	2782
1813-14	1	380	1	380	1	2782	1	2782	1	2782	1	2782	1	2782	1	2782
1814-15	1	380	1	380	1	2782	1	2782	1	2782	1	2782	1	2782	1	2782
1815-16	1	380	1	380	1	2782	1	2782	1	2782	1	2782	1	2782	1	2782
1816-17	1	380	1	380	1	2782	1	2782	1	2782	1	2782	1	2782	1	2782
1817-18	1	380	1	380	1	2782	1	2782	1	2782	1	2782	1	2782	1	2782
1818-19	1	380	1	380	1	2782	1	2782	1	2782	1	2782	1	2782	1	2782
1819-20	1	380	1	380	1	2782	1	2782	1	2782	1	2782	1	2782	1	2782
1820-21	1	380	1	380	1	2782	1	2782	1	2782	1	2782	1	2782	1	2782
1821-22	1	380	1	380	1	2782	1	2782	1	2782	1	2782	1	2782	1	2782
1822-23	1	380	1	380	1	2782	1	2782	1	2782	1	2782	1	2782	1	2782
1823-24	1	380	1	380	1	2782	1	2782	1	2782	1	2782	1	2782	1	2782
1824-25	1	380	1	380	1	2782	1	2782	1	2782	1	2782	1	2782	1	2782
1825-26	1	380	1	380	1	2782	1	2782	1	2782	1	2782	1	2782	1	2782
1826-27	1	380	1	380	1	2782	1	2782	1	2782	1	2782	1	2782	1	2782
1827-28	1	380	1	380	1	2782	1	2782	1	2782	1	2782	1	2782	1	2782
1828-29	1	380	1	380	1	2782	1	2782	1	2782	1	2782	1	2782	1	2782
1829-30	1	380	1	380	1	2782	1	2782	1	2782	1	2782	1	2782	1	2782

\* One American.

\* One Portuguese.

\* One American.

\* One French.

FROM	SUMATRA.		PENANG AND EASTWARD.		PEGU.	
	British.	Total.	British.	Total.	British.	Total.
YEARS.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.
1809-10	1	500	1	500	1	3560
1810-11	1	370	1	370	1	4115
1811-12	1	370	1	370	1	3106
1812-13	1	370	1	370	1	6041
1813-14	1	370	1	370	1	5234
1814-15	1	370	1	370	1	2775
1815-16	1	370	1	370	1	7665
1816-17	1	370	1	370	1	8418
1817-18	1	370	1	370	1	14911
1818-19	1	370	1	370	1	3620
1819-20	1	370	1	370	1	3226
1820-21	1	370	1	370	1	8670
1821-22	1	370	1	370	1	10148
1822-23	1	370	1	370	1	9561
1823-24	1	370	1	370	1	8614
1824-25	1	370	1	370	1	27314
1825-26	1	370	1	370	1	3740
1826-27	1	370	1	370	1	9380
1827-28	1	370	1	370	1	11537
1828-29	1	370	1	370	1	8324
1829-30	1	370	1	370	1	6630

\* (One Dutch in 6 of these years, all the others British, but one American in 1817, and one Portuguese in 1830.)  
 \* All British but one American in 1811, one Danish in 1814, and here Portuguese previous to 1811.  
 All British except three Portuguese in 1811-17, and 1829.

NUMBER of Ships and Amount of Tonnage entered inwards at the Port of Calcutta, between 1809 and 1830—*continued.*—

FROM	CEYLON.				ARABIAN AND PERSIAN GULF.				MALDIVE ISLANDS.			
	British.	Indian.	Total.		British.	Total.			British.	Total.		
YEARS.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.
1809-10.....	7	480	7	480	4	1137	29	11,772	—	—	21	36,40
1810-11.....	—	—	0	—	—	—	4	1,34	—	—	15	3750
1811-12.....	1	580	7	1,30	9	1690	3	924	7	368	2	410
1812-13.....	8	3343	4	600	10	3643	3	710	19	7340	1	460
1813-14.....	7	2804	4	680	10	3141	6	2153	17	7443	1	280
1814-15.....	4	863	3	600	6	2100	5	1622	14	5247	1	220
1815-16.....	9	2084	7	1,80	10	3130	6	2138	10	7488	—	—
1816-17.....	3	1082	1	150	6	1832	8	3143	13	6847	1	501
1817-18.....	3	425	1	180	4	577	7	2544	12	7187	1	500
1818-19.....	13	8437	4	680	10	8837	15	11,000	—	—	17	2200
1819-20.....	3	1400	1	300	7	1770	18	5624	—	—	10	2700
1820-21.....	3	406	1	180	4	606	13	8413	—	—	21	1,80
1821-22.....	4	800	2	38	2	1730	11	4680	27	12,200	1	150
1822-23.....	4	774	3	400	7	2213	10	6751	21	8871	—	—
1823-24.....	5	820	2	300	5	1150	14	4817	22	9418	—	—
1824-25.....	4	1274	—	—	4	1474	3	906	14	5,14	1	200
1825-26.....	3	244	4	100	7	844	2	505	13	5480	1	400
1826-27.....	2	350	2	60	1	80	3	962	14	5410	—	—
1827-28.....	7	1544	1	100	8	1644	8	1936	24	9840	—	—
1828-29.....	—	—	1	50	2	100	1	1808	23	8306	—	—
1829-30.....	3	723	—	—	3	723	1	1207	13	5402	11	1000

\* One French in 1822.

\* Two Russian in 1814.

YEARS	GRAND TOTAL		YEARS	GRAND TOTAL	
	ships.	tons.		ships.	tons.
1809-10.....	108	60,181	1820-21.....	204	10,932
1810-11.....	200	65,170	1821-22.....	291	12,884
1811-12.....	223	87,141	1822-23.....	286	11,041
1812-13.....	320	84,228	1823-24.....	418	87,524
1813-14.....	242	77,094	1824-25.....	274	111,040
1814-15.....	25	68028	1825-26.....	244	97,281
1815-16.....	201	91,980	1826-27.....	245	97,967
1816-17.....	363	112,000	1827-28.....	304	112,244
1817-18.....	478	101,060	1828-29.....	478	115,244
1818-19.....	393	137,441	1829-30.....	230	80,653
1819-20.....	273	130,000			

A RETURN of the Number of Ships and the Amount of Tonnage which have cleared outwards, between the Years 1809 and 1830, from the Port of Calcutta to Countries beyond the Territories of the Three Presidencies, distinguishing the Countries for which the Vessels cleared out, and stating the Flag under which they sailed.

TO.....	UNITED KINGDOM		FRANCE.		AMERICA		HOLLAND	
	British.		French.		American.		Dutch.	
YEARS.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.
1809-10.....	34	28,682	—	—	23	6,113	—	—
1810-11.....	24	14,488	—	—	17	4,903	—	—
1811-12.....	43	31,788	—	—	8	2,360	—	—
1812-13.....	38	29,313	—	—	7	1,986	—	—
1813-14.....	43	30,924	—	—	—	—	—	—
1814-15.....	46	31,400	—	—	—	—	—	—
1815-16.....	51	30,054	—	—	10	2,111	—	—
1816-17.....	77	49,616	—	—	302	13,187	2	800
1817-18.....	123	65,183	12	3,900	18	11,458	—	—
1818-19.....	117	50,171	10	2883	31	16,329	1	200
1819-20.....	82	42,200	9	3393	36	19,657	—	—
1820-21.....	68	33,084	8	3374	11	3,605	—	—
1821-22.....	69	29,634	8	3121	10	3,094	—	—
1822-23.....	61	36,374	12	4711	15	4,100	—	—
1823-24.....	68	35,901	4	1180	5	1,480	—	—
1824-25.....	50	27,651	7	1,110	10	2,608	—	—
1825-26.....	70	48,731	12	9,972	18	7,677	—	—
1826-27.....	73	51,411	7	3100	2	1,110	—	—
1827-28.....	74	55,265	15	4874	11	1,204	—	—
1828-29.....	87	41,811	20	8101	12	1,800	—	—
1829-30.....	70	38,483	15	5037	13	4,170	—	—

\* One British, in 1820.

\* One Portuguese.

\* One British each of these years.

# Number of Ships and Amount of Tonnage cleared outwards from the Port of Calcutta, between 1809 and 1830—continued.

TO	COPENHAGEN		SWEDEN		CADIZ		GORKHALY & MALTA		PORTUGAL		BRAZILS.	
FLAGS	Danish		Swedish		Spanish		British		Portug.		Portug.	
YEARS	ships	tons	ships	tons	ships	tons	ships	tons	ships	tons	ships	tons
1809												
1810											6	2213
1811											6	2265
1812					1	10			11	1260		
1813					2	78			5	182	2	615
1814									6	1700	6	1796
1815									5	980	5	1845
1816	1	10			1	104			11	1132	6	1546
1817					2	240			4	775	6	2260
1818							2	644	4	775	4	640
1819	3	153					5	1155	4	680	4	640
1820							4	982	4	283	3	1630
1821							1	430	6	1506	3	800
1822							1	1100	1	100	1	100
1823							2	1051	2	350	1	100
1824											2	400
1825									1	100	1	300
1826							15	501	1	100	1	300
1827							1	100	1	400	1	400
1828									1	500	1	100
1829									1	347	1	100
1830												

\* One French.

\* All Portuguese, except one British, of 172 tons, in 1821.

\* All Portuguese, except three British, two of 80 tons, in 1815, and one of 180 tons, in 1825, and one Spanish, of 100 tons, in 1810.

TO	SOUTH AMERICA				CHINA			
FLAGS	Total *		British		Portuguese		Total	
YEARS	ships	tons	ships	tons	ships	tons	ships	tons
1809								
1810								
1811								
1812								
1813								
1814								
1815								
1816								
1817								
1818								
1819								
1820								
1821								
1822								
1823								
1824								
1825								
1826								
1827								
1828								
1829								
1830								

\* All British, except 1 Spanish, of 100 tons, in 1815.

\* All British and Portuguese, except 1 French, of 172 tons and 1 of 312 tons in 1810-11, and 1 of 512 tons in 1827-28. Danish of 20 tons in 1810, and 1 Indian—1 of 80 tons and 2 of 120 tons in 1811-12.

TO	MAURITIUS				MANILLA				NEW SOUTH WALES	
FLAGS	British		French		Spanish		British		British	
YEARS	ships	tons	ships	tons	ships	tons	ships	tons	ships	tons
1809										
1810										
1811										
1812										
1813										
1814										
1815										
1816										
1817										
1818										
1819										
1820										
1821										
1822										
1823										
1824										
1825										
1826										
1827										
1828										
1829										
1830										

\* One Danish, of 330 tons, in 1822; one Portuguese, of 60 tons, in 1825; three Indian, of 1175 tons, in 1811; one Indian, of 10 tons, in 1817; and one Indian, of 100 tons, in 1820.

\* One Danish of 100 tons, in 1820; two Portuguese, of 60 tons in 1811, and two, of 10 tons, in 1821-22.



NUMBER OF SHIPS AND AMOUNT OF TONNAGE CLEARED OUTWARDS FROM THE PORT OF CALCUTTA, BETWEEN 1800 AND 1850—continued.

TO YEARS	CAPE OF GOOD HOPE			MOSAMBIQUE			J A V A						AMBOINA		SUMATRA	
	Flags	British.	Tons.	ships	Tons.	Total *	ships	Tons.	ships	Tons.	ships	Tons.	ships	Tons.	ships	Tons.
1800-10																
1800-11	1		125						2	580	2	580	5	1,080	0	1,080
1811-12	3		714						13	4,512	13	4,512	5	934	11	1,856
1812-13	3		780						25	8,532	25	8,532			7	1,366
1813-14	3		664						1	313	1	313	1	50	11	2,124
1814-15	1		943	1		180			13	4,090	13	4,090	2	210	13	2,637
1815-16	9		3,560						15	4,738	15	4,738			5	1,075
1816-17	8		1,611						6	1,812	6	1,812	1	41	7	1,353
1817-18				1		120			9	2,777	10	3,067			11	2,263
1818-19	3		1,549						3	814	4	1,084			14	2,862
1819-20	8		28,12						1	283	17	4,141	10	50,41	9	3,288
1820-21	7		888						1	681	17	4,730	18	81,31	14	1,860
1821-22	1		887						2	471	11	5,032	13	41,31	8	1,444
1822-23	7		2,134	1		87			5	812	19	4,761	13	47,31	7	1,382
1823-24	7		14,11						1	3,30	8	6,63	9	3,373	3	1,179
1824-25	2		450						4	1,825	4	1,825	4	1,515	1	1,144
1825-26	5		1,134						4	1,127	9	2,117	13	31,74	2	360
1826-27	3		1,06						3	1,079	6	1,62	6	2,037	6	1,389
1827-28	4		833						3	1,073	3	673	6	1,693	1	1,28
1828-29	1		233						2	671	1	2,31	3	7,31		
1829-30									2	444	3	578	1	1,36	1	113

\* All Portuguese, except one British, of 87 tons, in 1813.

† All British and Dutch, except one French, of 31 tons, in 1813, and two Danish, of 28 and 26 tons, in 1812.

‡ All British, except seven Danish, viz., one, of 43 tons, in 1820, two, of 28 tons, in 1815, three, of 128 tons, in 1811, and one, of 113 tons, in 1810.

TO PENANG AND EASTWARDS.					P E G U E.					C E Y L O N.						
YEARS.	British.		Indian.		Total *	British.		Indian.		Total.	British.		Indian.		Total.	
YEARS.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.
1800-10	23	3,810	..	..	73	3,870	1	32	3	283	3	293	2	1,720	7	1,012
1800-11	32	4,807	..	..	37	4,807	..	3,183	3	183	4	1,27	..	..	7	1,014
1801-12	19	6,014	3	1,000	72	3,873	3	1,000	4	1,000	9	2,100	6	1,714	7	1,016
1802-13	17	4,273	..	..	17	4,273	4	1,020	3	1,020	14	3,129	14	3,129	2	368
1803-14	31	8,229	1	80	34	8,290	10	1,970	5	1,170	10	3,241	12	3,844	4	508
1804-15	18	4,223	..	..	18	4,223	9	2,280	5	710	11	3,110	12	2,720	4	508
1805-16	19	3,582	..	..	19	3,582	9	1,250	13	1,708	14	2,796	9	2,124	7	1,016
1806-17	17	6,213	..	..	17	6,213	4	760	3	560	14	2,796	8	2,124	7	1,016
1807-18	22	4,865	..	..	22	4,865	7	1,020	6	1,020	13	3,241	8	1,020	1	1,020
1808-19	23	3,607	..	..	23	3,607	4	827	4	1,020	5	1,020	30	10,200	3	827
1809-20	11	6,631	1	320	12	6,951	7	1,020	4	1,020	17	4,090	4	1,020	2	510
1810-21	21	1,107	1	313	22	8,872	10	4,013	17	1,841	11	4,213	4	1,020	1	1,020
1811-22	24	11,270	..	..	34	11,270	13	8,164	3	576	18	11,144	4	508	4	508
1812-23	25	9,196	..	..	35	9,196	20	9,200	10	1,020	10	1,020	3	2,013	1	418
1813-24	14	8,131	1	840	15	8,971	19	3,811	..	..	10	1,020	2	1,020	2	814
1814-25	14	2,590	..	..	14	2,590	17	8,734	6	710	18	2,110	3	710	..	..
1815-26	13	4,090	..	..	13	4,090	32	2,110	1	1,020	33	2,110	4	710	4	1,020
1816-27	17	4,475	1	180	18	4,655	28	11,024	1	1,020	29	11,024	4	1,020	2	368
1817-28	19	4,062	1	360	20	4,422	53	11,024	3	470	57	11,024	4	418	2	368
1818-29	14	4,111	..	..	15	4,111	16	4,631	3	470	19	5,111	2	368	2	368
1819-30	17	4,102	..	..	17	4,102	13	2,943	3	470	16	3,413	1	378	1	378

\* One French, in 1800, and one Danish, 70 tons, in 1827.

\* One Danish, 70 tons, in 1828.

\* One French, 83 tons, in 1822.

TO	ARABIAN AND PERSIAN GULFS						MALDIVES ISLANDS						GRAND	
YEARS	British.		Indian.		Total.		British.		Indian.		Total.		TOTAL	
YEARS	ships	tons	ships	tons	ships	tons	ships	tons	ships	tons	ships	tons	ships	tons
1800-10	0	215	20	1,910	21	13,627	1	106	18	2,260	19	3,160	1888	231,575
1810-11	4	1438	8	6,000	12	4,438			22	3720	22	3750	1891	316,775
1811-12	3	2422	14	6,250	17	7,772	1	180	34	4000	35	4480	2205	304,743
1812-13	6	2056	18	8,325	24	10,381			16	2400	24	2600	2211	300,757
1813-14	8	2823	14	6,610	22	9,433			20	3300	20	2200	2215	300,757
1814-15	6	1829	14	5800	20	7629	1	207	32	4800	33	5000	2219	300,757
1815-16	8	3134	13	4780	21	8,914	2	270	28	4000	30	4200	2224	312,436
1816-17	13	5725	15	5438	28	9,164	2	250	34	5100	36	4150	2229	312,436
1817-18	13	5819	22	8299	35	14,118	1	100	36	2400	37	2500	2235	312,436
1818-19	16	6783	16	7545	32	14,328	1	500	16	2100	17	2200	2241	312,436
1819-20	12	5348	18	8148	30	13,496			21	3100	21	2100	2247	312,436
1820-21	15	6248	18	7401	33	14,649			22	3400	22	2200	2250	312,436
1821-22	10	4261	10	4417	20	8,678	1	204	33	4100	34	3700	2251	312,436
1822-23	3	1743	9	4385	12	6,128			25	4300	27	3300	2253	312,436
1823-24	4	1782	7	3473	11	5,255			26	3600	26	3600	2254	312,436
1824-25	7	2928	10	3441	17	6,369	1	200	30	3100	31	3500	2257	312,436
1825-26	12	6823	8	3253	20	10,076			34	2100	34	2100	2261	312,436
1826-27	9	3068	14	6150	23	9,217			35	2400	36	2400	2263	312,436
1827-28	7	2501	11	4663	18	7164			36	3000	36	3000	2268	312,436
1828-29	7	2444	11	3083	18	5527			37	3600	37	3600	2271	312,436

\* One Danish, 10 tons, in 1821.

\* Two British, of 27 tons, in 1816, and two British, from Ombak, in 1817.

A RETURN of the Number of Ships and the Amount of Tonnage which have entered inwards, between the Years 1810 and 1830, at the Port of Fort St. George and the Ports subordinate thereto, from Countries beyond the Territories of the three Presidencies, distinguishing the Countries from whence the Vessels came, and stating the Flag under which they sailed.

FROM	UNITED KINGDOM		FRANCE		AMERICA		COPENHAGEN		GIBRALTAR	
FLAGS	British.		French		American.		Danish.		British.	
YEARS.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.
1810	20	17,645			2	1,820				
1811-12	16	15,381			5	1,531				
1812-13	16	11,234			1	374				
1813-14	20	17,199								
1814-15	18	15,180								
1815-16	26	20,129			1	40				
1816-17	41	26,507			6	2,384				
1817-18	49	26,667	4	774	4	936	1	399		
1818-19	79	22,603	1	367	6	1,911	1	679		
1819-20	47	16,911			1	346	1	186		
1820-21	32	18,379	1	26	2	64				
1821-22	51	18,731	1	111	1	730				
1822-23	31	21,168	3	789	1	855	2	508		
1823-24	41	18,146	1	124			1	353		
1824-25	41	22,592	5	1,382	1	59				
1825-26	38	21,125	4	1,023	1	478				
1826-27	36	21,533	8	1,778					1	13
1827-28	39	21,127	9	2,184	1	341				
1828-29	40	13,853	19	3,905	1	279				
1829-30	41	18,790	19	5,125	2	647				

\* There are no statements of vessels and tonnage entered inwards from the subordinate ports in the first four months of 1811, but the tonnage inward for the port of Fort St. George for that period is included in the statement of 1810-12.

† There were also 1 British, of 201 tons, in 1821, and 1 British, of 201 tons, in 1829 from France.

‡ Also 1 British, of 145 tons, from America in 1819.

FROM.	PORTUGAL.		BRAZILS.		CHINA.				MAURITIUS AND BOURBON.					
FLAGS.	Portuguese.		Portuguese.		British.		Portuguese.		British.		French.		TOTAL.	
YEARS.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.
1810-11	1	89	..	..	21	1,112	..	..	1	240	..	..	1	250
1811-12	..	..	1	100	31	1,179	..	..	48	2,354	..	..	49	8,003
1812-13	2	93	2	350	1	260	..	..	31	2,122	..	..	34	7,122
1813-14	21	1,160	..	..	1	175	..	..	26	6,319	..	..	26	6,519
1814-15	2	76	1	180	2	733	..	..	13	3,437	..	..	14	3,537
1815-16	4	1,829	..	..	1	342	..	..	31	7,664	..	..	31	7,664
1816-17	5	1,160	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	7,709	..	..	28	7,709
1817-18	1	193	..	..	4	2,091	..	..	70	3,808	..	..	29	48,6
1818-19	1	800	..	..	2	818	..	..	9	1,817	..	..	9	1,817
1819-20	1	369	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	2,924	..	..	19	2,924
1820-21	1	600	..	..	3	1,834	..	..	13	2,184	..	..	14	3,184
1821-22	..	..	..	..	3	1,782	..	..	13	2,992	1	170	13	2,892
1822-23	..	..	..	..	1	507	..	..	13	3,885	4	740	15	4,325
1823-24	..	..	..	..	2	1,074	1	100	23	1,174	3	600	27	4,944
1824-25	..	..	..	..	12	4,711	2	646	11	1,826	7	1,610	18	31,4
1825-26	..	..	..	..	3	2,171	3	670	6	10,18	3	663	9	17,71
1826-27	..	..	..	..	2	625	4	1,062	5	840	6	819	11	16,50
1827-28	..	..	..	..	7	4,282	1	800	4	1,132	3	618	7	11,00
1828-29	..	..	..	..	6	4,170	1	340	7	7,683	1	134	8	27,97
1829-30	..	..	..	..	7	6,028	2	520	9	76,86	3	912	13	37,68

\* There are no statements of vessels and tonnage entered inwards from the subordinate ports in the first four months of 1811, but the tonnage inward for the port of Fort St. George for that period is included in the statement of 1810-12.

† Also 1 British, of 730 tons, in 1811.

‡ 2 Arabian and Indian 1 of 75 tons, and 1 of 800 tons in 1810-11.

§ 1 Portuguese, of 90 tons, in 1821, 1 Arabian and Indian, of 150 tons, in 1822, 1 of 140 tons in 1827, and 1 of 200 tons in 1830. Two vessels also arrived in 1815 and 1817 from Madeira: 1 Portuguese, of 300 tons, and 1 American, of 207 tons.

RETURN of the Number of Ships and Amount of Tonnage entered inwards, between the Years 1810 and 1830, at the Port of Fort St. George, &c.—*continued.*

FROM...	MANILLA.		NEW SOUTH WALES.		CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.		COAST OF AFRICA.		JAVA AND MOLUCCAS.					
FLAGS...	Totals.		British.		British.		British.		British.		Dutch.		Totals.	
YEARS	ships	tons.	ships	tons.	ships	tons.	ships	tons.	ships	tons.	ships	tons.	ships	tons.
1810-11	4	790			2	600								
1811-12	3	630	1	522	2	1104			17	3855			17	3855
1812-13	1	360			1	360			19	5250			19	5250
1813-14	1	279			1	360			9	2857			9	2857
1814-15					3	1620	1	50	4	1441			4	1441
1815-16	2	720			3	718								
1816-17	1	279			1	137			2	935			2	915
1817-18	2	360							2	349			2	349
1818-19	2	475							2	419			2	419
1819-20	1	83			2	1880	1	50	2	714			3	794
1820-21	1	205							3	1053			3	1053
1821-22	1	278			3	1757			5	1647			5	1647
1822-23	2	664			3	1774			6	2704			6	2702
1823-24	1	35	1	157	4	943			8	2701			8	2701
1824-25	2	315			4	1119			1	480	1	149	2	629
1825-26	1	161	2	945					2	600			2	600
1826-27	1	720			1	145			1	294	1	130	2	424
1827-28	1	57							1	329	1	120	2	449
1828-29			1	506							1	258	1	258
1829-30	1	250	1	452					1	175	1	120	2	295

\* There are no statements of vessels and tonnage entered inwards from the subordinate ports in the first four months of 1811; but the tonnage inwards for the port of Fort St. George for that period is included in the statement of 1811-12.

\* All British, except one Portuguese, of 129 tons, in 1816; and five Spanish vessels, three of 80 tons, in 1810-11, and two of 479 tons, in 1827-30.

† One Indian, of 400 tons, in 1813, and two Indian, of 600 tons, in 1828.

FROM...	SUMATRA.						PENANG AND EASTWARD.									
FLAGS...	British.		Dutch.		TOTAL.		British.		Portuguese.		Dutch.		Arab, Indian, and Turkish.		TOTAL.	
YEARS	ships	tons.	ships	tons.	ships	tons.	ships	tons.	ships	tons.	ships	tons.	ships	tons.	ships	tons.
1810-11.....	4	1120	..	..	4	1120	14	5,514	..	..	..	..	62	9,574	76	13,094
1811-12.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	44	4,730	2	450	..	..	62	8,985	111	14,165
1812-13.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	5,800	3	430	..	..	59	8,211	113	14,441
1813-14.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	29	5,210	..	..	..	..	40	6,174	69	11,384
1814-15.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	6,250	1	300	..	..	24	2,743	85	9,593
1815-16.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	56	6,411	..	..	..	..	43	6,061	99	12,004
1816-17.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	59	7,307	1	300	..	..	37	5,818	97	11,125
1817-18.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	117	13,154	2	440	..	..	32	5,079	151	18,663
1818-19.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	91	13,625	..	..	..	..	27	4,125	118	17,750
1819-20.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	116	14,843	2	500	..	..	28	4,016	146	18,859
1820-21.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	97	10,621	2	450	..	..	151	14,117	115	14,580
1821-22.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	71	11,421	2	618	3	665	4	960	81	10,064
1822-23.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	113	17,691	1	1240	..	..	8	1,780	125	20,711
1823-24.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	64	9,190	..	..	1	85	7	1,070	72	10,344
1824-25.....	8	1249	1	160	9	1369	34	4,214	..	..	..	..	3	679	37	4,884
1825-26.....	3	655	4	127	7	882	32	5,801	..	..	2	50	2	60	44	6,771
1826-27.....	4	507	4	401	8	948	34	6,800	..	..	3	323	3	960	40	8,083
1827-28.....	11	1875	6	545	17	2,458	40	6,314	..	..	1	119	Turkish.		49	8,750
1828-29.....	5	808	4	546	11	1654	38	6,372	..	..	1	129	Turkish.		51	9,627
1829-30.....	4	870	2	344	6	1293	45	7,727	..	..	1	591	Turkish.		57	9,979

\* There are no statements of vessels and tonnage entered inwards from the subordinate ports in the first four months of 1811; but the tonnage inwards for the port of Fort St. George for that period is included in the statement of 1811-12.

† Two French, of 472 tons, in 1828-29.

‡ One French, of 1,243 tons, in 1821.

RETURN of the Number of Ships and Amount of Tonnage entered inwards, between the Years 1810 and 1830, at the Port of Fort St. George, &c.—*continued.*

FROM...	PEGU.						CEYLON					
	British.		Arab and Indian.		TOTAL.		British.		Arab and Indian.		TOTAL.	
	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.
1810-11	2	350	11	1720	13	2,070	492	19,092	293	11,816	785	31,208
1811-12	3	330	31	2,703	34	3,033	447	18,294	319	11,682	766	30,576
1812-13	2	183	6	1,200	8	1,383	511	22,498	214	8,316	725	30,814
1813-14	19	3,055	5	1,180	15	4,235	686	24,019	216	8,620	902	32,639
1814-15	15	2,370	4	1,150	19	3,520	622	22,858	303	12,516	925	35,374
1815-16	7	985	13	3,190	20	4,175	683	29,360	379	22,067	1062	41,427
1816-17	7	1,005	5	1,820	12	2,825	372	15,417	331	11,373	703	26,790
1817-18	7	985	4	1,790	11	2,775	467	19,797	371	14,963	838	26,760
1818-19	5	1,000	7	3,210	12	4,210	396	15,754	486	19,943	782	27,697
1819-20	6	2,194	5	1,295	11	3,489	444	18,071	338	9,866	782	24,937
1820-21	10	3,248	14	2,835	24	6,083	666	15,039	359	9,972	1025	35,011
1821-22	5	3,700	5	640	10	4,340	570	21,924	251	7,472	821	29,396
1822-23	6	3,480	3	180	9	3,660	490	17,864	291	8,176	781	26,040
1823-24	5	1,916	7	1,360	12	3,276	560	21,799	359	9,943	919	31,742
1824-25	20	13,813	3	700	23	14,513	479	15,317	263	8,860	742	24,177
1825-26	31	16,112	11	3,150	42	19,262	593	18,794	288	10,138	881	28,932
1826-27	30	18,091	13	2,465	43	20,556	612	18,823	231	8,814	843	27,637
1827-28	23	7,765	9	1,100	32	8,865	606	19,084	261	9,799	867	28,883
1828-29	15	4,481	4	460	19	4,941	745	20,794	338	11,707	1,083	31,501
1829-30	15	3,084	11	1,550	26	4,634	684	20,137	187	13,888	1,151	34,025

\* One French, of 10 tons, in 1825, and one Danish, of 500 tons, in 1826. From Ceylon there arrived one Portuguese, of 700 tons, in 1819, three French, of 100 tons—one in 1822-23, and 1824—and one Dutch, of 200 tons, in 1828.

## FROM ARABIAN AND PERSIAN GULFS.

## MALDIVES.

FLAGS.	British.		Arab, Indian and Turkish.		TOTAL.		British.		Arab and Indian.		TOTAL.		Total, exclusive of Foreign Settlements on the Continent of India.	
YEARS.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.
1810-11	12	3671	125	15,400	137	18,471	2	23	79	3471	81	3494	1144	91,381
1811-12	12	3671	2	540	14	510	2	200	27	1945	79	3148	1806	84,910
1812-13	12	3671	2	540	14	510	3	296	6	290	11	346	903	76,375
1813-14	12	3671	8	3,250	20	6,921	3	159	5	159	8	318	1001	87,581
1814-15	1	404	4	1,700	5	2,104	1	100	1	100	2	200	1082	74,354
1815-16	1	300	3	1,140	4	1,440	1	163	4	163	5	526	1180	91,738
1816-17	3	1,200	1	163	4	1,363	10	700	10	700	20	1,400	912	82,617
1817-18	3	700	2	700	4	1,400	6	343	6	343	12	846	1082	87,135
1818-19	4	1,600	1	520	5	2,120	1	20	1	20	2	140	912	80,917
1819-20	5	2,100	1	700	6	2,800	2	100	2	100	4	280	984	71,572
1820-21	2	700	1	600	3	1,300	1	50	1	50	2	100	1084	73,715
1821-22	7	2,310	2	650	9	2,960	2	80	2	80	4	280	1085	80,101
1822-23	10	3671	1	1,525	11	5,196	1	100	1	100	2	200	1001	85,984
1823-24	12	3102	13	5,764	25	8,866	13	677	3	100	16	500	1139	82,412
1824-25	7	2,270	13	4,345	20	6,615	6	255	1	50	7	305	930	87,231
1825-26	6	192	38	7,087	44	7,284	25	418	2	71	27	180	1100	94,987
1826-27	10	2910	23	4,375	33	7,285	5	390	5	191	10	587	1079	97,143
1827-28	15	3206	Turkish 3 25 3,288	13,728	48	843	48	843	48	843	823	1160	91,337	
1828-29	10	2701	Turkish 3 28 3,031	9,017	63	1356	2	70	67	1428	1329	1329	95,345	
1829-30	5	352	Turkish 3 31 880	5,375	92	1403	4	131	96	1036	1192	1192	94,704	

\* There are no statements of vessels and tonnage entered inwards from subordinate ports in the first four months of 1811, but the tonnage inwards for the port of Fort St. George for that period is included in the statement of 1811-12.

† Two Dutch, of 500 tons, in 1827, and three Portuguese, of 70 tons, in 1829-30.

RETURN of the Number of Ships and Amount of Tonnage entered inwards between the Years 1810 and 1830 at the Port of Fort St. George, &c.—*continued.*

## FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS ON THE CONTINENT OF INDIA.

FROM.....	GOA AND DAMAUN.						PONDICHERRY AND MAHE.									
FLAGS.	British.		Portuguese.		TOTAL.		British.		French.		American, Portuguese, Dutch, and Danish.		Arab and Indian.		TOTAL.	
YEARS.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.
1810*.....	263	3,589	824	11,735	1,087	15,324	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1811-12.....	4	115	..	..	4	115	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1812-13.....	1	172	..	..	1	172	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1813-14.....	..	..	2	460	2	460	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1814-15.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1815-16.....	1	40	..	..	1	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1816-17.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	468	19	468
1817-18.....	1	4	..	..	1	4	1	48	..	..	..	..	7	317	71	321
1818-19.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	1,074	..	..	..	..	55	5,455	166	6,529
1819-20.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	730	..	..	..	..	66	3,186	69	1,413
1820-21.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	114	4	115	..	..	45	1,890	50	2,009
1821-22.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	545	1	220	..	..	68	3,911	93	4,458
Portuguese.																
1822-23.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	1,779	2	115	2	31	69	1,893	121	1,689
1823-24.....	332	2,748	161	3,430	493	6,178	161	1,214	..	..	..	..	79	3,792	180	11,331
1824-25.....	171	1,591	134	2,664	305	4,255	62	1,339	..	..	..	..	195	4,763	168	6,092
1825-26.....	361	1,491	171	4,268	532	5,759	41	729	..	..	..	..	65	2,640	106	3,379
American.																
1826-27.....	321	4,546	213	5,037	534	9,583	45	1,542	3	56	1	279	118	7,108	187	9,528
1827-28.....	315	3,672	211	3,836	526	7,508	72	1,917	5	881	..	..	61	2,887	138	4,792
1828-29.....	418	4,463	212	3,534	630	10,045	189	3,729	6	411	..	..	45	1,781	243	6,931
Dutch.																
1829-30.....	391	4,083	135	3,601	526	7,684	182	3,914	5	1,393	1	50	48	2,015	286	6,440

\* There are no statements of vessels and tonnage entered inwards from the subordinate ports in the first four months of 1811; but the tonnage inward for the Port of Fort St. George for that period is included in the statement of 1811-12.

† Three Arab and Indian in 1810 of 337 tons.

FROM.....	TRANQUEBAR AND SERAMPORE.										VARIOUS PLACES AND SHIPS.		GRAND TOTAL.	
FLAGS.....	British.		Danish.		American, Portuguese, and French.		Arab and Indian.		Total.					
YEARS.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.
1810*.....	1	18	..	..	..	..	15	501	19	522	Arab and Indian. 1 200		2251	109,588
1811-12.....	..	..	..	..	1	134	2	260	10	414	Payal, American. 2 338		1090	85,665
1812-13.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		930	76,097
1813-14.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Portuguese. 1 300		1063	82,682
1814-15.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		1082	74,354
1815-16.....	6	198	..	..	..	..	14	960	20	1138	..		1291	92,934
1816-17.....	2	206	1	2	1	124	11	548	17	910	..		539	81,025
1817-18.....	2	177	..	..	..	..	4	230	6	147	..		1160	90,789
1818-19.....	1	182	1	295	..	..	4	150	7	667	..		1096	88,144
1819-20.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	231	9	251	..		1090	79,344
1820-21.....	3	6	..	..	..	..	20	515	29	591	British and Indian. 4 581		1094	77,666
1821-22.....	6	40	..	..	..	..	53	2031	30	2033	..		1148	87,974
1822-23.....	2	6	1	68	..	..	47	1862	50	2326	..		1173	97,319
1823-24.....	7	27	..	..	..	..	65	3738	72	2795	..		1885	96,781
1824-25.....	6	66	..	..	..	..	58	2760	64	2766	..		1400	101,355
1825-26.....	7	64	..	..	..	..	35	1860	42	1868	Indian. 1 5		1730	106,505
1826-27.....	1	52	..	..	..	..	70	3770	74	3874	..		1874	118,244
1827-28.....	2	75	2	12	..	..	49	2260	44	2367	..		1918	109,549
1828-29.....	5	214	..	..	..	..	41	2335	46	2419	..		2255	113,790
1829-30.....	4	20	2	117	..	..	27	1330	33	1744	..		2339	110,378

\* There are no statements of vessels or tonnage entered inwards from the subordinate ports in the first four months of 1811; but the tonnage inward for the port of Fort St. George for that period is included in the statement of 1811-12.

RETURNS of the Number of Ships and the Amount of Tonnage which have cleared outwards between the Years 1810 and 1830, from the Port of Fort St. George, and the Ports subordinate thereto, to Countries beyond the Territories of the Three Presidencies, distinguishing the Countries for which the Vessels cleared out, and stating the Flag under which they sailed.

TO.....	UNITED KINGDOM.		FRANCE.				AMERICA.		GIBRALTAR AND SPAIN.	
FLAG S.....	British.		French.		Total.*		American †		British.	
YEARS.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.
1810*.....	15	13,358	..	..	..	..	1	835	..	..
1811-12.....	17	11,450	..	..	..	..	7	1379	..	..
1812-13.....	19	7,261	..	..	..	..	1	374	..	..
1813-14.....	14	11,342	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1814-15.....	26	15,179	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1815-16.....	19	14,131	..	..	..	..	2	697	1	601
1816-17.....	16	9,911	..	..	..	..	3	1079	1	505
1817-18.....	19	14,112	..	..	..	..	4	1113	..	..
1818-19.....	36	21,401	..	..	..	..	4	1191	3	1150
1819-20.....	31	17,400	..	..	..	..	1	340	2	844
1820-21.....	34	19,670	..	..	..	..	2	652	..	..
1821-22.....	29	15,271	..	..	..	..	4	1272	2	1050
1822-23.....	34	19,864	1	210	1	210	5	1511	..	..
1823-24.....	47	19,787	..	..	..	..	1	241	1	375
1824-25.....	29	15,313	3	880	3	880	1	100	..	..
1825-26.....	31	18,817	2	550	2	550	1	306	..	..
1826-27.....	37	18,263	2	100	2	100	1	279	1	292
1827-28.....	24	15,015	2	509	2	509	1	331	..	..
1828-29.....	30	15,338	6	1501	7	1591	..	..	..	..
1829-30.....	29	16,129	5	1561	6	1701	2	677	..	..

\* There are no statements of vessels and tonnage cleared outwards from the subordinate ports in the first four months of 1811; but the tonnage outward for the port of Fort St. George for that period is included in the statement of 1811-12.

† All French, except two British, of 411 tons, in 1829-30.

‡ Two British, one of 317 tons in 1816, and one of 119 tons in 1817. One American from Leghorn, in 1820, of 200 tons.

§ There were also two Spanish ships in 1816 and 1817 from Spain.

TO.....	PORTUGAL.		SOUTH AMERICA.		CHINA.		MAURITIUS AND BOURBON.			
FLAG S.....	TOTAL.		British and Spanish.		British.		British.		French.	
YEARS.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.
1810*.....	..	..	..	..	1	1200	1	299	..	..
1811-12.....	..	..	..	..	4	3773	21	2419	..	..
1812-13.....	..	..	..	..	5	5550	30	6583	..	..
1813-14.....	..	..	..	..	5	5789	26	1822	..	..
1814-15.....	1	609	..	..	1	600	17	3125	..	..
1815-16.....	..	..	..	..	4	4500	23	5530	..	..
1816-17.....	..	..	Spanish.		..	..	..	..	..	..
1817-18.....	..	..	1	450	..	..	..	..	..	..
1818-19.....	1	250	..	..	2	2100	8	1072	..	..
1819-20.....	..	..	..	..	2	2767	9	1741	..	..
1820-21.....	..	..	..	..	2	2532	14	2444	..	..
1821-22.....	1	195*	2	891	1	3375	9	950	..	..
1822-23.....	..	..	British.		..	..	..	..	..	..
1823-24.....	1	520	1	382	2	2532	10	2273	2	390
1824-25.....	..	..	..	..	3	4107	10	2310	3	510
1825-26.....	..	..	..	..	2	2654	5	744	..	..
1826-27.....	..	..	..	..	3	4034	4	1013	4	913
1827-28.....	..	..	..	..	3	3212	7	1091	..	..
1828-29.....	..	..	..	..	1	667	4	510	3	582
1829-30.....	..	..	2	562	5	5122	9	2054	3	770
1830-31.....	..	..	1	172	4	4376	6	1247	..	..
1831-32.....	..	..	4	1738	1	4449	12	3779	15	5036

\* There are no statements of vessels and tonnage cleared outwards from the subordinate ports in the first four months of 1811; but the tonnage outward for the port of St. George for that period is included in the statement of 1811-12.

† Four British in 1821 and 1822 of 1678 tons, the rest were Portuguese.

‡ One Arab, of 320 tons, in 1811; two of 372 tons in 1822; two of 280 tons in 1829 and 1830; and two Portuguese, of 333 tons, in 1814 and 1820.

RETURN of the Number of Ships and Amount of Tonnage cleared outwards, between the Years 1810 and 1830, from the Port of Fort St. George—*continued.*

TO.....	MANILLA.		NEW SOUTH WALES.		CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.		COAST OF AFRICA.		JAVA AND MOUCCAN.			
FLAGS.....	TOTAL.		British.		British.		British.		British.		TOTAL.	
YEARS.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.
1810.....	5	560										
1811-12.....	7	580	1	360	1	380			30	25,186	11	26,126
1812-13.....	..	..	..	..	..	..			7	1,100	7	1,100
1813-14.....	1	370	..	..	1	198			4	328	5	698
1814-15.....	2	1010	..	..	1	300			5	1,210	5	1,210
1815-16.....	7	410	1	60	1	370			5	1,288	5	1,268
1816-17.....	..	..	..	..	..	..			2	1,679	2	1,679
1817-18.....	5	1083	..	..	4	1811			1	707	1	707
1818-19.....	..	..	1	187	3	1264						
1819-20.....	..	..	..	..	4	1817			7	331	2	331
1820-21.....	1	295	1	250	1	670	2	110	2	78	4	831
1821-22.....	1	278	..	..	2	1631			2	543	4	974
1822-23.....	1	250	..	..	..	..			1	293	2	619
1823-24.....	..	..	..	..	1	207	2	350				
1824-25.....	2	345	..	..	1	715			2	55	2	580
1825-26.....	..	..	..	..	..	..						
1826-27.....	1	37	..	..	7	799						
1827-28.....	2	521	..	..	1	110						
1828-29.....	..	..	..	..	..	..			1	310	1	310
1829-30.....	1	280	..	..	..	..						

\* There are no statements of vessels and tonnage cleared outwards from the subordinate ports in the first four months of 1811; but the tonnage outward for the port of Fort St. George for that period is included in the statement of 1811-12.

† All British, except 1 Indian, of 800 tons, in 1813, and 3 Spanish—1 of 380 tons in 1819, 1 of 770 tons in 1828, and 1 of 280 tons in 1830.

‡ All British, except 3 Indians, of 960 tons, in 1812 and 1814, 1 Danish, of 170 tons, in 1823, 1 American, of 327 tons, in 1824, and 3 French, of 573 tons, in 1825 and 1826.

TO.....	SUMATRA.						PENANG AND EASTWARD							
FLAGS.....	British.		Dutch.		Total.		British.		Dutch.		Arab, Indian, and Turkish.		Total.	
YEARS.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.
1810.....	2	1110	..	..	2	1110	71	22,028	..	..	19	11,228	141	31,116
1811-12.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	7,131	..	..	48	6,972	98	13,913
1812-13.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	74	19,842	..	..	64	9,093	138	29,027
1813-14.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	8,286	..	..	29	3,997	37	9,478
1814-15.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	82	10,782	..	..	39	3,396	131	16,181
1815-16.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	11,817	..	..	35	4,922	110	138,800
1816-17.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	81	13,360	..	..	33	3,004	111	16,379
1817-18.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	133	15,790	..	..	38	4,261	192	19,711
1818-19.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	126	15,581	..	..	23	4,216	119	19,228
1819-20.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	128	16,603	..	..	20	2,807	143	14,470
1820-21.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	127	16,974	..	..	14	1,713	142	13,933
1821-22.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	94	13,476	4	443	9	1,153	58	17,139
1822-23.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	107	18,817	2	210	10	2,278	119	18,411
1823-24.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	65	9,667	7	1770	11	3,808	53	18,255
1824-25.....	10	1384	2	728	12	2012	47	7,437	..	..	9	2,068	86	9,112
1825-26.....	9	1123	6	808	15	1723	43	7,099	..	..	7	1,130	51	9,279
1826-27.....	6	878	6	616	13	1679	53	11,711	2	218	2	310	37	11,860
1827-28.....	10	1369	12	1250	23	3168	50	6,887	2	199	4	728	56	7,811
1828-29.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	2,993	..	..
1829-30.....	10	1361	5	667	16	2297	51	8,808	1	120	..	..	10	11,331
											Turkish.	10	11,331	
											1	60		
											9	7,110		
1829-30.....	6	1112	5	597	11	1710	47	8,078	1	120	..	..	50	11,130
											Turkish.	50	11,130	
											2	80		

\* There are no statements of vessels and tonnage cleared outwards from the subordinate ports in the first four months of 1811; but the tonnage outward for the port of Fort St. George for that period is included in the statement of 1811-12.

† One French each year 1827-28-29, of 155, 300, and 131 tons.  
 ‡ One Portuguese each year 1810, 1814, 1817, and 1821—the four 610 tons. One American, 163 tons, in 1822. One Spanish, 250 tons, in 1826. Two French, 788 tons, in 1829.

RETURN of the Number of Ships and Amount of Tonnage cleared outwards, between the Years 1810 and 1830, from the Port of Fort St. George—*continued.*

TO.....	P E G U E.						C E Y L O N.								
FLAGS.....	British.		Arab and Indian.		Total.*		British.		French, Portuguese, and American.		Arab and Indian.		Total.		
Y E A R S.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	
1810.....	1	180	15	2100	16	2280	601	23,505	Portuguese.	..	261	11,570	865	35,171	
1811-12.....	6	1,265	76	7,621	82	8,886	642	21,101	..	..	213	7,168	857	28,989	
1812-13.....	4	345	9	2172	13	2517	613	27,812	..	..	155	3,448	774	32,280	
1813-14.....	21	6,151	7	7096	28	8,347	1010	33,117	..	..	287	8,388	1297	41,705	
1814-15.....	2	159	16	1425	18	1584	913	33,776	..	..	107	8,162	1110	41,943	
1815-16.....	13	3,387	20	4166	33	7553	1232	36,234	1	120	251	8,963	1314	45,177	
1816-17.....	7	1,547	12	3643	19	5190	766	22,061	American.	2	791	374	6,838	1092	30,500
1817-18.....	9	2900	17	4672	26	7572	673	24,916	..	..	419	10,208	1113	33,124	
1818-19.....	4	740	2	410	6	1150	767	24,420	Portuguese.	1	40	331	8,416	1099	30,681
1819-20.....	8	3,821	4	1632	12	5453	837	27,651	..	..	437	9,147	1274	36,828	
1820-21.....	11	1,775	10	2193	21	6268	866	28,472	..	..	362	9,768	1228	37,500	
1821-22.....	7	2,812	19	2173	26	5,415	751	27,540	..	..	238	6,750	989	34,339	
1822-23.....	9	3801	4	1613	13	5,415	978	30,892	234	8201	370	23,613	2582	88,339	
1823-24.....	27	12,936	11	1822	38	13,658	1607	33,917	..	..	210	9,416	1807	54,363	
1824-25.....	34	27,366	1	150	35	28,663	633	29,137	..	..	298	11,379	531	31,805	
1825-26.....	37	26,731	16	1721	53	28,452	863	30,896	..	..	376	12,377	1239	41,883	
1826-27.....	20	9,913	3	1183	23	10,996	843	27,560	..	..	258	8,661	1101	36,224	
1827-28.....	18	4,637	5	1036	23	5,673	675	21,922	..	..	302	9,548	977	31,870	
1828-29.....	15	4,517	6	1112	21	5,629	833	26,915	French.	1	8	440	11,428	1156	38,351
1829-30.....	29	3,617	7	1270	36	7,387	944	31,131	..	..	288	12,446	1232	43,837	

\* There are no statements of vessels and tonnage cleared outwards from the subordinate ports in the first four months of 1811; but the tonnage outward for the port of Fort St. George for that period is included in the statement of 1811-12.

† Three French, of 817 tons, in 1825.

TO.....	ARABIAN AND PERSIAN GULFS.						M A L D I V E S.					
	British.		Arab, Indian, and Turkish.		Total.*		British.		Arab and Indian.		Total.	
Y E A R S.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.
1810.....	6	1238	82	17,982	88	19,220	2	23	32	1312	34	1335
1811-12.....	..	..	9	700	9	700	..	..	15	1100	15	1100
1812-13.....	1	100	..	..	1	100	..	..	6	283	6	283
1813-14.....	2	705	2	1,403	4	2,108	..	..	8	711	8	711
1814-15.....	1	335	..	..	1	335	..	..	2	129	2	129
1815-16.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	161	6	161
1816-17.....	1	350	..	..	1	350	..	..	11	653	11	653
1817-18.....	2	770	4	100	6	870	..	..	6	363	6	363
1818-19.....	2	796	..	..	2	796	..	..	5	140	5	140
1819-20.....	5	1857	1	230	6	2,107	..	..	3	51	3	51
1820-21.....	5	2014	..	..	5	2,012	..	..	7	100	7	100
1821-22.....	2	1112	..	..	2	1,112	..	..	..	..	..	..
1822-23.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1823-24.....	25	3317	160	23,740	185	27,057	36	1173	4	171	40	1316
1824-25.....	6	1140	133	25,534	139	26,674	8	545	2	60	10	605
1825-26.....	31†	4053	219	31,508	250	37,073	23	369	5	200	30	574
1826-27.....	22	3821	131	26,286	153	30,927	12	811	4	220	16	1101
1827-28.....	40	5469	197	23,434	237	37,213	48	981	2	80	50	1061
1828-29.....	23	3866	Turkish.	..	200	33,962	43	1410	2	70	45	1480
1829-30.....	37	6513	Turkish.	..	200	33,823	54	1619	7	236	63	1876

\* There are no statements of vessels and tonnage cleared outwards from the subordinate ports in the first four months of 1811; but the tonnage outward for the port of Fort St. George for that period is included in the statement of 1811-12.

† One Dutch, of 450 tons, in 1826.



RETURN of the Number of Ships and Amount of Tonnage cleared outwards, between the Years 1810 and 1830, from the Port of Fort St. George—continued.

TO.....	GOA AND DAMAN.								PONDICHERRY AND MAHE.							
FLAGS..	British.		Portuguese.		Arab and Indian.		TOTAL.*		British.		French.		Arab and Indian.		TOTAL.*	
YEARS.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.
1810.....	373	6861	749	2030	1	130	1119	18811								
1811-12.....	..	..	..	..	1	6	1	6								
1812-13.....	1	98	..	..	..	..	1	98								
1813-14.....	..	..	4	374	..	..	4	374								
1814-15.....	2	43	..	..	..	..	2	43								
1815-16.....	2	77	..	..	1	10	3	87								
1816-17.....	1	37	..	..	..	..	1	37	67	1422	..	..	3	76	63	1798
1817-18.....	1	30	..	..	..	..	1	30	50	2143	..	..	54	3648	100	4771
1818-19.....	2	63	..	..	..	..	2	63	70	1290	..	..	67	4608	91	3608
1819-20.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	1659	..	..	16	810	31	2803
1820-21.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	783	..	..	16	311	27	1774
1821-22.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	6136	1	136	17	1059	81	4363
1822-23.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	1223	1	150	16	109	35	1861
1823-24.....	76	2079	193	4221	..	..	102	6303	102	1823	1	144	31	1196	133	3372
1824-25.....	132	3971	167	3963	..	..	299	4361	138	2880	5	789	20	724	166	3880
1825-26.....	271	1761	188	4686	2	153	461	6322	38	1877	5	507	10	477	72	3131
1826-27.....	313	2627	217	5728	1	33	531	7890	70	1863	5	902	26	1640	104	4676
1827-28.....	311	3727	189	4628	..	..	500	7849	110	2013	5	1791	23	1280	141	3681
1828-29.....	338	3217	211	6368	..	..	549	9585	182	3751	11	1876	31	2004	234	7823
1829-30.....	398	3715	172	4102	..	..	570	7717	146	2402	8	1836	12	756	160	3324

\* There are no statements of vessels and tonnage cleared outwards from the subordinate ports in the first four months of 1811; but the tonnage outward for the port of Fort St. George for that period is included in the Statement of 1811-12.

† One American, 336 tons, in 1820; one Danish, 119 tons, in 1821; one Portuguese, 140 tons, in 1827; and one Dutch, 221 tons, in 1829.

TO.....	TRANQUEBAR AND SERAMPORE.										Various Places.		Grand Total.	
FLAGS.....	British.		Arab and Indian.		TOTAL.*		ships.		tons.		ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.
YEARS.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.
1810.....	15	166	13	217	28	413	..	..	..	..	2,317	166,273	..	..
1811-12.....	1	50	..	..	1	50	..	..	..	..	1,101	101,423	..	..
1812-13.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	960	77,332	..	..
1813-14.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,461	85,908	..	..
1814-15.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,307	88,373	..	..
1815-16.....	20	520	9	345	33	865	..	..	..	..	1,762	98,913	..	..
1816-17.....	20	437	14	433	35	1064	..	..	..	..	1,383	77,908	..	..
1817-18.....	12	416	11	482	30	898	..	..	..	..	1,515	107,601	..	..
1818-19.....	12	186	10	315	22	503	1	70	..	..	1,437	94,423	..	..
1819-20.....	4	128	6	131	10	259	..	..	..	..	1,543	87,129	..	..
1820-21.....	24	562	4	80	29	672	1	966	..	..	1,325	91,903	..	..
1821-22.....	12	450	2	90	14	540	..	..	..	..	1,371	87,138	..	..
1822-23.....	7	203	3	101	10	308	1	20	..	..	2,836	144,323	..	..
1823-24.....	9	416	3	150	12	566	..	..	..	..	2,019	125,884	..	..
1824-25.....	14	304	6	590	20	894	2	135	..	..	1,764	131,767	..	..
1825-26.....	5	136	5	350	10	486	..	..	..	..	2,137	153,672	..	..
1826-27.....	16	434	5	200	21	634	..	..	..	..	2,092	125,379	..	..
1827-28.....	10	186	..	..	10	186	..	..	..	..	2,070	121,055	..	..
1828-29.....	7	94	..	..	7	94	..	..	..	..	2,196	134,294	..	..
1829-30.....	10	198	4	94	15	412	..	..	..	..	2,430	147,311	..	..

\* There are no statements of vessels and tonnage cleared outwards from the subordinate ports in the first four months of 1811; but the tonnage outward for the Port of Fort St. George for that period is included in the statement of 1811-12.

† One American, 124 tons, in 1817; one Danish, 10 tons, in 1821; and one of 50 tons in 1830; one French, 21 tons, in 1830.

RETURNS of the Number of Ships and the Amount of Tonnage which have entered inwards, between the Years 1809 and 1830, at the Ports of Bombay and Surat, from Countries beyond the Territories of the Three Presidencies, distinguishing the Countries from whence the Vessels came, and stating the Flag under which they sailed.

FROM.....	UNITED KINGDOM.		FRANCE.		AMERICA.		HAMBURG.		PORTUGAL.		BRAZILS.	
FLAGS.....	British.		French.		American.		TOTAL.*		Portuguese.		TOTAL.*	
YEARS.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.
1809-10.....	10	10,181	..	..	1	343	..	..	1	650	1	650
1810-11.....	12	10,972	..	..	7	613	..	..	..	..	1	800
1811-12.....	13	11,269	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2,700
1812-13.....	8	7,936	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	3,121
1813-14.....	8	8,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1814-15.....	11	10,086	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	800
1815-16.....	15	13,717	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	760	6	7,830
1816-17.....	33	21,790	..	..	6	2,372	..	..	..	..	6	3,323
1817-18.....	39	23,508	6	2,611	11	4,584	..	..	3	1,500	8	3,930
1818-19.....	36	21,418	6	2,593	20	7,011	..	..	..	..	7	3,010
1819-20.....	41	26,275	5	1,676	1	464	..	..	1	700	7	700
1820-21.....	23	16,155	1	162	..	..	..	..	1	600	3	1,160
1821-22.....	21	17,404	1	341	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1822-23.....	22	15,820	5	1,230	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1823-24.....	26	18,189	1	773	..	..	1	767	..	..	..	..
1824-25.....	31	20,041	3	794	1	91	1	767	..	..	..	..
1825-26.....	37	18,064	4	1,164	1	213	..	..	..	..	2	761
1826-27.....	27	15,043	8	1,861	1	160	1	..	..	..	..	..
1827-28.....	35	25,884	6	1,655	1	727	1	430	..	..	1	400
1828-29.....	21	32,809	12	3,639	1	277	1	513	..	..	17	372
1829-30.....	36	23,086	4	1,438	1	185	..	373	..	..	11	183

\* All British, except one Dutch, of 450 tons, in 1827.

\* Two British in 1826 and 1830, of 374 and 183 tons. All the others Portuguese, except three Brazilian in 1826, and 1828.

FROM.	CHINA.				ISLE OF FRANCE AND BOURBON.						MANILLA.	NEWSOUTH WALES.		CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.				
FLAGS.	British.		Portuguese.		TOTAL.*		British.		French.		TOTAL.*		TOTAL.*		British.		British.	
YEARS.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.
1809-10.....	15	12,616	1	215	16	12,831	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	481	..	..	..	..
1810-11.....	8	5,794	..	..	8	5,794	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1811-12.....	7	4,626	..	..	7	4,626	5	794	..	..	5	794	2	920	..	..	..	..
1812-13.....	7	4,324	..	..	7	4,324	5	1,365	..	..	5	1,365	..	..	..	..	..	..
1813-14.....	6	4,476	..	..	6	4,476	3	1,312	..	..	3	1,312	..	..	..	..	..	..
1814-15.....	12	8,231	1	370	13	8,601	2	913	..	..	2	913	1	730	1	672	..	..
1815-16.....	9	6,416	..	..	9	6,416	4	305	..	..	4	305	..	..	..	..	..	..
1816-17.....	11	6,281	..	..	11	6,281	1	811	..	..	1	811	1	545	..	..	..	..
1817-18.....	12	8,309	2	500	14	8,809	7	1,282	..	..	7	1,282	2	1,113	..	..	..	..
1818-19.....	12	8,414	3	1,251	15	9,665	8	1,662	..	..	8	1,662	1	709	..	..	..	..
1819-20.....	14	8,216	3	794	17	9,010	6	1,172	..	..	6	1,172	..	..	..	..	..	..
1820-21.....	8	5,152	5	1,610	13	6,762	5	1,292	..	..	5	1,292	1	1,810	..	..	7	804
1821-22.....	18	11,772	4	1,080	22	12,852	6	1,712	..	..	6	1,712	2	1,411	..	..	..	..
1822-23.....	14	9,028	6	1,780	20	10,808	8	1,151	..	..	8	1,151	1	1,447	..	..	1	1,293
1823-24.....	8	6,065	3	800	11	6,865	3	722	17	3,234	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1824-25.....	15	7,692	5	1,814	21	9,506	12	3,350	..	..	13	4,051	..	..	..	..	..	..
1825-26.....	20	10,773	5	1,812	20	12,585	4	877	3	631	7	877	1	730	3	1,547	..	..
1826-27.....	12	11,690	5	2,048	17	13,738	8	1,673	3	631	11	1,778	..	..	1	360	..	..
1827-28.....	24	14,912	6	1,836	30	16,748	7	1,045	4	513	11	1,518	..	..	1	792	..	..
1828-29.....	23	13,047	7	2,067	30	15,114	2	509	..	..	2	509	..	..	1	463	..	..
1829-30.....	19	11,516	6	2,068	25	13,584	3	818	..	..	3	818	..	..	6	1,276	..	..

\* One Arab, 300 tons, in 1821. \* Two Danish, 195 tons, in 1813-14, and two in 1824-25, of 184 tons. \* Two Spanish, in 1817, of 550 tons, and one in 1820 of 250 tons, and one Arab, 780 tons, in 1815, all the other British.

RETURN of the Number of Ships and Amount of Tonnage entered inwards, between the Years 1809 and 1830, at the Ports of Bombay and Surat—*continued.*

FROM....	MOZAMBIQUE AND COAST OF AFRICA				PENANG AND EASTWARDS							
YEARS...	British.	Portu- guese.	Arab	TOTAL.	British.	Dutch and Por- tuguese.	Arab and Persian.	TOTAL.				
YEARS	ships tons	ships tons	ships tons	ships tons	ships tons	ships tons	ships tons	ships tons	ships tons			
1809-10...	5 163			5 163	10 7811				9 1842			
1810-11...	5 530			5 530	6 1074		1 114	7 1141				
1811-12...	3 240			3 240	6 781			6 781				
1812-13...	4 313			4 313	11 4516		1 318	12 3164				
1813-14...	6 738			6 738	7 2118			7 2118				
1814-15...	3 249			3 249	7 2699		1 974	9 3078				
1815-16...	6 665			6 665	7 2211			7 2211				
1816-17...	4 592		1 106	5 698	4 696			4 696				
1817-18...	2 216		1 680	3 896	5 1315			6 1317				
1818-19...	7 566			7 566	11 1532			11 1532				
1819-20...	1 230			1 230	14 3171		1 311	15 3882				
1820-21...	2 267			2 267	15 4182			15 4182				
1821-22...	6 416			6 416	19 929		1 211	20 6284				
Portuguese.												
1821-23...	2 184			2 184	13 3294			13 3294				
1823-24...	5 643			5 643	19 2729	1 171		1 369	12 2500			
Dutch.												
1824-25...	4 523	1 171		5 694	9 1536	1 350		1 308	11 2194			
1825-26...	1 231	1 200	3 299	5 731	6 1273		2 90	8 1273				
1826-27...	2 146			2 146	8 1726	1 26		11 2333				
1827-28...	1 31		1 100	1 131	7 1691	1 184		2 481	10 1866			
1828-29...	3 611	1 91		4 502	11 688	2 301		1 660	14 4129			
1829-30...	3 215	1 113		4 328	15 4815		4 1471	19 5316				

FROM.	CEYLON.		ARABIAN AND PERSIAN GULFS.						GULF, DAMAN, AND DIC.			
FLAGS.	British.	Turk.	British.	French and others.	Turkish and Persian.	Arab.	Total.	Total.*	Grand Total.			
YEARS ships tons	ships tons	ships tons	ships tons	ships tons	ships tons	ships tons	ships tons	ships tons	ships tons			
1809-10	3 530	3 530	11 3478				11 3478	47 1115	28 31190			
1810-11	16 2122	16 2122	24 5696				18 3343	49 9161	1 108 51 33817			
1811-12	7 799	7 799	8 1613				26 4373	34 6164	82 22104			
1812-13	8 937	8 937	12 3115				17 2127	46 7168	88 22481			
1813-14	6 985	6 985	13 4385				22 3280	35 7171	72 23115			
1814-15	3 162	3 162	17 2177				15 1153	32 6674	78 22584			
1815-16	3 416	3 416	19 2256				14 1168	33 6967	81 23289			
Turkish.												
1816-17	5 656	5 656	15 4628		2 376	14 1168	31 6546		109 41800			
1817-18	1 837	1 837	22 7194		1 36	12 1105	25 8288	1 36 130	31804			
1818-19	5 1028	5 1028	32 13846			12 1108	42 12144		138 61499			
1819-20	3 311	3 311	26 12546			14 1186	51 11511	1 511 115	61449			
Dutch.												
1820-21	3 355	3 355	31 11921	1 200		11 2114	44 14575		111 62700			
1821-22	4 588	4 588	29 10507		2 862	19 2172	46 14361		123 51292			
1822-23	2 193	2 193	26 9528	1 321		19 4297	45 14371	1 170 129	48118			
French.												
1823-24	2 135	2 135	24 7108	1 216	1 216	18 5739	43 11914	1 490 116	48189			
Spanish.												
1824-25	6 1024	6 1024	9 4516	1 412		14 4518	23 7094	1 200 116	47921			
American.												
1825-26	5 1079	5 1079	7 2116	1 291		9 3599	17 6029	2 450 117	11695			
1826-27	4 118	4 118	11 4328			14 1768	23 6096	1 211 117	14729			
Dutch.												
1827-28	4 630	4 630	18 6846	1 818	1 299	8 2143	29 9197	4 219 112	61211			
1828-29	3 783	3 783	18 6768	1 215		10 2187	29 9195	2 400 112	71311			
1829-30	9 133	9 133	18 2196	1 186		8 2196	28 8193	2 600 112	61311			

\* One British, 282 tons, in 1827. All the others Portuguese.

RETURNS of the Number of Ships and the Amount of Tonnage which have cleared outwards, between the Years 1809 and 1830, from the Ports of Bombay and Surat, to Countries beyond the Territories of the Three Presidencies.

TO.....	UNITED KINGDOM.		FRANCE.		AMERICA.		BRAZILS.		CHINA.					
FLAGS...	British.		French.		American.		TOTAL.*		British.		Portuguese.		TOTAL.	
YEARS.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.
1809-10	13	10,638	..	..	1	313	1	130	15	12,934	..	..	15	12,934
1810-11	8	8,247	..	..	..	..	2	960	14	12,847	..	..	14	12,847
1811-12	4	7,326	..	..	..	..	5	3050	23	17,789	..	..	23	17,789
1812-13	2	1,287	..	..	..	..	3	1,821	10	13,692	..	..	10	13,692
1813-14	10	8,378	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	10,572	..	..	10	10,572
1814-15	11	6,907	..	..	..	..	1	600	12	10,811	..	..	12	10,811
1815-16	13	9,488	..	..	..	..	3	1,120	20	16,470	1	600	21	17,070
1816-17	12	5,410	..	..	3	1,157	3	1,675	19	16,276	3	17,46	22	18,022
1817-18	78	12,151	5	1,282	9	3,152	5	2,920	12	17,310	..	..	12	17,310
1818-19	41	19,126	6	2,101	19	6,621	7	2,863	70	18,900	4	1,630	74	20,530
1819-20	31	14,147	5	1,997	3	1,240	2	700	16	16,213	1	600	17	16,813
1820-21	17	7,305	1	192	..	..	1	309	7	6,340	5	1,936	12	8,476
1821-22	15	7,799	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	19,416	1	600	24	20,016
1822-23	24	13,743	2	404	..	..	..	..	23	19,391	3	470	26	19,861
1823-24	23	11,731	1	234	..	..	..	..	17	18,710	..	..	17	18,710
1824-25	28	11,893	..	..	1	301	..	..	25	17,124	3	1,000	28	18,424
1825-26	31	15,488	2	810	2	419	..	..	29	15,363	3	1,020	32	17,383
1826-27	29	10,162	1	330	..	..	..	..	38	26,472	1	300	39	26,772
1827-28	46	17,712	1	612	..	..	1	430	37	25,584	5	2,109	42	27,693
1828-29	61	21,001	3	1,273	..	..	..	..	30	24,138	6	1,583	36	25,721
1829-30	31	15,350	4	1,285	1	185	2	591	29	24,479	3	1,230	32	25,709

\* One Dutch, of 450 tons, to Hamburgh, in 1827; and one British of 241 tons, to Gibraltar, in 1814; and one Brazilian, of 130 tons, in 1828, and two British, of 593 tons, to Brazil; all others to Brazil and Portugal.

\* Two Portuguese vessels, of 702 tons and 700 tons, sailed to Portugal, in 1817 and 1819; two Arab vessels, of 750 tons, sailed to China, in 1824.

TO.....	ISLE OF FRANCE AND BOURBON.						MOSAMBIQUE AND COAST OF AFRICA.							
FLAGS...	British.		French.		TOTAL.*		British.		Portuguese.		Arab.		TOTAL†	
YEARS.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.
1809-10	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	805	1	80	..	..	5	445
1810-11	2	428	..	..	2	428	3	415	..	..	..	..	5	415
1811-12	4	529	..	..	4	529	3	797	..	..	..	..	5	797
1812-13	10	6,638	..	..	12	4,858	5	647	..	..	1	66	6	713
1813-14	3	372	..	..	3	372	4	349	..	..	..	..	4	349
1814-15	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	609	..	..	1	83	7	774
1815-16	3	430	..	..	3	430	6	665	..	..	..	..	6	665
1816-17	4	561	..	..	4	561	6	674	..	..	..	..	6	674
1817-18	7	1548	..	..	7	1548	6	431	..	..	..	..	5	515
1818-19	10	2,690	..	..	10	2,690	5	515	..	..	..	..	6	731
1819-20	1	807	..	..	1	807	6	631	..	..	..	..	10	1472
1820-21	2	418	..	..	3	418	9	1,125	..	..	1	347	10	1,133
1821-22	8	2,344	..	..	8	2,344	10	1,131	..	..	..	..	3	775
1822-23	7	1,308	2	619	9	1,927	3	275	2	261	..	..	8	1,160
1823-24	4	1,672	2	601	10	2,274	6	809	..	..	..	..	7	846
1824-25	1	171	1	216	2	387	3	412	1	92	1	12	5	579
1825-26	3	382	2	317	7	1,173	4	522	..	..	1	160	7	666
1826-27	3	374	1	153	4	527	3	226	..	..	..	..	6	612
1827-28	3	396	4	698	7	1,094	6	612	..	..	..	..	2	513
1828-29	6	2,118	..	..	6	2,118	..	..	7	313	..	..	7	313
1829-30	10	2,050	1	371	11	2,421	3	216	..	..	1	25	4	291

\* Two Danish and Portuguese, of 720 tons, sailed to Bourbon, in 1813, and two Arab ships, of 474 tons, in 1826, and two Spanish ships, of 508 tons, and one of 212 tons, sailed to Manilla, in 1812 and 1824.

\* Three British ships, of 734 tons, sailed to New South Wales, and two to the Cape of Good Hope from Bourbon, in 1830; and one French ship, of 200 tons, to Africa, in 1827.

NUMBER of Ships and Amount of Tonnage cleared outwards from the Ports of Bombay and Surat, between 1809 and 1830—*continued.*

TO.....	PENANG AND EASTWARDS.										CEYLON.			
FLAGS.....	British.		French, American, Danish, and Portuguese.		Dutch.		Arab and Persian.		Total.		British.		Total.*	
YEARS.	ships	tons.	ships	tons.	ships	tons.	ships	tons.	ships	tons.	ships	tons.	ships	tons.
1809-10.....	9	2050	1	213	..	..	..	..	12	2263	7	941	7	941
1810-11.....	6	1196	..	..	..	..	1	281	7	1477	13	1726	13	1726
1811-12.....	11	3335	..	..	..	..	3	805	13	4140	5	600	5	600
1812-13.....	9	3154	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	3154	3	295	3	295
1813-14.....	9	2729	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	2729	7	938	7	938
1814-15.....	8	2463	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	2463	3	471	3	471
1815-16.....	6	1911	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1911	3	225	3	225
1816-17.....	9	2173	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	2173	5	767	5	767
1817-18.....	6	1547	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1547	4	895	4	895
1818-19.....	6	1331	1	914	..	..	..	..	7	2245	1	180	1	180
1819-20.....	16	4855	..	..	..	..	1	222	17	5077	3	460	3	460
1820-21.....	14	4366	..	..	1	360	1	360	16	5019	4	972	4	972
1821-22.....	18	5766	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	5766	4	1029	4	1029
1822-23.....	7	1873	1	171	..	..	2	650	10	2694	2	135	2	135
1823-24.....	4	736	1	171	..	..	2	650	7	1557	3	335	3	335
1824-25.....	12	2153	..	..	..	..	1	306	13	2459	4	649	4	649
1825-26.....	7	1508	..	..	..	..	3	1274	10	2581	2	214	2	214
1826-27.....	6	1431	1	311	..	..	..	..	7	1792	3	211	3	211
1827-28.....	12	3275	..	..	1	131	1	652	16	4111	5	357	5	357
1828-29.....	10	2794	1	229	2	303	1	350	14	3566	7	1318	7	1318
1829-30.....	11	4041	..	..	1	186	2	561	14	5089	7	1462	7	1462

\* One French, 291 tons in 1824, and one Dutch, 310 tons in 1827.

TO.....	ARABIAN AND PERSIAN GULFS.						COA. DAMASCUS, AND DIL.		GRAND TOTAL.	
FLAGS.....	British.		Arab.		Total.*		Total.*		Total.*	
YEARS.	ships	tons.	ships	tons.	ships	tons.	ships	tons.	ships	tons.
1809-10.....	17	3242	17	2229	34	5471	..	..	34	5471
1810-11.....	17	3411	14	1479	31	4890	1	108	32	4998
1811-12.....	10	2787	21	2640	31	5427	..	..	31	5427
1812-13.....	9	2529	15	2801	24	5330	..	..	24	5330
1813-14.....	16	4523	17	1979	33	6502	..	..	33	6502
1814-15.....	10	3161	14	2846	24	6007	..	..	24	6007
1815-16.....	11	3276	17	2640	31	5916	..	..	31	5916
1816-17.....	16	3889	16	2231	32	6120	..	..	32	6120
1817-18.....	21	6374	11	1043	32	7417	1	400	33	7817
1818-19.....	21	6146	6	1543	27	7689	2	301	29	8000
1819-20.....	20	5749	7	1097	27	6846	3	794	30	7640
1820-21.....	21	6234	5	720	26	6954	2	330	28	7284
1821-22.....	21	6797	9	2822	31	9619	3	1038	34	10657
1822-23.....	18	5746	10	2548	28	8294	4	1000	32	9294
1823-24.....	7	2003	13	1401	20	3404	2	800	22	3804
1824-25.....	4	1033	11	2341	15	3374	5	1464	20	4838
1825-26.....	11	3455	10	2403	21	5858	1	260	22	6118
1826-27.....	8	2390	7	3011	15	5401	1	1020	16	6421
1827-28.....	10	2949	6	1328	16	4277	5	808	21	5085
1828-29.....	7	1779	11	2572	18	4351	4	1182	22	5533
1829-30.....	13	2877	6	1506	19	4383	4	1128	23	5511

\* Two Americans, of 160 and 229 tons, in 1827 and 1828; one Dutch, of 150 tons, in 1825, and two French, of 92 and 114 tons, in 1829 and 1829; three Persian, of 796 tons, in 1811; and one Turkish, of 292 tons, in 1822.

\* One British, of 106 tons, in 1819; all the others Portuguese.

NUMBER of Ships and Amount of Tonnage entered inwards at the Port of Calcutta.

YEARS	Ships	Tons.	YEARS	Ships	Tons.	YEARS	Ships	Tons.	YEARS	Ships	Tons.
1793-4	none	none	1804-5	117	84,264	1811-12	215	84,124	1820-1	215	101,111
1794-5	176	57,096	1805-6	125	69,947	1812-13	228	84,245	1821-2	213	102,964
1795-6	174	57,921	1806-7	125	69,947	1813-14	228	77,192	1822-3	226	119,001
1796-7	174	57,921	1807-8	215	94,654	1814-15	255	98,518	1823-4	228	81,114
1797-8	119	42,114	1808-9	215	94,654	1815-16	255	94,969	1824-5	224	115,001
1798-9	121	41,114	1809-10	191	74,314	1816-17	255	112,009	1825-6	241	72,281
1799-1800	143	47,114	1810-11	181	50,515	1817-18	178	101,114	1826-7	241	94,007
1800-1	170	54,159	1811-12	188	63,151	1818-19	195	117,111	1827-8	241	11,111
1801-2	151	54,611	1812-13	200	69,170	1819-20	213	101,154	1828-9	180	10,111
									1829-30	180	10,111

BRITISH SHIPPING.		1840-41		1841-42		1842-43		1843-44		1844-45		1845-46		1846-47	
	ships	tons	ships	tons	ships	tons	ships	tons	ships	tons	ships	tons	ships	tons	
H.M. Company's regular ships	4	5,824	7	8,190	7	9,153	8	10,111	10	11,111	11	12,111	12	13,111	
H.M. Company's chartered ditto	11	1,044	5	1,118	7	3,111	9	1,000	10	1,111	11	1,222	12	1,333	
Ships from United Kingdom	66	58,921	63	24,108	77	40,179	65	18,111	74	40,000	81	41,000	88	42,000	
" Foreign Europe	1	112	1	112	1	112	1	112	1	112	1	112	1	112	
" South America	1	64	1	64	1	64	1	64	1	64	1	64	1	64	
" Asiatic Ports	105	31,116	122	11,088	132	30,264	154	6,059	74	6,000	111	20,000	124	21,000	
Arabic, Turkish, and Rhodian	112	13,919	97	12,157	111	8,111	182	1,111	11	11,000	1	1,000	29	12,000	
Vessels laden with coast salt	93	9,155	94	8,111	154	15,111	119	1,111	227	10,100	111	11,000	167	15,000	
Duff in Ballast	19	6,944	9	2,611	4	1,111	21	3,111	22	3,111	15	1,500	17	17,000	
Chinese and Burmese junks	4	165	1	111	1	111	2	111	1	111	1	111	1	111	
Total	110	101,110	99	88,110	118	101,110	184	101,110	216	151,890	251	121,111	301	102,211	
FOREIGN SHIPPING.															
From Foreign Europe	21	7,111	11	4,111	15	4,944	24	7,111	16	6,000	14	4,000	11	4,000	
North America	21	6,111	25	7,111	15	4,444	22	1,111	13	1,111	27	3,111	26	1,000	
Brand	11	1,111	7	1,111	8	2,811	11	1,111	7	1,111	18	10,000	11	1,000	
Asiatic ports	11	1,111	7	1,111	8	2,811	9	1,111	7	1,111	18	10,000	11	1,000	
In ballast and treasure	9	2,111	1	111	1	111	3	1,111	2	1,111	16	2,111	17	2,111	
Total	67	20,111	57	12,111	48	17,111	71	11,111	41	11,111	86	21,111	111	10,211	
Grand Total	187	121,111	156	100,111	166	118,111	255	112,110	257	163,001	337	142,221	412	112,421	

The preceding and following Tables show the extraordinary Increase that has taken place in the Tonnage of this Port, the same having, in the different decennial Periods since 1795-96, augmented in the following proportion :-

YEARS	INWARD	OUTWARD	YEARS	INWARD	OUTWARD
	ships	tons		ships	tons
1795-96	176	57,096	1823-24	241	97,281
1805-06	216	82,814	1835-36	311	150,111
1815-16	291	94,965	1845-46	1179	120,111

# NUMBER of Ships and Amount of Tonnage Arrived Inwards at the Port of Calcutta—continued.

COUNTRIES.	1837-38		1838-39		1839-40		1840-41		1841-42		1842-43		1843-44		1844-45		1845-46	
BRITISH SHIPPING.																		
From the United Kingdom direct and via Cape and Madras	123	56,131	115	65,028	147	67,245	128	51,493	250	111,145	174	89,235	160	77,174	277	106,590	267	146,575
Foreign Europe	1	272	1	272	3	1,951	5	1,776	11	4,447	14	3,811	6	1,814	9	2,350	5	1,740
South America	2	913	1	317	1	317	1	317	1	223	1	223	1	223	1	185	1	178
West Indies (Demerara)	1	217	1	217	1	217	1	217	1	217	1	217	1	217	1	217	1	217
Cape of Good Hope	1	217	5	1,648	17	4,028	8	2,620	5	1,637	1	217	5	1,102	1	567	1	567
Madagascar	1	217	1	217	1	217	1	217	1	217	1	217	1	217	1	217	1	217
Mauritius and Bourbon	50	18,417	55	17,976	46	13,922	61	21,042	71	21,619	79	16,247	72	31,566	18	21,074	41	27,278
Arabian and Persian Gulfs	12	5,172	10	4,637	14	5,924	12	5,114	11	5,266	14	8,543	35	12,874	18	11,025	48	23,292
Ceylon	9	1,111	1	236	4	810	3	518	7	1,921	9	1,845	5	1,611	14	5,067	11	6,225
Australia	11	2,872	19	7,500	24	10,721	45	20,145	50	21,167	9	3,193	6	2,721	7	1,131	1	530
China and Singapore	33	11,935	32	11,318	27	9,380	30	8,472	51	20,894	88	29,150	51	20,219	46	17,343	43	16,769
Penang, Malacca, and Singapore	31	8,451	24	5,161	40	8,261	62	14,688	54	14,148	41	8,754	42	8,655	34	8,286	37	9,590
Pegoe, Moulmein, and Rangoon	42	7,674	58	14,528	67	16,120	69	8,247	56	16,169	75	5,618	44	1,760	37	8,107	47	9,549
Bombay and Malabar Coast	19	6,640	18	6,175	34	13,200	42	19,752	43	14,897	19	27,115	50	31,265	61	25,870	49	20,227
Madras and Coromandel Coast	12	4,772	22	6,955	23	7,711	21	5,467	22	6,820	25	8,138	22	7,576	24	11,114	26	10,540
North America	1	240	1	240	1	240	1	240	1	240	1	240	1	240	1	240	1	240
Bandoway, Khyok Phyo, and Cuttack	2	400	6	1,893	1	400	1	400	2	1,116	2	2,726	1	400	19	1,253	7	614
Somatra and Batavia	1	400	1	400	1	400	1	400	4	1,102	1	400	1	400	1	400	1	400
Dhories from the Comandore Coast, called Choochah and Tetugah	51	4,790	60	6,915	39	1,364	41	4,924	164	116,790	104	9,375	187	16,585	67	4,012	54	9,374
Dhories from Laccadives and Ceylon	8	500	7	670	10	872	8	550	14	809	10	809	10	809	9	794	13	1,181
Dhories from Balasore and Cuttack	57	4,888	206	8,540	13	775	1	201	74	1,090	242	11,116	368	13,137	345	15,192	340	17,224
Junks from Mergul and Rangoon	1	171	1	171	3	171	1	171	1	171	1	171	1	171	1	171	7	212
Total	569	137,141	670	106,191	696	161,604	789	210,227	687	367,636	811	231,105	700	230,068	935	261,922	1,006	266,624
FOREIGN SHIPPING.																		
From foreign Europe (France, &c.)	15	5,937	21	6,600	20	6,200	14	4,049	26	8,143	21	6,240	18	6,243	28	9,880	12	6,161
America (United States)	11	4,550	18	6,671	22	9,100	26	7,280	27	12,408	16	7,646	11	6,800	18	8,003	21	11,065
Bremen vessels from Bremen	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18	1	18
Foreign vessels from China and Singapore	1	200	1	200	1	200	1	200	1	200	1	200	1	200	1	200	1	200
Portuguese vessels from Rangoon	1	200	1	200	1	200	1	200	1	200	1	200	1	200	1	200	1	200
Mauritius and Bourbon	20	8,712	22	9,100	11	9,052	21	6,826	26	7,442	21	7,279	29	7,153	20	7,618	37	11,532
Arabian and Persian Gulfs	8	1,719	12	5,148	9	1,318	12	5,008	12	5,112	12	5,101	1	1,816	12	5,111	1	222
Malayan vessels from Penang	1	200	1	200	1	200	1	200	1	200	1	200	1	200	1	200	1	200
French vessels from Rangoon	1	200	1	200	1	200	1	200	1	200	1	200	1	200	1	200	1	200
Java and Sumatra	4	1,043	1	800	8	2,070	9	2,116	5	1,791	1	1,441	5	1,800	1	1,441	7	2,170
Hormese vessels from Rangoon	1	170	1	170	1	170	1	170	1	170	1	170	1	170	1	170	1	170
Sardinian vessels from Genoa	1	200	1	200	1	200	1	200	1	200	1	200	1	200	1	200	1	200
Madras	1	334	1	334	1	334	1	334	1	334	1	334	1	334	1	334	1	334
Dhories from the Maldiva Islands	16	1,170	11	1,187	14	1,451	14	1,413	14	1,414	14	1,415	14	1,415	14	1,415	8	840
Tatoy and Mergul	8	500	1	200	1	200	1	200	1	200	1	200	1	200	1	200	1	200
Penang, Batavia, &c. (Dutch)	1	200	1	200	1	200	1	200	1	200	1	200	1	200	1	200	1	200
Manilla (Spanish)	1	200	1	200	1	200	1	200	1	200	1	200	1	200	1	200	1	200
American vessels from Macao	1	200	1	200	1	200	1	200	1	200	1	200	1	200	1	200	1	200
Ditto from Batavia	1	200	1	200	1	200	1	200	1	200	1	200	1	200	1	200	1	200
Swedish	1	200	1	200	1	200	1	200	1	200	1	200	1	200	1	200	1	200
Danish	1	200	1	200	1	200	1	200	1	200	1	200	1	200	1	200	1	200
Total	87	26,467	101	29,102	111	31,414	114	30,909	114	47,130	106	39,422	105	39,168	111	44,347	92	34,970
Grand total	586	163,608	771	135,293	807	193,018	903	241,136	801	414,766	917	270,527	805	269,236	1,046	306,269	1,098	301,594

NUMBER of Ships and Amount of Tonnage cleared Outwards from the Port of Calcutta.

YEARS.	Ships.	Tons.	YEARS.	Ships.	Tons.	YEARS.	Ships.	Tons.	YEARS.	Ships.	Tons.
1703-4.....	none	none	1804-5.....	179	61,801	1812-13.....	231	85,612	1821-22.....	190	117,496
1704-5.....	do.	do.	1805-6.....	179	60,473	1813-14.....	255	91,545	1822-23.....	301	122,055
1705-6.....	181	67,785	1806-7.....	229	82,679	1814-15.....	243	86,509	1823-24.....	295	89,547
1706-7.....	171	50,116	1807-8.....	241	89,590	1815-16.....	229	102,436	1824-25.....	191	70,044
1707-8.....	146	57,624	1808-9.....	206	71,470	1816-17.....	310	120,697	1825-26.....	251	95,499
1708-9.....	112	42,168	1809-10.....	151	51,951	1817-18.....	397	153,111	1826-27.....	256	101,096
1709-1800.....	49	56,582	1810-11.....	188	73,165	1818-19.....	415	164,057	1827-28.....	343	116,169
1800-1.....	162	52,132	1811-12.....	181	51,707	1819-20.....	313	121,297	1828-29.....	450	146,514
1801-2.....	185	68,201				1820-21.....	274	113,617	1829-30.....	490	111,754
1802-3.....	192	68,601									

BRITISH SHIPPING.		1830-31		1831-32		1832-33		1833-34		1834-35		1835-36		1836-37	
		ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.
Hon. Company's regular ships.....		5	7,001	7	8,788	7	9,391	8	9,914						
Hon. Company's chartered ditto.....		11	7,133	6	3,605	8	4,082	6	3,418	1	831				
Ships cleared for England, <i>via</i> Madras, &c.		70	31,960	66	29,140	64	29,716	67	37,268	69	40,552	69	41,062	136	60,273
"    "    Foreign Europe.....															
"    "    Africa (Cape).....		2	516	3	1,075	2	591			1	149				
"    "    Asiatic Ports.....		97	26,727	107	27,737	111	33,560	126	52,096	164	56,517	150	53,224	260	61,075
Arabs and Rhodias.....		60	9,507	63	8,463	27	2,805	54	8,235	35	4,005				
Vessels laden with grain.....		75	14,207	31	9,037	169	27,366	357	40,072	237	41,357	117	20,630	169	29,719
"    Chinese junks.....		4	665							1	100				
"    in ballast.....		85	7,143	107	9,177	48	4,569	162	9,672	98	9,907	49	4,973	53	5,723
"    Arab and Turkish.....				10	4,820		3,250	10	4,411	9	4,079				
"    Burmese.....								1	460		90				
Native coasting vessels with cargo.....												29	3,153	28	1,986
Vessels for Sidney, <i>via</i> the Cape.....														3	531
Total.....		420	105,102	400	98,662	418	110,550	795	168,523	637	157,087	431	123,662	589	162,309
FOREIGN SHIPPING.															
Ships cleared out for foreign Europe.....		16	4,632	7	2,614	15	5,309	17	5,852	8	2,688	23	7,486	16	5,316
"    "    North America.....		15	4,617	25	7,114	17	5,161	18	5,932	15	4,999	27	9,672	27	9,924
"    "    Rio Janeiro.....															
"    "    Asiatic Ports.....		30	9,173	9	2,505	12	3,965	16	4,983	20	7,096	17	5,148	24	9,284
Portuguese vessels (for Lisbon).....														1	726
Dutch.....												2	407	4	1,012
Chinese.....												5	280	9	1,252
Burmese.....														1	60
Arab.....												12	4,834	17	7,088
Vessels laden with grain.....												6	2,023	3	751
"    in ballast.....														1	250
Total.....		61	18,114	41	12,567	44	14,107	51	16,707	43	14,783	93	29,850	107	35,170
Grand total.....		481	123,516	441	111,229	462	124,757	846	185,250	680	172,470	526	152,912	696	197,479



# NUMBER of Ships and Amount of Tonnage Cleared Outwards at the Port of Calcutta.

COMMERCIAL STATISTICS OF BRITISH INDIA.

499

COUNTRIES.	1837-38		1838-39		1839-40		1840-41		1841-42		1842-43		1843-44		1844-45		1845-46	
	ships	tons.	ships	tons.	ships	tons.	ships	tons.	ships	tons.	ships	tons.	ships	tons.	ships	tons.	ships	tons.
<b>BRITISH SHIPPING.</b>																		
Cleared out for the United Kingdom, direct, or <i>via</i> Cape and Madras.....	171	85,265	153	70,216	164	76,036	221	104,697	236	103,050	240	121,017	236	111,645	251	121,563	282	110,220
Foreign Europe.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	312	..	310	..	..	..	331
West Indies (Demerara).....	2	767	3	730	2	554	2	403	2	503	..	..	2	303	..	..	1	112
Cape of Good Hope.....	4	1,214	4	1,060	12	3,249	6	1,416	5	1,335	4	1,336	9	2,399	1	120	4	9-9
Mauritius.....	75	27,625	65	17,049	61	20,063	97	34,143	89	29,700	58	21,358	94	43,248	78	31,033	92	35,792
Arabian and Persian Gulfs.....	13	5,131	8	3,093	18	8,189	7	2,900	20	9,105	27	14,796	28	10,134	12	7,781	36	20,095
Ceylon.....	5	1,327	1	235	5	1,016	5	1,334	7	1,012	8	2,753	2	329	13	3,598	7	1,352
Pondicherry.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	203	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Australia.....	10	2,606	10	2,028	17	6,023	12	3,492	4	1,440	5	1,308	3	591	2	371	2	623
Halifax, in Nova Scotia.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	153	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
China and Singapore.....	34	15,211	51	17,653	55	24,755	58	20,118	103	42,199	59	21,159	60	20,929	68	24,795	43	13,217
Tristate.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	313	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Penang, Malacca, and Singapore.....	32	7,230	15	2,102	38	7,177	48	9,511	35	7,311	30	8,749	15	3,340	18	4,234	26	6,812
Pegue, Moulmein, and Rangoon.....	31	4,580	32	5,062	38	7,294	34	6,539	48	15,263	24	5,732	41	7,063	32	4,663	40	5,913
Bombay and Malabar Coast.....	23	9,723	31	11,851	20	9,631	22	11,290	40	13,333	26	22,188	26	15,101	31	15,968	30	14,290
Madras and Coromandel Coast.....	16	4,197	18	4,201	16	4,299	20	5,211	16	5,376	12	3,319	11	3,350	30	5,822	24	11,929
Nicar Islands.....	1	194	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Junks for Arracan and Mergui.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	145	4	206	3	190	1	65	17	1,806	3	1,612
" Batavia.....	..	..	2	418	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dhonia, or Native Coasting Vessels, called Chollas and Telingahs.....	55	5,424	72	8,606	11	3,574	48	4,929	162	13,162	114	10,429	191	16,940	23	1,767	110	8,947
" Laccadive Islands.....	8	510	7	670	10	872	8	550	12	810	..	..	10	837	4	270	10	98
" Balasore and Cuttack.....	11	478	8	265	5	245	5	164	5	153	2	72	2	83	5	311	14	44
" Khyook Phyou.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	368	6	2,339	9	2,633	1	153	1	80	..	..
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>411</b>	<b>116,374</b>	<b>480</b>	<b>116,138</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>175,424</b>	<b>597</b>	<b>207,431</b>	<b>788</b>	<b>218,714</b>	<b>541</b>	<b>210,802</b>	<b>733</b>	<b>214,830</b>	<b>609</b>	<b>227,139</b>	<b>725</b>	<b>262,020</b>
<b>FOREIGN SHIPPING.</b>																		
Cleared out for Foreign Europe (France, &c.).....	8	2,922	23	8,014	18	5,355	10	2,981	18	5,418	16	4,851	23	7,156	16	5,355	29	9,121
Bremen vessels for Bremen.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	181	1	180	1	186	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sardinian vessels for Genoa.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	324	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
North America (United States).....	11	3,790	20	7,632	21	9,731	18	6,440	25	10,434	17	7,511	19	8,615	21	9,201	27	12,061
Bourbon.....	35	12,301	22	6,932	30	8,992	32	9,997	31	8,997	27	8,760	24	6,592	26	7,610	33	11,377
Arabian and Persian Gulfs.....	7	3,953	11	6,604	9	4,138	5	2,439	1	440	..	..	..	..	2	807	2	710
French vessels for Muscat.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	351	1	331	3	1,015	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tavoy and Mergui.....	8	570	..	..	3	230	1	400	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Java and Sumatra.....	4	1,143	8	2,302	6	1,453	8	2,176	1	1,350	5	1,254	4	1,378	8	2,775	6	1,940
Burmese vessels for Rangoon.....	1	170	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	94	1	110	1	250
Manilla.....	..	..	..	..	1	160	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
China.....	..	..	..	..	3	1,130	2	957	2	512	1	260	2	430	..	..	..	..
Sweden.....	1	262	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South America.....	..	..	1	201	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Portuguese vessels for Lisbon.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	507	..	..	..	..
French vessels for China.....	1	330	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chinese vessels for China.....	..	..	4	318	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
American vessels for China.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	606	2	1,099
Spanish vessels for China.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	578	..	..
Dhonia for the Maldives Islands.....	10	1,190	11	1,365	13	1,451	14	1,421	11	1,801	13	1,431	11	1,635	11	1,052	13	1,103
Danish.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	114
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>25,739</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>33,492</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>32,809</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>31,668</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>29,102</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>25,243</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>26,127</b>	<b>89</b>	<b>28,181</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>38,075</b>
<b>Grand Total.....</b>	<b>497</b>	<b>142,113</b>	<b>583</b>	<b>149,630</b>	<b>612</b>	<b>208,233</b>	<b>690</b>	<b>239,099</b>	<b>885</b>	<b>247,816</b>	<b>624</b>	<b>236,045</b>	<b>618</b>	<b>240,957</b>	<b>698</b>	<b>255,320</b>	<b>839</b>	<b>300,095</b>

AN ACCOUNT of the Number of Vessels, and Amount of their Tonnage entered inwards, at Ports of the United Kingdom, from Places, both British and Foreign, Eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, from 1817 to 1833, inclusive.

YEARS.	London.		Bristol.		Liverpool.		Hull.		Portsmouth and Cows.	
	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.
1817.....	115	72,611	..	..	17	7,300	..	..	1	750
1818.....	147	85,793	1	184	33	14,627	2	1072	1	661
1819.....	136	84,640	..	..	39	16,160	1	415	1	510
1820.....	121	76,161	1	127	22	9,283	2	750	1	1200
1821.....	105	70,772	..	..	10	4,630	..	352	1	7300
1822.....	90	60,757	..	..	11	4,836	..	..	..	..
1823.....	110	73,843	..	..	12	5,631	..	..	..	..
1824.....	133	79,329	..	..	14	6,111	..	..	1	677
1825.....	116	71,111	..	..	15	6,470	..	..	1	64
1826.....	175	93,773	..	..	17	7,272	..	..	..	..
1827.....	180	98,582	..	..	72	7,734	1	310	1	330
1828.....	207	101,258	..	..	28	9,764	..	..	..	..
1829.....	211	106,150	3	1033	11	14,036	1	400	..	..
1830.....	217	109,219	3	1110	35	11,857	1	147	..	..
1831.....	218	103,565	4	1127	47	16,324	..	..	Plymouth.	275
1832.....	217	103,677	6	2935	63	21,374	..	..	..	..
1833.....	190	97,927	1	604	63	21,921	1	302	..	..

YEARS.	Greenock.		Leith.		Glasgow.		TOTAL.	
	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.
1817.....	3	775	..	..	..	..	134	80,606
1818.....	3	1382	..	..	..	..	187	104,110
1819.....	3	2016	..	..	1	356	183	104,266
1820.....	3	1178	..	..	1	433	151	88,714
1821.....	1	582	1	260	..	..	119	77,216
1822.....	1	384	..	..	..	..	163	68,169
1823.....	1	384	..	..	..	..	123	81,835
1824.....	1	381	1	260	..	..	150	80,758
1825.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	132	77,311
1826.....	4	1218	..	..	..	..	196	101,683
1827.....	3	910	3	909	2	714	213	110,229
1828.....	5	1644	1	142	6	1712	217	114,540
1829.....	3	1063	1	385	5	1704	206	124,782
1830.....	1	910	2	116	4	1318	263	123,383
1831.....	9	2316	1	412	6	1808	285	126,113
1832.....	7	2031	4	951	4	1161	302	131,544
1833.....	6	2002	..	..	4	1313	265	124,191

\* In 1823, one ship of 245, arrived at Belfast; and in 1827, one of 234 tons, arrived at Chichester.

SHIPPING employed in the Trade of the United Kingdom and Places East of the Cape of Good Hope, from 1820 to 1840, inclusive, and including St. Helena and Ascension.

#### ST HELENA AND ASCENSION.

YEARS.	INWARDS.					OUTWARDS.				
	British.		Foreign.		TOTAL.	British.		Foreign.		TOTAL.
	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.		ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	
1820.....	..	..	..	..	..	7	1835	..	..	7 1835
1821.....	1	467	..	..	1 467	2	816	..	..	2 816
1822.....	..	..	..	..	..	6	1526	..	..	6 1526
1823.....	..	..	..	..	..	2	751	..	..	2 751
1824.....	2	477	..	..	2 477	4	681	..	..	4 681
1825.....	2	270	..	..	2 270	2	767	..	..	2 767
1826.....	..	..	..	..	..	3	689	..	..	3 689
1827.....	1	185	..	..	1 185	6	1867	..	..	6 1867
1828.....	..	..	..	..	..	2	358	..	..	2 358
1829.....	2	599	..	..	2 599	3	634	..	..	3 634
1830.....	1	112	..	..	1 112	3	615	..	..	3 615
1831.....	..	..	..	..	..	6	1161	..	..	6 1161
1832.....	..	..	..	..	..	2	283	..	..	2 283
1833.....	..	..	..	..	..	3	622	..	..	3 622
1834.....	2	362	..	..	2 362	12	2138	..	..	12 2138
1835.....	..	..	..	..	..	0	1390	..	..	0 1390
1836.....	..	..	..	..	..	5	967	..	..	5 967
1837.....	..	..	..	..	..	12	1611	..	..	12 1611
1838.....	3	396	..	..	3 396	7	2766	..	..	7 2766
1839.....	2	452	..	..	2 452	7	717	..	..	7 717
1840.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1600	..	..	.. 1600

Shipping employed in the Trade of the United Kingdom, &c.—continued.

MAURITIUS.\*

YEARS.	INWARDS.						OUTWARDS.					
	British.		Foreign.		TOTAL.		British.		Foreign.		TOTAL.	
	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.
1830.	6	2,332	..	..	6	2,332	2	753	..	..	2	753
1831.	5	2,121	..	..	5	2,121	1	933	1	277	2	1,210
1832.	4	1,690	..	..	4	1,690	1	494	..	..	1	494
1833.	3	1,275	1	198	4	1,473	1	474	..	..	1	474
1834.	6	2,197	..	..	6	2,197	5	1,932	..	..	5	1,932
1835.	7	2,150	..	..	7	2,150	9	3,018	..	..	9	3,018
1836.	24	6,632	..	..	24	6,632	20	6,103	..	..	20	6,103
1837.	21	6,618	..	..	21	6,618	30	8,344	..	..	30	8,344
1838.	47	13,053	..	..	47	13,053	28	8,430	..	..	28	8,430
1839.	41	12,824	..	..	41	12,824	27	6,391	..	..	27	6,391
1840.	55	17,189	..	..	55	17,189	33	9,030	..	..	33	9,030
1841.	60	19,215	..	..	60	19,215	28	8,067	..	..	28	8,067
1842.	64	17,287	..	..	64	17,287	55	16,216	..	..	55	16,216
1843.	70	19,774	..	..	70	19,774	54	16,339	..	..	54	16,339
1844.	75	20,909	..	..	75	20,909	33	9,192	..	..	33	9,192
1845.	80	21,150	..	..	..	..	40	12,719	..	..	..	..
1846.	64	17,690	..	..	..	..	64	18,378	..	..	..	..
1847.	74	20,310	..	..	..	..	53	11,459	..	..	..	..
1848.	73	21,736	..	..	..	..	59	16,476	..	..	..	..
1849.	83	23,523	..	..	..	..	66	13,567	..	..	..	..
1850.	83	23,420	..	..	..	..	63	17,011	..	..	..	..

\* One British ship sailed in 1836 to Isle of Bourbon, and three foreign ships in 1837 and 1839—tonnage of the four 1675 tons. Twelve British ships, 2084 tons, sailed to Madagascar from 1836 to 1840, inclusive, and two arrived of 406 tons.

EAST INDIA COMPANY'S TERRITORIES AND CRYLON.

YEARS.	INWARDS.						OUTWARDS.					
	British.		Foreign.		TOTAL.		British.		Foreign.		TOTAL.	
	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.
1820.	132	78,318	..	..	132	78,318	92	51,133	..	..	92	51,133
1821.	81	41,508	..	..	81	41,508	75	40,611	..	..	75	40,611
1822.	72	37,956	..	..	72	37,956	82	46,093	..	..	82	46,093
1823.	87	44,325	..	..	87	44,325	95	48,080	..	..	95	48,080
1824.	100	48,695	1	350	101	49,045	92	48,299	..	..	92	48,299
1825.	89	43,069	..	..	89	43,069	116	54,335	..	..	116	54,335
1826.	123	54,243	..	..	123	54,243	120	53,273	..	..	120	53,273
1827.	136	59,734	..	..	136	59,734	170	71,811	1	316	171	72,127
1828.	140	63,131	..	..	140	63,131	184	78,125	..	..	184	78,125
1829.	165	71,911	..	..	165	71,911	125	54,343	..	..	125	54,343
1830.	148	65,494	..	..	148	65,494	111	50,695	..	..	111	50,695
1831.	150	63,568	..	..	150	63,568	137	59,741	..	..	137	59,741
1832.	164	72,853	..	..	164	72,853	193	85,260	..	..	193	85,260
1833.	182	76,820	..	..	182	76,820	204	83,789	..	..	204	83,789
1834.	186	75,461	..	..	186	75,461	197	90,433	..	..	197	90,433
1835.	216	89,449	..	..	216	89,449	219	96,157	..	..	219	96,157
1836.	228	97,371	..	..	228	97,371	267	117,781	..	..	267	117,781
1837.	282	119,069	..	..	282	119,069	231	106,927	..	..	231	106,927
1838.	233	106,004	..	..	233	106,004	241	117,824	..	..	241	117,824
1839.	310	138,486	..	..	310	138,486	261	125,620	..	..	261	125,620
1840.	284	137,883	..	..	284	137,883	379	174,831	1	370	380	175,201

CHINA.

YEARS.	INWARDS.						OUTWARDS.					
	British.		Foreign.		TOTAL.		British.		Foreign.		TOTAL.	
	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.
1820.	3	3,916	..	..	3	3,916	13	16,727	4	1,405	17	18,132
1821.	24	29,059	..	..	24	29,059	20	27,174	1	340	21	27,514
1822.	20	25,959	..	..	20	25,959	27	27,009	..	..	27	27,009
1823.	20	27,319	..	..	20	27,319	15	20,125	1	260	16	20,385
1824.	21	28,270	..	..	21	28,270	23	30,092	1	642	23	30,734
1825.	20	26,986	..	..	20	26,986	21	26,018	..	..	21	26,018
1826.	23	27,824	..	..	23	27,824	29	35,087	1	510	30	35,597
1827.	29	35,977	..	..	29	35,977	22	26,026	1	376	23	26,402
1828.	25	29,845	..	..	25	29,845	25	36,385	2	645	25	37,030
1829.	20	27,915	..	..	20	27,915	22	28,557	..	..	22	28,557
1830.	51	27,782	..	..	51	27,782	16	21,033	2	789	18	21,822
1831.	21	27,889	..	..	21	27,889	22	28,041	3	1,126	25	29,167
1832.	28	35,437	..	..	28	35,437	19	24,648	2	794	21	25,442
1833.	21	27,983	..	..	21	27,983	25	29,637	3	1,067	28	30,704
1834.	30	29,398	..	..	30	29,398	16	8,887	4	1,478	20	10,365
1835.	67	35,127	..	..	67	35,127	33	21,218	9	3,893	42	25,111
1836.	80	40,666	..	..	80	40,666	34	24,029	12	4,885	50	28,914
1837.	62	32,212	..	..	62	32,212	26	17,694	2	872	28	18,566
1838.	54	32,333	..	..	54	32,333	31	16,175	3	1,310	31	17,485
1839.	47	26,261	..	..	47	26,261	19	10,404	2	1,113	21	11,517
1840.	34	20,656	..	..	34	20,656	10	7,912	3	1,082	13	9,034

## Shipping employed in the Trade of the United Kingdom, &amp;c.—continued.

## SUMATRA AND JAVA.

YEARS.	INWARDS.						OUTWARDS.					
	British.		Foreign.		TOTAL.		British.		Foreign.		TOTAL.	
	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.
1820.....	6	2293	1	370	7	2663	4	1,738	3	835	7	2,573
1821.....	3	1161	..	..	3	1161	..	..	2	640	5	640
1822.....	2	854	..	..	2	854	1	350	4	1348	5	1,704
1823.....	2	1053	..	..	2	1053	3	962	3	974	7	1,936
1824.....	4	3073	..	..	4	3073	3	666	1	40	4	1,146
1825.....	2	863	..	..	2	863	6	1,484	4	1121	10	2,605
1826.....	2	725	..	..	2	725	3	2,296	2	904	9	3,244
1827.....	4	1530	..	..	4	1530	5	875	3	875	5	1,753
1828.....	4	1303	..	..	4	1303	3	1,341	3	1031	8	2,412
1829.....	2	499	..	..	2	499	1	259	6	2111	7	2,440
1830.....	3	1189	1	370	4	1559	2	577	1	459	3	1,036
1831.....	2	843	..	..	2	843	12	3,505	4	1277	16	4,782
1832.....	2	600	3	1312	5	1912	8	1,825	2	802	10	2,627
1833.....	5	1464	4	1460	9	2924	14	2,161	4	514	25	7,623
1834.....	5	1901	2	564	7	2465	12	3,043	4	1623	16	4,666
1835.....	7	2333	1	360	8	2724	12	5,018	3	974	20	5,999
1836.....	3	1075	3	1007	6	2082	14	4,335	4	1145	18	5,483
1837.....	5	1444	1	369	6	2217	8	2,714	1	259	9	2,977
1838.....	5	1876	3	1392	8	3268	31	10,503	4	1211	35	13,136
1839.....	20	8920	3	414	23	9334	14	14,432	5	1914	19	6,544
1840.....	14	6458	3	1019	17	6477	20	6,377	4	1122	24	7,499

## NEW SOUTH WALES AND VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

YEARS.	INWARDS.						OUTWARDS.					
	British.		Foreign.		TOTAL.		British.		Foreign.		TOTAL.	
	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.
1820.....	3	1,291	..	..	3	1,291	9	2,823	..	..	9	2,823
1821.....	4	1,349	..	..	4	1,349	16	4,842	..	..	16	4,842
1822.....	5	1,706	..	..	5	1,706	36	11,704	..	..	36	11,704
1823.....	11	3,493	..	..	11	3,493	33	12,737	..	..	33	12,737
1824.....	12	3,468	..	..	12	3,468	30	11,349	..	..	30	11,349
1825.....	14	3,571	..	..	14	3,571	42	15,376	..	..	42	15,376
1826.....	21	7,343	..	..	21	7,343	36	17,196	..	..	36	17,196
1827.....	19	5,439	..	..	19	5,439	63	23,019	..	..	63	23,019
1828.....	20	6,707	..	..	20	6,707	80	28,122	..	..	80	28,122
1829.....	26	8,970	..	..	26	8,970	81	28,719	..	..	81	28,719
1830.....	35	11,873	..	..	35	11,873	65	22,397	..	..	65	22,397
1831.....	34	12,731	..	..	34	12,731	79	27,673	..	..	79	27,673
1832.....	42	14,107	..	..	42	14,107	95	30,494	..	..	95	30,494
1833.....	42	14,400	..	..	42	14,400	99	30,226	..	..	99	30,226
1834.....	49	16,019	..	..	49	16,019	102	35,419	..	..	102	35,419
1835.....	59	19,193	..	..	59	19,193	107	36,788	..	..	107	36,788
1836.....	63	18,818	..	..	63	18,818	124	42,240	..	..	124	42,240
1837.....	69	22,502	..	..	69	22,502	195	78,562	..	..	195	78,562
1838.....	73	22,371	..	..	73	22,371	225	90,127	..	..	225	90,127
1840.....	70	21,686	..	..	70	21,686	259	104,482	1	214	300	106,700

## NEW ZEALAND AND SOUTH SEA ISLANDS.

YEARS.	INWARDS.						OUTWARDS.					
	British.		Foreign.		TOTAL.		British.		Foreign.		TOTAL.	
	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.
1820.....	1	1200	..	..	1	1200	..	..	..	..	..	..
1821.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1822.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1823.....	1	103	..	..	1	103	..	..	..	..	2	143
1824.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1825.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1826.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1827.....	2	316	1	300	3	616	..	..	..	..	..	..
1828.....	2	479	..	..	2	479	..	..	..	..	..	..
1829.....	1	450	..	..	1	450	2	377	..	..	2	377
1830.....	2	431	..	..	2	431	3	728	..	..	3	728
1831.....	1	537	..	..	1	537	4	1359	..	..	4	1359
1832.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	550	..	..	2	550
1833.....	1	342	..	..	1	342	2	363	..	..	2	363
1834.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1835.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	163	..	..	1	163
1836.....	1	363	..	..	1	363	..	..	..	..	..	..
1837.....	2	417	..	..	2	417	..	..	..	..	..	..
1838.....	2	507	..	..	2	507	1	191	..	..	1	191
1839.....	3	1106	..	..	3	1106	5	2418	..	..	5	2418
1840.....	3	1219	..	..	3	1219	29	6647	..	..	29	6637

SHIPPING employed in the Trade of the United Kingdom, &c.—*continued.*

## PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

YEARS.	INWARDS.						OUTWARDS.					
	British.		Foreign.		Total.		British.		Foreign.		Total.	
	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.
1831.....	7	2073	..	..	7	2073	7	2154	1	117	8	3305
1832.....	7	1912	..	..	7	1912	7	2154	1	117	8	3305
1833.....	10	2653	..	..	10	2653	3	1072	6	2014	9	3070
1834.....	6	1546	1	372	7	1938	3	724	..	..	3	724
1835.....	11	3342	3	1234	14	4576	4	884	2	894	6	1778
1836.....	5	1212	..	..	5	1212	2	484	..	..	2	484
1837.....	4	2143	1	119	5	2262	1	447	1	114	2	561
1838.....	14	5186	..	..	14	5186	4	880	..	..	4	880
1839.....	20	7102	..	..	20	7102	1	374	2	516	3	1148
1840.....	10	4178	1	243	11	4421	4	2615	1	610	5	3225

## OTHER ISLANDS IN THE INDIAN SEAS.

YEARS.	INWARDS.						OUTWARDS.					
	British.		Foreign.		Total.		British.		Foreign.		Total.	
	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.
1831.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1085	..	..	4	1085
1832.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	504	..	..	2	504
1833.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1247	..	..	3	1247
1834.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1835.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	424	..	..	1	424
1836.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	221	..	..	1	221
1837.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	264	..	..	1	264
1838.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1966	..	..	5	1966
1839.....	1	647	..	..	1	647	1	231	..	..	1	231
1840.....	2	541	..	..	2	541	1	432	..	..	1	432

## ARABIAN AND AFRICAN PORTS IN THE RED SEA.

YEARS.	INWARDS.						OUTWARDS.					
	British.		Foreign.		Total.		British.		Foreign.		Total.	
	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.
1831.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	337	..	..	2	337
1832.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	223	..	..	1	223
1833.....	3	599	..	..	3	599	6	694	..	..	6	694
1834.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1328	..	..	5	1328
1835.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	270	..	..	2	270
1836.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2134	..	..	4	2134
1837.....	1	431	..	..	1	431	8	2544	..	..	8	2544

## CHINA AND INDIA SHIPPING.

COMPARATIVE Statement of the Number of Ships, with their Tonnage, &c., entered inwards and cleared outwards from and to places within the limits of the East India Company's Charter, in the Years 1839 and 1840.

COUNTRIES.	ENTERED INWARDS.															TOTAL
	FROM CUSTOM-HOUSE BILLS OF ENTRY.									FROM OTHER SOURCES.						
	At London.			Liverpool.			Bristol and Hull.			Clyde, Leith, and other British Ports.						
From—	ships	tons.	men.	ships	tons.	men.	ships	tons.	men.	ships	tons.	men.	ships	tons.	men.	
Calcutta.....	1839 93	49,385	2,915	61	22,842	1,113	7	2625	134	6	2,075	106	167	74,387	4,281	
	1840 69	39,778	2,374	47	19,064	979	8	2753	130	11	3,408	182	133	63,407	3,613	
Madras.....	1839 11	7,201	827	1	216	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	7,417	837	
	1840 16	9,039	624	1	401	18	..	..	..	1	477	24	18	9,237	661	
Bombay.....	1839 22	10,902	611	35	16,417	742	..	..	..	6	2,911	170	63	30,230	1,563	
	1840 25	10,699	1,034	45	22,537	1032	..	..	..	7	3,337	172	77	42,563	2,238	
China.....	1839 47	25,167	1,099	10	3,764	196	3	1279	77	5	1,660	84	60	31,805	1,836	
	1840 20	14,214	1,043	8	2,981	184	1	303	17	3	1,599	82	22	19,277	1,296	
Ceylon.....	1839 13	4,319	245	1	724	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	4,773	256	
	1840 19	6,352	323	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	6,352	323	
Singapore and Penang.....	1839 31	11,184	829	2	556	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	33	11,740	592	
	1840 30	10,246	467	3	826	40	..	..	..	1	440	22	34	11,512	529	
Philippine Isles.....	1839 21	8,337	447	1	261	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	8,498	490	
	1840 7	3,400	163	2	630	32	..	..	..	1	369	19	10	4,404	214	
Siam.....	1839 1	997	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	997	17	
	1840 3	1,152	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1,152	49	
Java & Sumatra.....	1839 14	8,203	364	1	35	72	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	8,559	380	
	1840 13	5,797	295	1	535	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	6,332	318	
New South Wales.....	1839 63	20,076	1,031	6	1,690	88	..	..	..	..	..	..	69	21,766	1,119	
	1840 61	21,448	1,079	7	2,122	107	1	27	9	..	..	..	68	21,753	1,195	
Mauritius.....	1839 63	14,508	829	13	3,410	191	4	961	14	8	1,888	96	84	23,167	1,204	
	1840 54	13,272	768	17	4,539	231	4	1255	39	7	1,650	87	82	22,707	1,085	
Madagascar.....	1839 3	432	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	432	28	
	1840 3	419	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	419	28	
Cape of Good Hope.....	1839 57	10,288	566	7	1,142	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	64	11,479	624	
	1840 69	13,190	625	12	2,616	148	..	..	..	..	..	..	81	15,606	813	
South Seas.....	1839 22	8,077	597	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	8,077	597	
	1840 13	8,267	575	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	8,267	575	
TOTAL.....	1839 463	182,801	10,295	128	50,558	2512	14	4805	263	23	8,534	456	640	246,738	13,326	
	1840 404	162,693	9,247	143	56,279	2714	14	4789	215	31	11,679	588	592	235,440	12,764	
Increase.....	1840 ..	..	..	5	5,721	202	..	..	..	6	3,145	132	..	..	..	
Decrease.....	1840 59	20,166	1,048	..	..	..	..	76	44	..	..	..	45	11,218	762	

## CLEARED OUTWARDS.

COUNTRIES.	From London.			Liverpool.			Bristol and Hull.			Clyde, Leith, and other British Ports.			TOTAL.		
For—	ships	tons.	men.	ships	tons.	men.	ships	tons.	men.	ships	tons.	men.	ships	tons.	men.
Calcutta.....	1839 54	32,619	2,112	46	16,750	862	3	1,415	82	20	6,867	351	123	57,646	3,407
	1840 70	42,991	2,672	66	25,281	1,297	5	2,092	112	43	13,700	783	184	86,164	4,662
Madras.....	1839 17	9,749	664	1	300	16	1	293	16	..	..	..	19	10,422	698
	1840 14	9,766	650	1	215	11	..	..	..	2	740	34	21	10,662	684
Bombay.....	1839 34	10,544	1,365	37	18,440	865	..	..	..	9	3,676	143	80	42,660	2,413
	1840 35	22,762	1,631	52	27,471	1,217	1	207	16	35	16,004	874	123	66,134	3,238
China.....	1839 11	7,002	322	13	4,703	248	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	11,705	770
	1840 8	2,416	168	11	4,597	230	1	401	22	..	..	..	20	7,417	420
Ceylon.....	1839 10	3,137	169	1	330	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	3,467	177
	1840 15	4,897	250	1	297	16	..	..	..	1	200	14	17	5,161	280
Singapore.....	1839 4	1,039	54	11	3,442	179	..	..	..	10	3,164	159	25	7,645	392
	1840 10	3,086	157	26	8,062	407	1	650	23	9	2,704	142	46	11,415	789
Philippine Isles.....	1839 1	261	13	6	2,125	103	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	2,346	116
	1840 2	677	39	6	1,577	105	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	2,544	144
Java & Sumatra.....	1839 2	853	46	1	123	8	..	..	..	1	213	12	4	1,189	66
	1840 1	279	16	1	216	14	..	..	..	3	1,701	62	3	1,996	92
Arabia.....	1839 5	1,063	73	..	..	..	1	343	19	..	..	..	6	1,426	91
	1840 2	353	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	353	27
New South Wales.....	1839 169	69,367	3,917	34	12,863	645	5	1,665	107	24	11,440	601	236	95,244	5,210
	1840 236	85,995	4,799	46	15,911	756	7	2,261	124	30	11,509	601	319	115,776	6,230
Mauritius.....	1839 35	16,119	896	9	7,763	418	3	1,726	90	16	4,103	211	65	18,704	937
	1840 55	15,344	741	11	2,966	129	5	1,520	72	18	5,408	275	89	25,118	1,237
Cape of Good Hope.....	1839 62	12,457	679	14	3,415	184	..	..	..	12	3,491	187	88	19,263	1,041
	1840 50	10,985	573	13	2,914	137	..	316	23	14	3,072	163	79	17,287	920
South Seas.....	1839 20	7,375	567	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	7,375	567
	1840 19	6,430	577	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	6,430	577
TOTAL.....	1839 724	175,576	10,715	173	65,294	3,308	15	8,542	315	56	32,060	1,784	708	279,332	16,891
	1840 821	205,453	12,210	234	90,280	4,802	22	7,716	392	135	36,048	2,050	932	339,567	19,564
Increase in.....	1840 97	29,877	1,495	61	25,086	1,494	7	1,174	77	59	23,988	1,266	224	60,235	2,673

COMPARATIVE Statement of the Number of British Ships, with their Tonnage, &c., entered inwards and cleared outwards, from and to Places within the Limits of the East India Company's Charter, in the Years 1841 and 1842.

COUNTRIES.		ENTERED INWARDS.														
		FROM CUSTOM-HOUSE BILLS OF ENTRY.									FROM OTHER SOURCES.			TOTAL.		
		At London.			Liverpool.			Bristol and Hull.			Clyde, Leith, and other British Ports.					
From—	ships.	tons.	men.	ships.	tons.	men.	ships.	tons.	men.	ships.	tons.	men.	ships.	tons.	men.	
Calcutta.....	1841	146	74,144	4,128	51	31,611	1,430	7	2,611	127	13	5,011	256	247	111,964	5,911
	1842	131	70,780	3,630	64	21,495	1,116	2	971	56	7	2,673	110	271	96,941	5,012
Madras.....	1841	12	5,628	377	2	577	27	...	...	...	1	473	21	15	6,750	424
	1842	16	7,607	408	7	518	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	8,125	434
Bombay.....	1841	34	20,200	1,174	61	33,366	1,364	1	461	24	12	5,715	360	108	60,336	2,408
	1842	34	18,607	993	65	37,430	1,416	4	1,697	71	1	1,874	80	107	53,408	2,300
China.....	1841	36	15,319	1,075	13	4,143	203	...	...	...	7	2,611	136	55	23,115	1,411
	1842	55	25,760	1,300	13	5,135	296	1	49	24	3	1,170	54	72	32,504	1,682
Ceylon.....	1841	19	6,783	398	1	297	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	6,980	373
	1842	27	8,330	410	4	1,906	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	10,236	490
Singapore and Penang.....	1841	45	16,589	784	5	1,850	79	...	...	...	3	560	32	53	19,799	913
	1842	43	13,763	610	4	1,087	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	14,770	682
Philippine Isles.....	1841	17	6,699	333	2	734	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	7,432	365
	1842	7	2,343	108	4	1,327	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	3,670	171
Siam.....	1841	1	397	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	397	18
	1842	2	656	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	656	32
Java & Sumatra.....	1841	21	7,709	394	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	7,709	394
	1842	11	3,239	141	1	388	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	3,627	167
New South Wales, New Zealand, &c.....	1841	52	21,690	1,232	7	1,970	160	2	781	39	...	...	...	59	27,441	1,371
	1842	70	20,492	1,040	8	2,032	101	...	...	...	1	133	10	71	23,027	1,151
Mauritius.....	1841	70	20,280	933	13	3,578	177	3	780	43	13	3,578	178	99	25,165	1,333
	1842	69	19,964	838	21	3,609	276	3	718	37	12	3,430	162	103	24,121	1,313
Madagascar.....	1841	1	118	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	118	11
	1842	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cape of Good Hope.....	1841	33	6,957	368	4	720	40	1	150	8	...	...	...	34	7,827	416
	1842	23	4,846	251	1	199	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	5,045	261
South Seas.....	1841	21	7,124	369	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	7,124	369
	1842	15	4,967	343	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	4,967	343
Total.....	1841	537	216,567	11,654	184	79,335	3,403	14	4,793	739	49	14,320	946	788	316,980	16,304
	1842	515	200,000	10,861	189	80,066	3,489	10	3,879	188	27	5,882	440	731	293,137	14,178
Increase in 1842	...	...	...	...	1	708	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Decrease in 1842	12	15,967	1,593	...	...	...	...	4	916	51	22	9,438	506	37	23,553	2,126

COUNTRIES.		ENTERED OUTWARDS.														
		From London.			Liverpool.			Bristol and Hull.			Clyde, Leith, and other British Ports.			TOTAL.		
For—		ships.	tons.	men.	ships.	tons.	men.	ships.	tons.	men.	ships.	tons.	men.	ships.	tons.	men.
Calcutta .....	1841	93	48,489	2,740	72	28,264	1,317	6	2188	116	51	20,976	1,012	225	1,0217	3,253
	1842	76	45,710	2,458	58	23,557	1,162	3	1132	55	27	12,223	580	164	8,2227	4,255
Madras .....	1841	14	7,978	494	2	641	31	...	...	...	4	1,347	64	20	9,166	589
	1842	22	11,072	814	4	1,119	61	...	...	...	2	981	50	28	13,272	932
Bombay .....	1841	49	18,813	1,359	67	37,326	1,842	1	563	30	26	11,383	776	143	81,087	3,847
	1842	49	30,793	1,921	45	28,478	1,107	3	1287	50	27	13,626	622	121	73,566	3,773
China .....	1841	15	7,712	515	22	8,128	417	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	16,110	932
	1842	32	15,524	704	34	11,698	687	...	...	...	3	1,283	64	69	21,508	1,515
Ceylon .....	1841	15	4,823	253	4	1,171	60	...	...	...	5	1,450	71	24	7,411	387
	1842	19	6,806	312	7	1,917	94	...	...	...	5	1,585	76	30	10,308	512
Singapore and Penang .....	1841	14	4,096	203	27	8,279	417	...	...	...	10	3,418	174	51	13,793	794
	1842	15	7,119	474	19	6,730	316	...	...	...	17	5,658	276	51	19,514	1,066
Philippine Isles .....	1841	1	411	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	411	19
	1842	2	873	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	873	60
Java and Sumatra .....	1841	2	639	27	3	934	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1,573	77
	1842	4	1,274	52	6	2,194	105	1	59	6	...	...	...	11	3,367	163
Arabia .....	1841	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1,094	54	3	1,094	54
	1842	5	3,032	132	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1,564	54	12	4,597	226
New South Wales, New Zealand, &c. ....	1841	215	60,149	4,427	48	24,532	1,049	7	2,503	142	43	18,662	984	3	125,968	6,006
	1842	131	49,294	2,871	19	5,390	296	...	...	...	17	6,417	310	312	61,101	3,477
Mauritius .....	1841	67	18,592	941	13	3,699	180	4	1,283	64	11	10,372	534	125	34,466	1,724
	1842	37	10,563	500	4	1,184	50	2	723	37	31	9,211	464	74	21,787	1,061
Cape of Good Hope .....	1841	25	5,321	295	8	1,772	89	2	431	20	4	930	32	39	8,873	456
	1842	49	10,686	548	11	3,551	198	2	740	16	12	3,667	170	77	18,152	932
South Seas .....	1841	20	6,684	608	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	6,684	608
	1842	11	3,574	327	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	3,574	327
Total .....	1841	530	213,407	12,101	266	115,106	5,161	20	7,772	372	190	72,522	3,756	1006	409,697	21,392
	1842	454	197,338	11,256	210	89,525	4,088	11	3,521	159	115	56,445	2,776	820	316,969	18,779
Decrease in 1842	76	16,069	845	56	25,581	1,073	9	3,751	213	45	16,317	972	146	61,228	3,113	

COMPARATIVE Statement of the Number of British Ships, with their Tonnage, &c., entered inwards and cleared outwards, to and from Places within the Limits of the East India Company's Charter, in the Years 1843 and 1844.

COUNTRIES.		ENTERED INWARDS.									
		FROM CUSTOM-HOUSE BILLS OF ENTRY.						FROM OTHER SOURCES.		TOTAL.	
		At London.		Liverpool.		Bristol and Hull.		Clyde, and other Ports.			
From—		ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.
Calcutta.....	1843	116	73,750	87	36,647	4	1401	14	7,750	253	121,148
	1844	122	63,797	83	34,094	7	2340	12	4,424	276	106,861
Madras.....	1843	14	9,329	1	213	..	..	..	..	19	9,541
	1844	19	9,119	3	972	..	..	..	..	22	10,091
Bombay.....	1843	42	21,662	41	23,490	1	337	6	3,011	90	56,990
	1844	36	21,679	61	34,940	4	1370	8	3,831	109	61,980
China.....	1843	63	31,071	10	4,426	2	1077	7	2,574	82	39,094
	1844	66	31,350	24	9,136	3	1777	6	2,050	99	43,813
Ceylon.....	1843	27	8,333	7	477	..	..	..	..	29	8,830
	1844	34	11,886	1	792	..	..	..	..	35	12,178
Singapore & Penang	1843	41	13,506	5	1,472	..	..	..	..	49	17,374
	1844	24	6,311	15	4,872	..	..	..	..	43	14,133
Philippine Isles....	1843	10	3,573	2	616	..	..	..	..	12	4,191
	1844	14	6,999	3	880	..	..	..	..	21	7,879
Siam.....	1843	1	297	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	297
	1844	13	3,363	2	734	..	..	..	..	17	6,461
Java and Sumatra...	1843	16	5,531	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	5,531
	1844	2	347	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	347
Arabia.....	1843	41	23,856	1	1,045	..	..	1	150	49	27,061
	1844	99	32,114	7	2,271	..	..	1	165	107	34,534
New South Wales, New Zealand, &c.	1843	47	13,888	7	1,740	5	1,132	12	3,067	71	20,167
	1844	57	16,587	10	2,890	4	1045	10	2,303	81	23,516
Mauritius.....	1843	27	4,505	1	223	..	..	..	..	28	5,128
	1844	26	4,867	1	199	..	..	2	513	29	5,579
Cape of Good Hope.	1843	19	6,803	..	..	..	..	..	..	19	6,803
	1844	14	4,841	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	4,841
South Seas.....	1843	543	222,810	162	73,170	12	4447	44	16,030	760	316,477
	1844	534	221,122	210	90,496	19	6291	39	13,306	803	331,603
Total.....	1843	543	222,810	162	73,170	12	4447	44	16,030	760	316,477
	1844	534	221,122	210	90,496	19	6291	39	13,306	803	331,603
Increase in 1844		..	..	48	17,326	6	1844	..	..	43	15,126
Decrease in 1844		4	1,668	..	..	..	..	5	2,451	..	..

COUNTRIES.		CLEARED OUTWARDS.									
		From London.		Liverpool.		Bristol & Hull.		Clyde, and other Ports.		TOTAL.	
		ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.		
For—		ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.
Calcutta.....	1843	60	37,112	73	29,412	2	774	34	13,433	169	79,731
	1844	87	50,383	67	31,073	12	3,423	42	16,302	279	104,184
Madras.....	1843	13	7,635	6	1,759	..	..	10	2,408	31	12,802
	1844	19	10,429	..	3,856	..	..	6	2,283	39	16,408
Bombay.....	1843	34	17,808	1	27,033	1	379	23	10,747	111	55,917
	1844	41	23,791	41	29,792	1	420	26	12,561	132	66,564
China.....	1843	30	14,731	36	14,770	..	..	10	4,510	76	31,331
	1844	23	9,923	47	18,615	2	726	6	2,142	74	31,448
Ceylon.....	1843	13	4,763	3	1,248	..	..	7	1,866	23	7,890
	1844	19	7,029	3	1,621	..	..	5	1,652	9	10,202
Singapore & Penang	1843	8	7,050	23	6,216	..	..	16	5,431	47	15,727
	1844	6	2,310	14	4,805	..	..	10	3,447	34	10,462
Philippine Isles....	1843	1	338	2	637	..	..	..	..	3	993
	1844	1	410	2	603	..	..	..	..	3	1,043
Java and Sumatra...	1843	8	1,628	2	334	..	..	1	211	8	2,333
	1844	6	2,130	3	2,110	..	..	2	662	13	4,902
Arabia.....	1843	14	6,111	1	515	..	..	7	3,738	22	9,856
	1844	11	4,603	4	2,219	1	264	9	3,499	25	10,573
New South Wales, New Zealand, &c.	1843	113	44,428	19	8,117	..	..	12	4,429	144	56,984
	1844	90	37,069	14	4,591	..	..	7	2,777	111	44,377
Mauritius.....	1843	32	8,716	5	2,295	..	..	24	6,366	63	17,367
	1844	44	13,347	16	3,435	4	1,212	31	8,560	95	26,794
Cape of Good Hope.	1843	59	13,349	26	8,344	8	2,156	21	5,613	114	29,502
	1844	89	21,016	44	13,378	4	969	28	7,028	165	42,391
South Seas.....	1843	11	3,927	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	3,927
	1844	13	4,002	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	4,002
Total.....	1843	393	162,628	233	90,960	11	3,229	163	59,644	826	324,911
	1844	449	186,917	320	119,340	24	7,014	172	60,644	965	373,913
Increase in 1844		51	24,289	63	19,380	13	3,785	7	1,580	139	49,004

NOTE.—There were likewise cleared out in ballast for the west coast of Africa and the following ports, in 1844, chiefly from Liverpool, 160 vessels, viz.—for Calcutta, thirteen, 4816 tons; Madras, twelve, 3693 tons; Bombay, 109, 44,506 tons; China, eight, 4122 tons; Ceylon, one, 229 tons; Philippine Islands, one, 312 tons; Java, six, 2776 tons; Arabia, one, 720 tons; New South Wales, one, 191 tons; Mauritius, sixteen, 3963 tons; and the Cape of Good Hope, twenty-three, 3419 tons; total, 190 vessels, 69,510 tons. The real object being that they should load guano on the western coast.



COMPARATIVE Statement of the Number of British Ships, with their Tonnage, &c., entered inwards and cleared outwards from and to Places within the Limits of the East India Company's Charter, in the Years 1845 and 1846.

COUNTRIES.		ENTERED INWARDS.									
		FROM CUSTOM-HOUSE BILLS OF ENTRY.						FROM OTHER SOURCES.		TOTAL.	
		At London.		Liverpool.		Bristol and Hull.		Clyde, and other Ports.			
From—	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	
Calcutta.....	1843	153	82,114	101	40,371	6	2028	5	3,196	270	127,739
	1846	157	80,819	97	43,473	6	2181	13	3,166	273	129,944
Madras.....	1843	32	13,100	6	1,734	..	..	..	..	38	14,834
	1846	36	14,325	5	1,317	..	..	..	..	41	15,642
Bombay.....	1843	36	19,724	40	27,006	4	1993	6	2,301	86	43,324
	1846	34	18,072	26	13,141	3	1189	6	3,033	69	38,657
China.....	1843	73	34,623	32	12,189	2	777	3	631	112	48,543
	1846	78	35,769	44	16,390	..	..	3	1,172	121	53,343
Ceylon.....	1843	29	11,120	4	1,500	..	..	..	..	31	12,799
	1846	33	12,173	2	498	..	..	..	..	37	12,670
Singapore & Penang	1843	95	11,313	11	4,141	..	..	1	280	34	15,736
	1846	21	6,995	4	1,378	..	..	..	..	25	8,073
Philippine Islands..	1843	19	3,636	2	1,238	..	..	..	..	21	4,874
	1846	6	2,811	1	319	..	..	3	1,507	10	4,667
Siam.....	1843	1	977	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	977
	1846	10	4,609	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	4,609
Java and Sumatra...	1843	8	2,662	..	..	1	493	3	1,732	11	4,799
	1846	4	961	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	961
Arabia.....	1843	1	296	1	123	..	..	..	..	2	389
	1846	1	296	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	389
New South Wales,	1843	60	33,576	9	2,272	..	..	..	..	59	35,848
New Zealand, &c.	1846	91	34,337	10	2,126	..	..	..	..	101	36,463
Mauritius.....	1843	74	33,509	17	4,141	..	..	2	645	97	38,299
	1846	62	33,182	19	5,043	4	1180	16	4,183	121	38,597
Cape of Good Hope.	1843	40	7,464	7	1,056	..	..	1	431	48	8,970
	1846	28	5,802	2	436	..	..	..	..	30	6,238
South Seas.....	1843	12	3,849	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	3,849
	1846	6	2,060	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2,060
Total.....	1843	598	230,893	279	91,060	12	4788	21	7,507	860	334,360
	1846	561	230,876	211	86,570	14	3167	46	17,120	832	300,019
Increase in	1846	..	..	..	..	2	369	25	9,613	..	3,779
Decrease in	1846	17	19	10	4,141	..	..	..	..	..	..

COUNTRIES.		CLEARED OUTWARDS.									
		From London.		Liverpool.		Bristol & Hull.		Clyde, and other Ports.		TOTAL.	
		ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.		
For—	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	
Calcutta.....	1843	103	61,777	114	53,105	7	3,073	41	17,500	270	135,455
	1846	89	56,733	94	43,281	4	1,581	30	14,198	221	117,613
Madras.....	1843	30	16,938	14	5,149	..	..	1	1,196	45	23,303
	1846	27	14,861	8	2,032	1	277	4	1,636	40	18,879
Bombay.....	1843	32	29,303	47	21,078	1	354	22	11,914	122	63,199
	1846	54	33,723	31	21,292	3	1,562	15	7,627	127	67,206
China.....	1843	23	16,406	62	23,819	1	434	2	674	88	55,284
	1846	24	14,256	56	20,643	..	..	7	3,169	91	38,310
Ceylon.....	1843	23	11,334	8	3,563	1	333	11	2,339	43	18,500
	1846	26	10,034	4	910	..	..	17	5,152	47	17,000
Singapore & Penang	1843	10	3,128	17	5,576	..	..	29	7,032	47	15,736
	1846	14	4,739	13	3,785	1	430	14	3,916	46	14,899
Philippine Islands..	1843	1	311	2	688	..	..	1	740	4	1,339
	1846	2	1,074	2	511	..	..	5	1,779	9	3,353
Java and Sumatra...	1843	3	733	9	3,290	..	..	..	..	12	4,032
	1846	9	2,819	5	1,468	..	..	2	754	16	5,040
Arabia.....	1843	20	9,208	6	2,271	..	..	14	6,042	40	17,641
	1846	22	8,747	1	302	..	..	19	8,431	42	17,599
New South Wales,	1843	116	47,216	28	9,397	..	..	7	2,876	151	59,439
New Zealand, &c.	1846	126	53,346	27	6,278	1	293	12	3,597	161	63,914
Mauritius.....	1843	54	17,304	18	4,293	..	..	22	6,161	94	27,758
	1846	52	16,419	13	3,594	3	1,110	33	9,713	101	30,661
Cape of Good Hope.	1843	49	10,731	13	2,419	..	..	11	2,561	73	15,701
	1846	52	11,607	9	2,510	1	265	12	3,338	74	17,712
South Seas.....	1843	12	4,079	..	..	..	..	1	760	13	4,339
	1846	3	911	..	..	..	..	1	725	4	1,169
Total.....	1843	500	222,556	338	133,158	10	4,218	159	60,176	1,007	422,118
	1846	504	229,581	281	111,612	14	3,518	173	66,738	979	413,849
Increase in.....	1846	8	7,425	..	..	4	1,300	16	6,562	..	..
Decrease in.....	1846	..	..	36	21,546	..	..	..	..	28	8,779

RECAPITULATION of the Number of Vessels and Amount of Tonnage entered inwards and cleared outwards at the chief Ports of the United Kingdom, from and to the different Ports and Places undermentioned.

YEARS.	CALCUTTA.				MADRAS.				BOMBAY.			
	Inwards.		Outwards.		Inwards.		Outwards.		Inwards.		Outwards.	
	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.
1841.....	217	113,381	223	109,217	15	6,756	29	9,106	198	65,598	141	81,087
1842.....	224	98,721	161	82,523	18	8,125	28	15,272	107	59,188	121	71,682
1843.....	255	121,110	150	79,751	19	9,181	31	12,302	90	50,990	111	55,917
1844.....	226	106,861	228	104,181	21	10,091	39	16,108	109	61,080	132	66,564
1845.....	270	127,719	270	135,837	38	16,851	48	21,301	86	43,572	122	61,199
1846.....	273	135,944	221	117,643	41	19,592	60	18,829	60	33,837	127	67,306

YEARS.	CEYLON.				SINGAPORE & PENANG.				CHINA.			
	Inwards.		Outwards.		Inwards.		Outwards.		Inwards.		Outwards.	
	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.	ships.	tons.
1841.....	19	6,580	21	7,414	53	19,760	31	15,793	55	23,415	27	16,110
1842.....	33	19,326	30	16,308	47	14,770	31	19,514	72	32,564	69	31,563
1843.....	29	8,830	25	7,802	46	17,378	41	12,747	84	39,696	76	34,331
1844.....	33	12,178	29	10,302	41	14,133	34	10,482	99	43,513	79	31,144
1845.....	31	12,769	45	18,501	38	13,736	47	15,736	112	48,543	84	35,321
1846.....	37	12,676	67	17,690	25	8,973	16	11,869	173	53,338	91	38,310

## CHAPTER V.

### TABULAR STATEMENTS OF THE REVENUE, EXPENDITURE, FINANCES, AND DEBTS OF INDIA.

WE have introduced the preceding tables of commerce and navigation in a chronological form, from the earliest to the most recent period, without the interruptions of letterpress descriptions,—and we shall now, in the same order, give the financial statistics of India. Brief explanatory statements relative to the resources, products, trade, and taxation of that Empire will be found hereafter.

#### STATEMENT of the Contributions from the East India Company to the Public, from the Years 1768 to 1812 inclusive:—

Paid from 1764 to 1773, in consequence of an agreement concerning the territorial possessions (7th Geo. III. chap. 57, and the 9th Geo. III. chap. 24).....	£2,163,399
Paid from 1769 to 1773, for indemnity on trea.....	483,050
Paid in 1779, bounty for seamen raised for the service of government.....	13,633
Paid in 1780 and 1781, for three ships of the line presented to government.....	55,317
Paid in 1781 and 1782 for agreement for a new charter in 1781.....	469,060
Paid in 1789 and 1790 for victualling the navy, and charges for troops in India.....	200,000
Claim for subsistence of prisoners of war, and other expenses, written off in 1793.....	411,572
Paid in 1793 and 1794, for participation, pursuant to charter act of 1793.....	500,000
Paid in 1795 and 1796, expense of raising 3000 seamen for government.....	57,800
Paid in 1801 and 1804, armed ships hired for the service of government.....	67,330
Loss from 1793 to 1811, by saltpetre supplied as per obligation of the charter.....	105,906
Forming a total of £3,173,319, exclusive of the various expenses incurred by the Company in freight, demurrage, &c., and in the high interest of money advanced for the public service in India.	

The two East India Companies were united with a capital of 3,200,000*l.*, upon which calls were made to the amount of 87½ per cent; but owing to some deficiency, the capital upon which the dividends were made stood at 3,163,200*l.* The dividends were paid half-yearly, at the following rates:—

Christmas.....1798, to Lady Day.....1799.....	1 year, at	8 per cent per annum.....	£29,310
Lady Day.....1799, to Michaelmas.....1799.....	1 ditto.....	8 ditto.....	126,328
Michaelmas.....1799, to ditto.....1811.....	2 ditto.....	9 ditto.....	569,376
Ditto.....1811, to Christmas.....1812.....	3 ditto.....	10 ditto.....	1,660,600

The capital from this period was increased to 3,194,080*l.*—

Christmas.....	1716, to Midsummer 1722	5½ years, at 10 per cent per annum.....	£1,756,744
Midsummer.....	1722, to ditto.....	10 ditto.....	2,885,261
Ditto.....	1732, to ditto.....	11 ditto.....	7,439,412
Ditto.....	1743, to Christmas.....	12½ ditto.....	3,194,080
Christmas.....	1743, to ditto.....	11 ditto.....	2,408,684
Ditto.....	1766, to ditto.....	2 ditto.....	618,816
Ditto.....	1768, to ditto.....	1 ditto.....	331,319
Ditto.....	1769, to ditto.....	1 ditto.....	383,290
Ditto.....	1770, to Midsummer 1772	1½ ditto.....	568,890
Midsummer.....	1772, to ditto.....	1 ditto.....	766,379
Ditto.....	1776, to Christmas.....	1½ ditto.....	335,378
Christmas.....	1777, to Midsummer 1787	9½ ditto.....	2,427,501

The capital from this period was increased to 4,000,000*l.*—

Midsummer.....	1787, to Christmas.....	1789.....	2½ years, at 8 per cent per annum.....	800,000
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The capital from this period was increased to 5,000,000*l.*—

Christmas.....	1789, to Christmas.....	1792.....	3 years, at 8 per cent per annum.....	1,200,000
Ditto.....	1792, to Midsummer 1793.....	1 ditto.....	10½ ditto.....	545,000

The capital from this period was increased to 6,000,000*l.*—

Paid in the years 1793—4 to 1809—10 inclusive, 17½ years, as dividends and interest.....	12,312,284
Forming a total paid as dividends in 101 years.....	£ 15,006,331

AN ACCOUNT of the Debts and Assets of the East India Company in Great Britain, on the 1st of March, 1812, taken from Papers laid before the House of Commons, and from the Reports of the Secret Committee appointed to examine and report on the Company's Affairs.

DESCRIPTION.	Amount.	DESCRIPTION.	Amount.
£	£		
<b>DEBTS OWING BY THE COMPANY.</b>		<b>THE COMPANY'S ASSETS IN GREAT BRITAIN WERE AS FOLLOW:—</b>	
Bonds bearing interest.....	6,565,940	Cash, balance in the Treasury on the 1st of March, 1810.....	265,394
Sundry bonds not bearing interest.....	15,417	Amount of goods sold, not paid for.....	1,626,190
Bills of exchange unpaid, drawn from China.....	43,596	The Honourable Board of Ordnance, for saltpetre supplied.....	10,668
— the different parts of India.....	4,438,352	Prime cost of goods in England unsold.....	3,800,141
Customs and excise on goods sold, and customs on goods unsold.....	533,313	Outward cargoes not arrived in India or China, at the date of accounts.....	1,870,872
Bank, for loan in mortgage of annuities, and on bond with interest.....	800,000	Exports paid for, exclusive of bullion, 1809—10.....	1,295,720
Freight and demurrage.....	39,336	Impress and war contingencies paid owners of ships not arrived in England.....	625,043
Supercargoes' commission on all goods sold and unsold.....	162,809	<b>Total.....</b>	<b>10,733,764</b>
Proprietors of private trade on all goods sold.....	663,000	<b>SUNDRY SUMS, PART OF WHICH MAY BE CONSIDERED DOUBTFUL.</b>	
Amount owing for exports of former seasons.....	121,987	What due from Government to the Company.....	1,467,590
Alms-houses at Poplar.....	61,742	Due from Government for supplies to his Majesty's troops.....	500,000
Amount owing to the warehouse, and other contingent funds.....	12,994	Value of ships, sloops, and vessels.....	70,020
Sundry warrants which have passed the court unpaid.....	31,300	Value of the East India House and warehouses.....	1,128,000
Owing for tras returned by the purchasers, and resold.....	971	What the Company paid for their dead stock in India.....	400,000
Interest on bonds, and dividends on stock.....	176,823	Owing by sundry persons returned from India.....	19,712
<b>Total of debts owing by the Company, OWING TO PROPRIETORS AT THE PRICES PAID, viz:—</b>	<b>11,875,765</b>	Due from Government on account of hemp from India.....	120,801
What paid by the adventurers, being 87½ per cent on £1,200,000.....	2,400,000	<b>Total.....</b>	<b>3,916,993</b>
Additional capital sold to ditto, being 133 per cent on £500,000.....	1,210,000	<b>Total Amount of Assets in England.....</b>	<b>14,649,857</b>
Ditto in 1789, being 17½ p.c. on £1,000,000.....	1,710,000	Balance against the Company in England, including their capital stock.....	7,005,504
Ditto in 1794, being 200 p.c. on £1,000,000.....	2,000,000		
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>7,780,000</b>		
<b>Total Amount owing by the Company at home.....</b>	<b>21,655,765</b>		

GENERAL View during each of the Thirty-four Years ending in 1825, of the Financial State of the British Possessions in India as to the Revenue Expenditure and Debt of the Honourable East India Company at their several Presidencies in the East India. The whole extracted from Official Documents presented to Parliament.

YEARS	Total revenues.	Expenditures of the Presidencies and Ben- colon, Prince of Wales's Island, and St Helena					Total Expenditure, including Commercial Charges.	Debts bearing Interest at 4, 5, 6, and 9 per cent.	Debts not bearing Interest at 4, 5, 6, and 9 per cent.	Total Debts in the East Indies bearing and not bearing Interest at 4, 5, 6, and 9 per cent.
		Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Ben- colon, Prince of Wales's Island, and St Helena.	Interest on Debts.				
1753...	£ 8,215,625	£ 3,423,250	£ 2,110,307	£ 739,001	£ 60,317	£ 636,726	£ 163,347	£ 7,264,978	£ 7,129,534	£ 9,142,720
1754...	£ 8,376,771	£ 3,334,736	£ 1,923,487	£ 740,601	£ 40,322	£ 326,205	£ 171,392	£ 6,950,247	£ 6,192,840	£ 7,971,663
1755...	£ 8,023,153	£ 3,461,144	£ 1,471,325	£ 747,837	£ 62,040	£ 444,301	£ 163,399	£ 6,946,374	£ 5,338,404	£ 7,305,237
1756...	£ 7,566,894	£ 3,536,153	£ 2,103,902	£ 734,153	£ 104,134	£ 413,750	£ 199,124	£ 7,301,716	£ 3,333,842	£ 6,798,932
1757...	£ 6,016,171	£ 3,271,320	£ 2,411,559	£ 694,913	£ 191,150	£ 426,847	£ 375,097	£ 8,137,326	£ 5,603,600	£ 7,133,882
1758...	£ 6,059,481	£ 3,943,116	£ 2,517,774	£ 660,512	£ 163,259	£ 663,938	£ 303,784	£ 8,341,533	£ 7,333,923	£ 7,142,733
1759...	£ 6,532,033	£ 3,912,999	£ 2,291,663	£ 1,223,204	£ 120,668	£ 721,525	£ 300,736	£ 9,716,334	£ 5,749,211	£ 10,566,384
1760...	£ 7,422,837	£ 4,133,119	£ 3,065,480	£ 1,517,500	£ 171,363	£ 957,236	£ 273,817	£ 10,603,333	£ 9,450,100	£ 12,544,266
1761...	£ 10,145,038	£ 4,702,400	£ 4,405,559	£ 1,297,543	£ 156,323	£ 1,062,681	£ 307,633	£ 12,097,227	£ 11,702,249	£ 13,500,136
1762...	£ 12,163,356	£ 4,733,674	£ 3,845,314	£ 1,204,760	£ 241,320	£ 1,246,393	£ 442,730	£ 13,291,804	£ 14,174,139	£ 16,610,440
1763...	£ 13,464,537	£ 4,914,103	£ 4,569,440	£ 1,220,165	£ 196,448	£ 1,361,153	£ 395,207	£ 13,081,971	£ 15,547,760	£ 18,403,408
1764...	£ 13,373,044	£ 5,237,503	£ 6,063,720	£ 1,637,631	£ 304,056	£ 1,394,323	£ 433,721	£ 15,340,963	£ 16,711,796	£ 19,572,253
1765...	£ 14,949,397	£ 5,504,200	£ 5,991,748	£ 2,044,487	£ 372,163	£ 1,566,750	£ 483,603	£ 14,192,018	£ 14,696,672	£ 22,121,452
1766...	£ 15,103,411	£ 7,719,944	£ 3,345,840	£ 2,455,746	£ 230,369	£ 1,860,050	£ 373,793	£ 14,414,663	£ 21,278,306	£ 25,626,631
1767...	£ 14,671,915	£ 7,723,216	£ 3,369,760	£ 2,106,605	£ 179,197	£ 2,221,566	£ 492,083	£ 14,266,330	£ 24,431,990	£ 28,502,039
1768...	£ 15,669,983	£ 6,371,443	£ 5,193,673	£ 2,069,107	£ 128,737	£ 2,223,668	£ 503,797	£ 16,658,031	£ 26,333,679	£ 30,344,341
1769...	£ 15,325,035	£ 6,476,986	£ 5,335,743	£ 1,734,495	£ 154,304	£ 2,241,663	£ 550,766	£ 16,267,708	£ 27,912,120	£ 32,477,419
1770...	£ 16,464,361	£ 7,134,961	£ 4,602,476	£ 1,747,139	£ 143,317	£ 1,925,360	£ 568,931	£ 16,561,472	£ 27,152,725	£ 34,476,746
1771...	£ 16,679,107	£ 7,241,439	£ 5,110,777	£ 1,337,165	£ 150,769	£ 1,715,232	£ 569,367	£ 16,521,359	£ 26,192,978	£ 30,842,470
1772...	£ 16,603,617	£ 7,036,871	£ 4,619,616	£ 1,542,483	£ 145,871	£ 1,488,242	£ 640,613	£ 15,777,303	£ 24,363,620	£ 24,153,672
1773...	£ 16,468,944	£ 7,237,731	£ 4,850,136	£ 1,542,542	£ 233,471	£ 1,491,879	£ 490,700	£ 16,533,470	£ 25,797,374	£ 29,421,430
1774...	£ 17,267,901	£ 7,133,172	£ 4,932,224	£ 1,509,329	£ 310,374	£ 1,537,434	£ 1,335,579	£ 16,801,016	£ 26,231,593	£ 29,965,693
1775...	£ 17,297,779	£ 7,372,005	£ 5,134,246	£ 1,673,200	£ 59,012	£ 1,526,467	£ 1,393,303	£ 17,393,324	£ 26,424,414	£ 30,663,566
1776...	£ 17,232,419	£ 7,943,641	£ 5,249,476	£ 1,937,430	£ 304,746	£ 1,544,157	£ 1,459,476	£ 14,433,530	£ 27,669,479	£ 4,600,629
1777...	£ 19,077,377	£ 8,025,280	£ 5,201,289	£ 1,902,460	£ 291,412	£ 1,729,232	£ 1,464,029	£ 14,603,513	£ 28,409,206	£ 33,069,500
1778...	£ 18,375,820	£ 8,133,924	£ 5,473,234	£ 1,803,746	£ 308,947	£ 1,753,014	£ 1,306,431	£ 12,913,560	£ 28,409,577	£ 32,625,514
1779...	£ 19,459,017	£ 9,067,377	£ 5,979,043	£ 2,492,193	£ 293,438	£ 1,644,271	£ 1,373,432	£ 20,914,536	£ 29,398,934	£ 31,613,719
1780...	£ 19,337,056	£ 9,020,451	£ 5,694,444	£ 2,393,444	£ 318,579	£ 2,006,109	£ 1,426,766	£ 20,762,303	£ 31,045,608	£ 37,306,797
1781...	£ 21,332,342	£ 8,750,737	£ 5,572,440	£ 3,176,143	£ 298,446	£ 1,908,833	£ 1,399,168	£ 21,036,256	£ 33,782,708	£ 39,714,314
1782...	£ 21,403,297	£ 8,510,182	£ 5,405,592	£ 3,609,494	£ 175,818	£ 1,935,390	£ 1,302,903	£ 21,060,411	£ 33,082,566	£ 40,144,750
1783...	£ 23,171,701	£ 8,716,042	£ 5,072,992	£ 4,264,144	£ 305,324	£ 1,624,721	£ 1,720,724	£ 21,404,465	£ 31,560,035	£ 38,540,777
1784...	£ 21,240,344	£ 9,115,538	£ 5,213,417	£ 3,728,150	£ 299,037	£ 1,652,449	£ 1,153,486	£ 21,002,457	£ 29,344,446	£ 36,797,697
1785...	£ 20,754,143	£ 11,304,496	£ 5,714,819	£ 3,279,399	£ 324,304	£ 1,460,433	£ 1,340,259	£ 23,733,743	£ 36,424,769	£ 31,129,092

NOTE.—The years end, for the account of revenue and expenditure, in February, and in April, for the debts.

BALANCE of Quick Stock, exhibiting a State of the Company's Affairs in respect to their Territorial and Commercial Assets and Debts in the East Indies.

YEARS.	Cash and Bills.	Stores.	Debts, including Advances for Investment.	Export Goods.	Import Goods.	Salt, Opium, Rum, Grain, and Cattle.	Grand Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1793.....	1,416,170	982,882	3,799,592	365,111	265,152	189,080	7,058,987
1794.....	1,834,493	1,043,367	4,692,112	467,433	162,067	78,616	8,988,068
1795.....	1,997,934	1,118,501	4,512,994	719,673	343,573	78,648	9,763,216
1796.....	2,163,821	1,216,477	4,713,562	559,899	392,174	69,092	10,067,946
1797.....	400,446	1,146,265	4,609,921	714,335	193,203	162,092	8,236,259
1798.....	1,491,455	1,363,367	5,131,031	1,416,466	339,183	472,458	10,331,146
1799.....	1,312,087	1,631,438	5,578,455	231,640	219,407	499,873	9,872,402
1800.....	1,874,363	1,473,699	5,269,966	943,436	344,506	454,396	10,031,660
1801.....	2,129,623	1,277,481	5,673,749	709,454	287,690	597,170	11,134,131
1802.....	2,333,571	1,731,416	5,526,251	801,864	309,634	630,316	11,334,392
1803.....	2,769,019	1,684,715	5,939,769	479,160	16,384	686,472	12,099,528
1804.....	3,176,471	1,747,966	5,955,680	461,339	568,105	681,773	12,633,332
1805.....	3,137,526	2,061,363	6,191,461	1,072,008	1,136,229	686,960	14,475,687
1806.....	3,389,594	2,044,579	6,155,354	843,337	1,109,682	743,326	16,321,876
1807.....	4,344,170	1,764,747	8,114,504	639,804	998,368	687,765	17,008,662
1808.....	4,613,042	2,016,422	8,368,471	1,068,660	826,441	719,363	17,608,399
1809.....	6,801,816	2,154,049	7,155,294	691,214	848,415	1,036,070	20,171,542
1810.....	7,419,746	1,939,371	7,950,642	710,725	1,064,251	1,104,285	20,187,707
1811.....	9,216,242	2,611,537	9,079,127	1,678,650	912,672	614,112	24,207,720
1812.....	7,315,254	3,559,712	12,149,975	1,663,695	1,035,999	476,071	25,843,660
1813.....	5,082,346	2,855,174	11,449,731	1,336,704	1,343,993	1,116,853	23,094,304
1814.....	6,065,937	2,847,346	11,423,818	1,227,473	1,467,061	1,179,114	27,011,233
1815.....	6,681,435	2,716,764	6,564,492	837,173	1,494,053	1,214,950	19,508,243
1816.....	6,256,745	2,607,935	6,030,283	714,537	1,544,514	1,414,475	23,564,691
1817.....	7,112,952	2,673,119	7,740,888	426,723	1,772,831	1,492,671	21,149,334
1818.....	6,769,395	2,456,283	7,708,244	1,140,278	1,157,865	1,397,664	21,559,679
1819.....	8,009,215	2,612,708	7,644,213	1,016,490	953,275	1,484,469	21,808,123
1820.....	9,121,500	2,821,509	7,123,907	1,043,666	861,752	1,426,364	22,406,716
1821.....	11,096,636	2,846,686	8,439,750	965,544	643,143	1,761,214	25,723,284
1822.....	11,316,663	3,077,814	7,328,046	1,311,342	568,630	1,600,299	25,204,319
1823.....	13,392,723	3,113,007	7,270,560	1,063,320	616,887	1,806,547	28,371,064
1824.....	8,094,441	3,096,573	7,243,491	1,141,021	346,264	2,070,770	22,957,667
1825.....	7,026,276	3,063,009	7,128,337	1,207,443	370,571	2,157,869	20,573,607

NOTE.—The years in this account end on the 30th of April for each year.

GENERAL Statement of the Revenues and Charges of India (exclusive of the Commercial Charges) drawn from the Accounts presented to Parliament, including the Interest paid upon the Debts, and the General Result, in each Year, from 1800—10 to the Year 1831—32 inclusive.

YEARS.	REVENUE.					
	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Bencoolen.	Prince of Wales's Island.	Total Revenues.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1800—10.....	10,263,656	5,515,187	683,544	17,801	70,372	16,547,634
1810—11.....	16,642,249	3,234,378	754,373	14,619	80,140	18,724,257
1811—12.....	16,796,173	3,156,717	742,726	13,496	68,337	18,669,039
1812—13.....	16,425,032	3,291,127	743,995	15,114	48,891	16,523,779
1813—14.....	11,172,471	2,297,048	794,152	13,459	17,229,215	17,229,215
1814—15.....	11,069,423	3,372,164	819,204	11,772	54,316	17,297,727
1815—16.....	11,213,273	3,106,107	814,815	16,755	52,264	17,233,918
1816—17.....	11,749,511	3,360,279	860,191	12,861	54,861	16,077,577
1817—18.....	11,621,513	3,341,307	1,202,445	11,970	56,585	14,373,800
1818—19.....	12,370,370	3,361,432	1,050,200	9,988	57,027	19,160,017
1819—20.....	11,147,259	3,407,004	1,577,972	8,014	49,914	19,110,162
1820—21.....	13,147,218	3,403,506	2,301,312	8,183	22,072	21,552,231
1821—22.....	13,310,502	3,337,029	2,455,740	8,177	31,660	21,803,109
1822—23.....	14,163,377	3,565,210	3,372,447	6,604	44,076	23,171,521
1823—24.....	17,850,306	3,486,763	2,740,350	5,803	25,956	21,249,384
1824—25.....	13,479,152	3,410,743	1,783,317	6,811	38,000	20,730,183
1825—26.....	13,119,656	3,714,913	2,262,393	Transferred to the Government of the Netherlands.		21,129,346
1826—27.....	14,757,089	3,941,681	2,548,083	.....		23,243,497
1827—28.....	14,628,071	3,347,838	2,542,383	.....		22,863,753
1828—29.....	14,745,860	3,575,049	2,311,802	.....		22,740,691
1829—30.....	15,912,779	4,390,131	2,934,086	.....		24,274,354
1830—31.....	14,214,711	4,329,913	2,132,511	Transferred to Bengal.		14,887,183
1831—32.....	11,841,999	4,472,134	2,090,343	.....		19,413,180

## GENERAL Statement of the Revenues and Charges of India, &amp;c.—continued.

YEARS.	CHARGES.						
	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Beccoolen.	Prince of Wales Island.	Total Charges.	Nett Revenue.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1800—10....	7,158,961	4,869,476	1,747,110	70,086	131,817	13,978,360	2,269,374
1810—11....	7,241,840	5,119,977	1,557,166	59,482	123,020	14,111,585	2,660,373
1811—12....	7,088,871	4,619,910	1,542,186	68,710	101,117	13,290,821	3,258,313
1812—13....	7,237,731	4,859,136	1,542,562	69,047	113,315	13,811,791	2,684,994
1813—14....	7,133,172	4,803,224	1,549,329	89,478	118,739	13,692,964	3,494,283
1814—15....	7,373,903	5,134,246	1,675,390	80,540	117,711	14,360,792	2,938,577
1815—16....	7,531,681	5,289,476	1,937,430	74,792	119,684	15,271,663	1,938,555
1816—17....	8,043,980	5,201,292	1,904,160	63,547	109,561	15,304,914	2,772,629
1817—18....	8,453,224	5,473,234	1,885,786	92,366	109,277	16,032,607	2,338,313
1818—19....	9,057,717	5,979,043	2,192,193	94,122	81,412	17,738,149	1,720,864
1819—20....	8,950,160	5,694,844	2,393,844	123,799	70,501	17,243,148	1,987,314
1820—21....	8,756,757	5,574,480	2,197,366	101,131	81,412	17,703,153	3,649,066
1821—22....	8,540,182	5,405,592	2,609,894	74,099	83,939	17,713,616	4,087,492
1822—23....	8,746,042	5,072,992	4,264,414	96,478	88,957	18,264,917	4,002,744
1823—24....	9,443,538	6,228,823	3,228,150	88,467	98,302	19,089,280	2,191,194
1824—25....	11,204,496	5,737,633	3,279,398	101,328	113,431	20,625,586	121,395
1825—26....	12,634,516	5,761,799	4,007,020	Transferred to the Government of the Netherlands.		22,411,659	Nett charge. 1,333,271
1826—27....	11,891,536	5,557,947	3,973,111			21,374,111	Nett revenue. 1,809,386
1827—28....	11,237,337	6,097,597	4,034,471	....	....	21,974,933	888,310
1828—29....	10,113,611	5,502,243	3,632,787	....	....	19,248,142	2,356,349
1829—30....	8,163,380	4,444,163	3,018,456	....	....	15,759,856	2,811,502
1830—31....	7,991,686	4,333,660	3,011,671	....	Transferred to Bengal.	15,338,337	3,648,746
1831—32....	8,224,241	4,169,593	2,732,865	....	....	15,157,179	3,256,301

## STATEMENT of the Revenue and Charges of India, including Charges in England, in each Year from 1832 to 1842, inclusive.

YEARS.	REVENUE.				Allowances and Assignments Payable out of the Revenue, in accordance with Treaties or other Engagements, including those of the King of Delhi, the Nabobs of the Carnatic, the ex-Paishwa, and others.	Nett Revenue.
	Bengal and Agra.	Madras.	Bombay.	Total Gross Revenue.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1832—33....	12,179,773	4,108,661	2,125,340	18,413,176	....	18,413,176
1833—34....	11,366,028	4,254,209	2,792,682	18,010,918	1,383,663	16,627,255
1834—35....	11,961,396	4,480,026	2,746,934	19,188,390	1,124,125	18,064,265
1835—36....	12,590,808	4,569,201	2,421,111	19,581,113	1,396,322	18,184,791
1836—37....	12,800,219	4,329,509	2,535,834	19,665,572	1,594,067	18,071,505
1837—38....	12,558,629	4,517,271	2,426,779	19,502,679	1,508,684	18,014,011
1838—39....	12,779,844	4,614,458	2,238,258	19,632,560	1,620,101	18,012,459
1839—40....	11,917,112	4,665,374	2,255,934	18,838,420	1,560,377	17,278,043
1840—41....	12,247,513	4,663,724	2,632,403	19,543,641	1,637,636	17,906,005
1841—42....	....	....	....	....	....	....

GENERAL Statement of the Revenues and Charges of India (exclusive of the Commercial Charges), drawn from the Accounts presented to Parliament, including the Interest paid upon the Debts, and the General Result, in each Year, from 1809--10 to the Year 1831--32, inclusive.

YEARS.	INTEREST ON DEBT.						Total Charges and Interest.	Nett Revenue.	Nett Charge.	Expenses of the Island of St. Helena.	Surplus Revenue.	Surplus Charge.
	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Bencoolen.	Prince of Wales's Island.	Total Interest.						
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1809--10.....	1,353,726	453,903	321,300	..	..	2,150,010	16,177,399	410,255	..	83,821	320,134	..
1810--11.....	1,748,937	116,102	291,502	..	..	2,156,691	16,210,176	464,081	..	81,220	381,861	..
1811--12.....	1,317,447	80,793	58,835	..	..	1,457,077	14,847,001	1,841,138	..	81,834	1,759,264	..
1812--13.....	1,127,452	53,226	10,062	1,130	..	1,491,870	15,333,661	1,190,118	..	82,992	1,107,126	..
1813--14.....	1,127,874	93,197	15,763	600	..	1,537,134	15,310,396	1,984,849	..	95,251	1,883,585	..
1814--15.....	1,386,631	99,131	21,524	608	..	1,507,217	15,867,919	1,431,360	..	92,087	1,312,273	..
1815--16.....	1,447,125	116,843	18,827	518	811	1,584,157	16,958,220	374,598	..	201,748	172,850	..
1816--17.....	1,576,633	120,153	22,000	682	..	1,719,170	17,024,418	1,033,150	..	279,741	773,415	..
1817--18.....	1,508,876	127,018	26,528	560	..	1,753,018	17,790,625	583,195	..	255,569	379,626	..
1818--19.....	1,516,681	111,774	26,811	650	..	1,655,928	19,404,077	54,940	..	294,092	..	230,152
1819--20.....	1,798,798	111,444	29,671	414	..	1,940,327	19,183,475	40,987	..	169,278	..	122,291
1820--21.....	1,731,611	121,227	20,541	373	..	1,904,385	19,608,740	1,746,501	..	271,505	1,171,936	..
1821--22.....	1,809,300	104,797	18,535	213	..	1,932,835	19,648,151	2,154,657	..	268,038	1,910,619	..
1822--23.....	1,517,531	166,995	9,961	211	..	1,694,731	19,963,648	3,208,053	..	120,693	3,087,960	..
1823--24.....	1,165,890	109,775	16,353	131	..	1,292,419	20,711,729	638,655	..	112,268	126,387	..
1824--25.....	1,225,683	211,757	19,093	..	Transferred to the Government of the Netherlands	1,466,133	22,086,221	..	1,236,038	109,449	..	1,145,152
1825--26.....	1,338,983	212,637	21,008	253	..	1,573,941	21,057,600	..	2,929,212	110,113	..	3,039,625
1826--27.....	1,514,016	213,570	20,610	1372	..	1,749,068	23,323,179	60,318	..	114,560	..	54,182
1827--28.....	1,750,031	179,025	27,230	2024	..	1,956,313	23,533,266	..	1,070,601	120,571	..	1,190,571
1828--29.....	1,508,996	199,272	22,507	300	..	1,731,165	21,605,507	1,135,184	..	113,051	1,022,130	..
1829--30.....	1,531,851	163,183	17,640	..	182	1,721,836	17,481,712	1,092,646	..	104,393	588,253	..
1830--31.....	1,677,781	179,781	35,183	..	Transferred to Bengal.	1,892,748	17,231,105	1,658,628	..	100,257	1,553,781	..
1831--32.....	1,782,508	189,251	22,000	..	..	1,993,879	17,181,058	1,262,122	..	91,152	1,168,270	..
1832--33.....	..	..	Actual.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Estimate.....	1,650,000	170,530	25,032	..	..	1,845,562	17,660,477	1,668,702	..	95,553	1,513,119	..

AN Account of the Remittances in Merchandise made from India on Account of the East India Company, showing the Invoice Value of the Goods, the Charges of Importation, and the Nett Amount realised for the same, at the Company's Sales, together with the Rate per Sicca Rupee which the Remittances so made have realised in each Year since 1814, and for the whole Period.

YEARS OF EXPORT FROM INDIA.	Invoice Value.	Sale Amount.	CHARGES DEPRAYED OUT OF PROCEEDS.			Total Charges.	Nett Proceeds.	Rate of Remittance per Sicca Rupee.
			Customs.	Freight.	3 per Cent Charges of Merchandise.			
	sicca rupees.	£	£	£	£	£	£	s. d. d.
1814-15 .....	1,04,01,845	1,797,201	41,513	307,892	89,860	439,265	1,257,936	2 54 $\frac{7}{10}$ of 1
1815-16 .....	1,16,66,813	1,976,197	49,403	359,064	97,810	496,277	1,459,920	2 53 $\frac{1}{10}$ "
1816-17 .....	1,12,03,637	2,090,194	40,645	313,034	104,510	458,189	1,632,005	2 101 $\frac{0}{10}$ "
1817-18 .....	1,38,63,297	2,228,044	21,718	212,686	111,402	345,806	1,879,238	2 81 $\frac{3}{10}$ "
1818-19 .....	1,05,81,407	1,504,420	....	174,806	75,221	250,027	1,254,393	2 41 $\frac{7}{10}$ "
1819-20 .....	1,30,29,476	1,601,188	....	175,172	88,059	255,231	1,345,957	2 01 $\frac{1}{10}$ "
1820-21 .....	1,52,31,913	1,692,137	....	141,056	81,607	222,663	1,469,474	1 11 $\frac{1}{10}$ "
1821-22 .....	1,10,72,258	1,340,949	....	88,818	67,047	155,865	1,185,084	2 14 $\frac{7}{10}$ "
1822-23 .....	1,32,58,778	1,585,421	....	102,157	79,271	181,728	1,403,693	2 14 $\frac{6}{10}$ "
1823-24 .....	1,01,83,896	1,239,070	....	94,331	61,934	156,485	1,082,585	2 01 $\frac{1}{10}$ "
1824-25 .....	1,31,83,783	1,409,636	....	103,032	74,982	178,014	1,231,622	1 11 $\frac{1}{10}$ "
1825-26 .....	1,47,77,786	1,677,539	....	126,283	83,877	210,160	1,467,379	1 11 $\frac{3}{10}$ "
1826-27 .....	1,56,07,740	1,728,501	....	106,112	86,425	192,537	1,535,964	1 11 $\frac{1}{10}$ "
1827-28 .....	1,90,47,662	1,888,324	....	111,702	94,416	206,118	1,682,206	1 9 $\frac{7}{10}$ "
1828-29 .....	1,89,72,408	1,536,308	....	121,349	76,820	201,169	1,335,229	1 8 $\frac{2}{10}$ "
1829-30 .....	1,62,07,777	1,580,081	....	116,784	77,502	194,286	1,385,795	1 8 $\frac{3}{10}$ "
1830-31 .....	1,40,57,091	1,444,643	....	70,509	72,212	142,721	1,302,092	1 01 $\frac{2}{10}$ "
1831-32 .....	1,01,16,737	1,206,795	....	78,805	60,240	140,145	1,066,650	2 14 $\frac{2}{10}$ "
	24,07,78,334	29,566,934	146,369	2,868,092	1,479,345	4,492,806	25,074,128	2 01 $\frac{0}{10}$ "

\* The small portion of goods remaining unsold of these years' consignments is included at an estimated sale value, and some part of the amount estimated in the former account is here corrected by the sale produce.

The whole of the consignments from India in each year are included in the invoice value above exhibited, whether the same were received in England, or whether lost upon the passage.



STATEMENT of the Revenue and Charges of India, including Charges in England, in each Year from 1832 to 1841 inclusive.

Y. E A R S.	C H A R G E S.							
	CHARGES EXCLUSIVE OF INTEREST ON DEBTS.				INTEREST ON DEBTS.			
	Bengal and Agra.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.	Bengal and Agra.	Madras.	Bombay.	TOTAL.
1832-33.	£ 8,857,728	£ 4,140,689	£ 2,637,710	£ 15,636,127	£ 1,591,497	£ 171,764	£ 23,031	£ 1,786,292
1833-34.	7,145,059	3,703,167	2,212,316	13,120,542	1,570,130	175,533	37,004	1,782,667
1834-35.	7,761,542	3,566,683	2,121,061	13,450,286	1,678,849	117,889	30,415	1,827,153
1835-36.	7,484,656	3,313,411	2,156,982	12,955,049	1,562,366	62,016	32,158	1,656,540
1836-37.	7,538,823	3,413,146	2,304,896	13,256,865	1,731,253	61,120	33,246	1,825,619
1837-38.	7,791,532	3,523,040	2,254,275	13,571,847	1,775,191	51,031	36,159	1,862,381
1838-39.	8,640,943	3,613,827	2,250,045	14,504,815	1,304,316	43,431	10,729	1,358,506
1839-40.	8,703,081	4,163,648	2,381,076	15,247,805	1,257,873	47,179	40,719	1,345,771
1840-41.	9,431,691	3,883,983	2,242,372	15,558,046	1,370,331	50,460	56,091	1,476,882

Y. E A R S.	C H A R G E S.						
	Total Charges in India, including Interest.	Expenses of the Island of St. Helena.	Charges in England on account of India.	Total Charges in England and India.	Extraordinary Receipts from the Produce of Commercial Assets in England (Act 3 & 4 Will. IV. cap. 83).	Nett Charge or Deficiency.	Nett Produce of the Commercial Assets of the Company.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1832-33.	17,354,419	25,533	1,347,536	18,677,508	.....	261,332	.....
1833-34.	15,196,279	91,041	1,293,637	16,580,957	.....	.....	29,398
1834-35.	15,224,282	11,537	2,162,868	17,398,707	8,263,761	.....	8,002,284
1835-36.	11,611,529	25,335	2,109,814	13,746,678	601,694	.....	2,043,507
1836-37.	11,792,484	.....	2,210,847	13,913,331	1,225,241	.....	2,473,465
1837-38.	11,937,228	.....	2,304,445	14,241,673	718,705	.....	1,399,023
1838-39.	15,891,221	.....	2,613,465	18,509,686	460,806	.....	142,579
1839-40.	16,522,416	.....	2,578,960	19,108,412	31,033	1,813,036	19,109

Y. E A R S.	NETT RIVENS (ES, deducting Allowances, Amisements, and Charges of Collection.			C H A R G E S.			Surplus in Bengal and North-Western Provinces.	Nett Extraordinary Receipts from the Produce of the Commercial Assets.	Nett Surplus in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, including Produce of the Commercial Assets.
	Bengal Presidency.	North-Western Provinces.	TOTAL.	Bengal Presidency.	North-Western Provinces (late Agra Presidency).	TOTAL.			
	Co.'s rupees.	Co.'s rupees.	Co.'s rupees.	Co.'s rupees.	Co.'s rupees.	Co.'s rupees.			
1840-41.	6,64,41,585	3,75,61,979	10,39,03,564	8,73,40,152	80,32,601	9,53,72,753	85,13,588	15,162	85,28,750
1841-42.	6,24,52,079	4,24,84,601	11,13,37,183	9,13,37,516	88,81,493	9,99,19,011	1,14,98,172	40,766	1,14,58,406
1842-43.	7,32,56,159	4,22,59,728	11,55,15,887	9,76,64,058	83,06,020	10,59,70,078	95,43,209	Excess Charge. 1,132	95,43,477

STATEMENT of the Revenue derived from Land Sayer and Abkarry, Customs, Salt, Opium, Tobacco, Stamps, and Postage, in the Upper and Lower Provinces of Bengal, at Madras and Bombay, in the Years 1819-20, 1820-21, 1821-22, 1822-23, 1823-24, showing the Charges of Collecting each Branch of the Revenue and the per Centage on the separate Receipts, also distinguishing the Stipends and Allowances paid out of the Revenues, and the Amount of Nett Revenue after those Stipends and Charges of Collection have been deducted from the Gross Revenue, showing likewise separately the several Heads of other Charges, and the final Results of Surplus or Deficit in each Year converted into Sterling at 2s. the Sicca Rupee. (Laid before the Court by Colonel Sykes, December 14, 1822.)

BENGAL AND AGRA.																
1819-20				1820-21				1821-22				1822-23				REVENUES.
Reve- nues & Re- ceipts.	Charges of Collection.	Nett Re- ceipts.	Rate per Cent of Collection.	Reve- nues & Re- ceipts.	Charges of Collection.	Nett Re- ceipts.	Rate per Cent of Collection.	Reve- nues & Re- ceipts.	Charges of Collection.	Nett Re- ceipts.	Rate per Cent of Collection.	Reve- nues & Re- ceipts.	Charges of Collection.	Nett Re- ceipts.	Rate per Cent of Collection.	
£	£	£		£	£	£		£	£	£		£	£	£		
Land Sayer & Abkarry { Lower Provinces 2,872,181 207,853 2,664,328 7.237																
North-West. do. 3,108,318 236,977 2,871,341 7.624																
Total 5,980,500 444,830 5,535,670 7.338																
Customs { Lower Provinces 211,425 21,603 189,822 10.712																
North-West. do. 230,772 33,560 196,212 14.075																
Total 442,237 55,163 387,074 12.779																
Salt (deducting cost) 1,284,334 131,792 1,152,542 10.251																
Opium (ditto) 640,485 24,513 615,972 3.792																
Stamps 52,880 8,237 44,643 15.517																
Post-office 34,707 31,635 3,072 81.729																
Total 8,115,001 697,560 7,417,441 aver. 8.259																
Revenues of Prince of Wales's Island 69,910 .. .. 44,500 .. .. 28,350 .. .. 44,500 .. ..																
Ditto of ceded territory on the Nerbuddah .. .. 177,183 .. .. 178,168 .. .. 178,168 .. ..																
Tributes and subsidies .. .. 7,817,981 .. .. 9,077,380 .. .. 9,357,836 .. .. 9,357,984 .. ..																
Allowances and assignments payable out of the revenues { Lower Provinces 161,333 .. .. 171,341 .. .. 180,790 .. .. 180,790 .. ..																
North-Western do. 502,109 .. .. 429,697 .. .. 312,188 .. .. 312,188 .. ..																
Nett revenues 7,151,037 .. .. 8,476,638 .. .. 9,224,578 .. .. 9,224,578 .. ..																
Charges. Civil and political charges, including contingencies 843,051 7.594 .. .. 838,076 9.894 .. .. 703,076 8.337 .. .. 703,076 8.337 .. ..																
Judicial ditto { Lower Provinces 323,947 .. .. 398,427 .. .. 375,312 .. .. 375,312 .. ..																
North-Western do. 100,153 .. .. 175,321 .. .. 183,640 .. .. 183,640 .. ..																
Provincial po- { Lower Provinces 63,331 .. .. 69,735 .. .. 48,445 .. .. 48,445 .. ..																
lice ditto. .... North-Western do. 83,012 .. .. 91,316 .. .. 91,316 .. .. 91,316 .. ..																
Mint ditto 148,516 2.077 .. .. 164,041 1.936 .. .. 143,101 1.503 .. .. 143,101 1.503 .. ..																
Marine ditto 22,319 0.06 .. .. 20,790 0.033 .. .. 20,790 0.033 .. .. 20,790 0.033 .. ..																
Military ditto 2,072,785 41.571 .. .. 3,472,509 45.069 .. .. 3,108,402 36.731 .. .. 3,108,402 36.731 .. ..																
Buildings and fortifications 91,580 1.274 .. .. 116,566 1.729 .. .. 260,105 7.731 .. .. 260,105 7.731 .. ..																
Charges of Prince of Wales's Island, &c. 170,337 .. .. 172,709 .. .. 137,066 .. .. 137,066 .. ..																
Deccan prize (included in revenues of former years) .. .. 343,640 .. .. 343,640 .. .. 343,640 .. .. 343,640 .. ..																
Interest on debt 1,383,581 19.382 .. .. 1,531,045 18.298 .. .. 1,531,651 16.115 .. .. 1,531,651 16.115 .. ..																
TOTAL charges, including interest on debt 5,984,817 83.692 .. .. 7,360,658 83.884 .. .. 7,385,707 77.544 .. .. 7,385,707 77.544 .. ..																
Surplus 1,160,620 .. .. 1,115,980 .. .. 1,115,980 .. .. 1,115,980 .. ..																
GRAND TOTAL 7,151,037 .. .. 8,476,638 .. .. 9,224,578 .. .. 9,224,578 .. ..																

\* Nett receipts, the charges not exhibited in the Indian statement.

STATEMENT of the Revenue—continued.

M A D R A S.

REVENUES AND RECEIPTS.	1869-70				1870-71				1871-72				1872-73			
	Revenue & Receipts.	Charge of Collection.	Nett Receipts.	Rate per Cent of Collection.	Revenue & Receipts.	Charge of Collection.	Nett Receipts.	Rate per Cent of Collection.	Revenue & Receipts.	Charge of Collection.	Nett Receipts.	Rate per Cent of Collection.	Revenue & Receipts.	Charge of Collection.	Nett Receipts.	Rate per Cent of Collection.
Land Sayer, Abkarry, and	£	£	£		£	£	£		£	£	£		£	£	£	
Motorship revenues.....	3,021,735	160,215	3,455,540	4.664	3,400,844	324,321	3,077,523	9.507	3,189,523	375,515	2,814,008	11.773	3,337,410	410,941	2,926,469	12.309
Customs.....	251,279	44,409	202,780	19.301	441,808	90,033	351,775	20.375	445,334	34,144	447,151	7.807	544,645	44,460	500,185	11.600
Salt.....	748,572	41,516	187,056	18.103	290,289	60,736	229,553	20.201	312,137	22,610	318,516	6.903	319,259	32,157	317,102	9.207
Opium.....	8,214	2,491	5,723	30.326	42,590	2,923	39,667	6.863	43,436	8,875	34,561	20.131	45,302	4,738	40,564	10.444
Stamps.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50,074	3,144	47,280	6.605	57,501	5,741	51,760	9.940
Tobacco.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Postage.....	11,649	17,161	2,472	116.829	18,144	10,704	1,560	104.507	20,834	24,009	2,829	89.160	30,623	35,026	4,933	116.072
	4,127,509	278,847	3,448,662	average 6.756	4,201,735	490,717	3,703,018	average 11.821	4,137,894	473,546	3,664,348	average 11.444	4,205,303	537,615	3,667,688	average 12.783
Subsidies from Mysore, Travancore, & Cochin	..	..	390,740	..	..	..	320,723	..	..	..	322,357	..	..	..	325,629	..
Allowances and assignments payable out of the revenues.....	4,239,343	..	614,816	..	..	..	4,025,746	..	..	..	3,986,709	..	..	..	3,983,297	..
Nett revenues, after deducting allowances and assignments, and charges of collection.....	3,620,657	..	..	..	..	..	3,420,818	..	..	..	3,401,695	..	..	..	3,433,270	..
	..	..	..	..	Nett deficit.....	..	347,537	..	..	..	44,215	..	..	..	45,327	..
	..	..	..	per cent- age of other charges to nett revenue.	..	..	3,757,355	per cent- age of other charges to nett revenue.	..	..	3,445,910	per cent- age of other charges to nett revenue.	..	..	3,478,547	per cent- age of other charges to nett revenue.
CHARGES.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Charges of the civil and political establish- ments, including contingencies.....	164,065	4,531	..	..	..	..	200,416	6.018	..	..	273,693	8.014	..	..	302,763	8.818
Judicial charges.....	210,664	5,984	..	..	..	..	247,596	7.216	..	..	231,769	6.813	..	..	249,935	7.240
Provincial police.....	71,947	1,598	..	..	..	..	90,456	2.812	..	..	63,052	1.853	..	..	62,192	1.817
Mint charges (deducting mint duties).....	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,693	..	..	..	10,833	..	..	..	1,161	..
Marine charges.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,499	0.160	..	..	11,074	0.326	..	..	2,813	0.842
Military charges.....	2,541,107	71,727	..	..	..	..	3,033,654	88.419	..	..	2,633,040	77.420	..	..	2,761,043	80.346
Buildings and fortifications.....	57,083	1,565	..	..	..	..	65,712	1.916	..	..	46,772	1.375	..	..	47,319	1.378
Interest on debt.....	372,410	10,280	..	..	..	..	91,419	2.605	..	..	109,183	4.973	..	..	47,179	1.374
Total charges, including interest on debt.	3,463,306	95,694	..	..	..	..	3,757,355	109.550	..	..	3,445,910	101.229	..	..	3,478,547	101.320
Nett sur- plus at Madras.....	157,261	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3,620,657	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

## STATEMENT of the Revenue—continued.

## BOMBAY.

REVENUES AND RECEIPTS.	1899-1900				1900-1901				1901-1902				1902-1903				1903-1904						
	Revenues & Receipts.	Charges of Collection.	Nett Receipts.	Rate per Cent of Collection.	Revenues & Receipts.	Charges of Collection.	Nett Receipts.	Rate per Cent of Collection.	Revenues & Receipts.	Charges of Collection.	Nett Receipts.	Rate per Cent of Collection.	Revenues & Receipts.	Charges of Collection.	Nett Receipts.	Rate per Cent of Collection.	Revenues & Receipts.	Charges of Collection.	Nett Receipts.	Rate per Cent of Collection.			
Land Sayer and Akkary .....	£ 411,545	£ 52,173	£ 359,372	13.735	£ 1,045,075	£ 134,485	£ 910,590	12.641	£ 1,513,357	£ 218,983	£ 1,294,374	14.468	£ 1,731,436	£ 273,537	£ 1,457,899	15.798	£ 1,731,436	£ 273,537	£ 1,457,899	15.798			
Customs .....	101,853	19,301	82,552	19.038	225,633	35,410	190,223	15.694	403,101	27,831	375,270	6.902	420,876	43,709	377,167	19.784	420,876	43,709	377,167	19.784			
Salt .....	1,711	..	1,711	..	..	..	..	..	22,829	..	22,829	..	..	..	..	8.929	130,963	11,693	119,270	8.929			
Opium .....	..	..	..	..	11,973	..	11,973	..	31,734	15,632	16,102	49.250	46,073	3,054	43,019	48.545	46,073	3,054	43,019	48.545			
Stamps .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Post office .....	5,189	4,283	906	82.540	5,295	3,875	1,420	73.182	10,893	14,741	excess charged 3,848	135.327	16,641	26,098	9,457	156.629	16,641	26,098	9,457	156.629			
	553,338	75,817	477,521	average. 13.707	1,293,976	171,770	1,122,206	average. 13.270	1,907,006	277,157	1,629,849	average. 13.985	2,164,410	363,572	1,799,838	average. 16.889	2,164,410	363,572	1,799,838	average. 16.889			
Subsidy from the Cutch government .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21,507	..	..	..	18,508	..	..	..	18,508	..			
Allowances and assignments payable out of the revenues in accordance with treaties or other engagements .....	..	..	477,491	..	..	..	1,122,206	..	..	..	1,729,356	..	..	..	1,817,456	..	..	..	1,817,456	..			
Nett revenues after deducting allowances and assignments and charges of collection .....	..	..	10,775	..	..	..	11,872	..	..	..	455,624	..	..	..	471,164	..	..	..	471,164	..			
Deficit .....	..	..	166,710	..	..	..	1,110,331	..	..	..	1,273,732	..	..	..	1,316,292	..	..	..	1,316,292	..			
	..	..	1,161,785	..	..	..	700,319	..	..	..	1,002,010	..	..	..	637,926	..	..	..	637,926	..			
	..	..	1,029,501	..	..	..	1,816,353	..	..	..	2,278,712	..	..	..	1,944,218	..	..	..	1,944,218	..			
CHARGES.				per centage of other charges to nett revenue.					per centage of other charges to nett revenue.					per centage of other charges to nett revenue.					per centage of other charges to nett revenue.				
Charges of the civil and political establishments including contingencies .....	104,308	22,362	..	..	..	..	113,862	10.355	..	..	293,007	23.060	..	..	531,911	30.512	..	..	531,911	30.512			
Judicial and police charges .....	47,850	10,252	..	..	..	..	85,421	7.513	..	..	229,659	18.030	..	..	230,238	17.102	..	..	230,238	17.102			
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
Mint charges (deducting mint duties) .....	97	..	..	..	..	..	1,610	..	..	..	774	..	..	..	20,223	..	..	..	20,223	..			
Marine charges (deducting receipts) .....	113,372	21,291	..	..	..	..	67,610	6.047	..	..	141,322	11.095	..	..	121,366	9.014	..	..	121,366	9.014			
Military charges .....	1,064,727	217,724	..	..	..	..	1,502,003	136.175	..	..	1,501,080	117.819	..	..	1,052,145	78.151	..	..	1,052,145	78.151			
Buildings and fortifications .....	33,431	6,548	..	..	..	..	16,633	1.408	..	..	92,200	7.234	..	..	78,032	2.069	..	..	78,032	2.069			
Interest and debt .....	207,750	57,369	..	..	..	..	21,720	2.226	..	..	17,640	1.384	..	..	46,720	3.025	..	..	46,720	3.025			
TOTAL charges including interest on debt .....	1,628,501	318,924	..	..	..	..	1,816,653	103.613	..	..	2,278,742	178.667	..	..	1,944,218	147.384	..	..	1,944,218	147.384			

A COMPARATIVE VIEW of the Rate per Cent at which the Indian Revenue was collected in the Years 1809—10, 1819—20, 1829—30, and 1839—40, showing also the Rate per Cent which the other Charges bore to the Nett Revenue in each of those Years.—(Laid before the Court by Colonel Sykes, December 14, 1842.)

REVENUES.	BENGAL.				MADRAS.				BOMBAY.				INDIA.			
	1809—10	1819—20	1829—30	1839—40	1809—10	1819—20	1829—30	1839—40	1809—10	1819—20	1829—30	1839—40	1809—10	1819—20	1829—30	1839—40
	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent	per cent
Land Sayer and Abkarry.....																
Lower Provinces....	7.237	9.184	9.763	10.549												
North Western ditto	7.624	7.019	7.800	11.692												
.....	7.438	8.033	8.679	11.310	4.668	9.507	11.773	12.309	11.735	12.641	14.466	15.798	6.629	8.888	10.230	12.200
Customs.....																
Lower Provinces....	10.712	14.429	17.831	11.102												
North Western ditto	14.673	13.715	10.798	37.639												
.....	12.779	14.103	14.318	18.285	19.301	20.373	7.867	12.600	19.038	15.694	6.502	19.798	15.641	16.505	10.345	16.690
Salt.....	10.261	16.632	15.573	10.660	18.163	20.321	6.903	9.207	..	..	..	8.929	11.412	17.488	13.079	16.339
Opium.....	3.792	5.133	9.320	23.324	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40.545	3.791	5.133	9.278	24.086
Tobacco.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.605	9.989	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.605	9.989
Stamps.....	15.547	41.592	19.554	8.901	30.326	6.463	20.431	10.114	..	..	49.239	6.679	17.531	32.198	22.343	8.811
Post-office.....	81.729	71.030	90.330	91.634	116.629	106.597	89.460	116.072	82.540	73.182	135.377	156.879	90.601	80.619	91.619	103.990
Average charge of collection....	8.239	10.225	10.791	12.589	6.756	11.821	11.441	12.735	13.707	13.270	13.955	10.889	8.016	10.919	11.320	13.186
Civil and political charges, including contingencies.....	7.594	9.894	8.377	9.541	4.331	6.018	8.044	6.418	22.362	19.255	23.069	39.512	7.291	8.900	9.573	12.296
Judicial ditto.....	8.172	6.804	5.874	9.417	5.984	7.216	6.813	7.280	10.252	7.513	18.030	17.102	7.523	6.880	7.107	9.565
Provincial police ditto.....	2.077	1.936	1.503	2.329	1.988	2.812	1.833	1.817	..	..	..	..	1.591	2.093	1.533	2.062
Marine ditto.....	0.906	1.071	0.933	1.200	..	0.160	0.326	0.082	24.791	6.067	11.095	9.014	1.585	1.231	1.712	1.687
Military ditto.....	41.371	45.092	36.721	45.913	71.290	88.449	77.420	60.536	217.724	136.175	117.849	78.151	38.877	61.290	53.754	57.721
Buildings and fortifications.....	1.321	1.729	2.731	1.319	1.576	1.916	1.373	1.378	6.918	1.498	7.228	2.062	1.630	1.756	2.810	1.428
Total charges, exclusive of interest.	61.340	68.537	61.429	70.163	83.370	106.884	196.326	99.904	791.337	161.386	177.282	141.539	80.531	86.561	80.018	81.774
Interest on debt.....	19.332	18.294	16.115	13.978	10.286	2.666	4.973	1.374	37.371	2.226	1.384	3.025	18.010	12.803	12.174	9.756
Total charges, including interest on debt.....	80.672	86.831	77.544	84.141	93.656	109.550	101.299	101.278	348.928	163.612	178.668	147.364	98.541	99.364	92.192	91.530

## NOTES ON A FEW OF THE HEADS OF CHARGE.

## BENGAL AND AGRA.

**LAND.**—The increase in the per centage for collecting the land revenue in 1839—40, as compared with 1829—30, is partly accounted for by the augmentation of revenue surveys, the excavation of canals, and for additional native officers and establishments employed in investigating and conducting resumption cases.

**CUSTOMS.**—The large comparative augmentation in the per centage on customs in Agra, in 1839—40, does not result so much from an increase in the charges as from a reduction of receipts, occasioned by the abolition of the transit duties.

**OPIMUM.**—Although the charge on opium was less in 1839—40 than in 1829—30, the per centage borne to the receipts is greater, in consequence of the reduction in the price of the drug and diminished sale from our hostilities with the Chinese, the nett receipt from opium in 1829—30 having yielded upwards of 1,100,000*l.*, whilst in 1839—40 it produced little beyond 300,000*l.*

**STAMPS.**—The apparent decrease in the per centage for collecting this duty is merely nominal, a portion of the charge being included in the judicial branch in 1839—40.

**JUDICIAL.**—The large increase in the charges of this branch of expenditure is almost wholly attributable to the additional means employed for improving and extending the administration of justice amongst the people.

## MADRAS.

**LAND.**—The increase in the per centage of charge in 1839—40 is occasioned principally by additional surveys. The small per centage remarkable in 1809—10, is the result of an accidental credit in that year of large sums for refunded charges on audit, combined with some miscellaneous revenue receipts which are brought in reduction of the charges of that year.

**CUSTOMS.**—The increase in the per centage on the customs will be seen to accrue more from a diminution in the receipts than from an increase of charge, occasioned, it is presumed, by the abolition of transit duties.

**SALT AND TOBACCO.**—The variations in the per centage on these sources of revenue are evidently occasioned more by the different modes adopted for separating the cost of the articles from the charges upon them, than by a positive increase in the latter.

## BOMBAY.

**LAND.**—The per centage for collection is apparently one and one-third higher in 1839—40 than in 1829—30, but if service pensions and some extraordinary payments were excluded in both years, the actual charge in 1839—40 would be rather less than in 1829—30.

**CUSTOMS.**—The increase in the per centage for collection is accounted for by the diminution of receipts owing to the abolition of the transit duties.

**SALT.**—This is a new source of revenue at Bombay, and may be regarded as partaking of the nature of a custom-duty. The receipts and charges on account of the tax should, therefore, be considered in connexion with that duty, and hence would result an amelioration in the per centage on "customs" in 1839—40.

**CIVIL CHARGES.**—The large increase under this head in 1839—40 is occasioned by the writing off in that year of the accumulated balance standing in the debit of "Warden's Official Fund," amounting to about 200,000*l.*

**MARINE.**—The diminution in the per centage charge of the marine in 1839—40, as compared with 1829—30, appears to be owing to a smaller outlay at Bombay, for building and purchase of vessels and timber in that year, than was incurred for the same purposes in 1829—30.

## INDIA.

**MILITARY.**—The high per centage of military charge upon the revenues of India, in the year 1819—20, as compared with the rate in the preceding and succeeding decennial periods, is to be traced to the augmentation of the army a year or two previously, consequent upon the great Mahratta war about that time.

**INTEREST.**—The diminution of the per centage charge for interest is the result of redemption of debt by means of the Company's commercial assets, and reduction in the rate of interest, by substituting new loans for old ones, which bore higher interest.

The above explanations show that there is considerable difficulty in establishing exact comparisons in the heads of charge between the decennial periods, partly owing to novel or temporary charges, and partly owing to changes in the modes of keeping account, but the total charges, nevertheless, both of collection and for carrying on the government of India, show an increase under the former heads from eight per cent on the gross revenue in 1809—10, to thirteen per cent in 1839—40, and under the latter heads from 80.551 per cent in 1809—10 to 84.874 in 1839—40.

AN ACCOUNT of the Revenues and Charges of the Bengal Presidency, for Three-Years, according to the latest Advices, with an Estimate of the same for the succeeding Year.

REVENUES.					1842-43	1843-44	1844-45	Estimate, 1845-46
					Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.
Mint duties.....					1,59,723	7,37,389	7,12,910	7,07,300
Post-office collections.....					6,30,730	6,26,840	6,32,004	6,29,000
Stamp duties.....					22,77,970	22,19,745	23,48,378	23,59,500
Excise duties in Calcutta.....					2,83,391	2,53,850	2,63,450	2,61,000
Judicial fees and fines.....					6,92,724	7,38,594	7,06,877	7,19,800
Miscellaneous civil receipts, including nett gain by exchange operations between India and England.....					12,17,953	16,07,166		
Land revenue.....					3,46,76,045	3,33,10,597	3,50,07,005	3,49,82,000
Sayer and Abkarry.....					2,124,751	2,143,825	2,121,111	2,124,000
Miscellaneous receipts in the revenue department.....					1,13,168	20,121	1,32,970	77,100
Receipts from the territory ceded by the Burmese.....					16,66,153	18,51,299	18,01,703	17,61,000
Receipts from Scinde.....						9,57,947	27,60,727	31,26,800
Customs.....					53,11,179	50,41,314	54,10,885	50,01,000
Sale of salt.....					1,86,81,041	1,84,76,471	1,88,72,834	1,86,00,000
Sale of opium.....					1,92,70,946	2,28,27,792	2,16,96,166	2,01,00,000
Manne and pilotage receipts.....					5,13,573	7,85,742	8,17,043	8,27,000
Revenues of Prince of Wales's Island, Singapore, and Malacca.								
Prince of Wales's Island.....	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	1,85,135	2,01,011	1,67,262	1,73,800
Singapore.....	1,87,835	3,11,890	5,10,266	5,08,000				
Malacca.....	56,128	61,500	62,276	59,750				
Subsidy received from the Nagpore Government.....					7,20,698	7,71,022	7,29,800	7,41,500
Tributes from the Nizam, Rajpoot, and other states.....					8,00,000	8,00,000	8,00,000	8,00,000
Interest on arrears of revenue, &c.....					3,70,618	5,63,318	7,00,310	10,43,800
					4,41,300	11,150	9,00,000	92,300
Total gross revenues.....					9,08,33,065	9,70,96,125	9,90,61,030	10,41,75,500
Deduct, Allowances and assignments payable out of the revenues in accordance with treaties or other engagements.....					25,03,800	26,74,238	25,58,742	25,60,870
CHARGES of collecting the Revenues (including Cost of Salt and Opium).					8,33,11,678	9,14,58,187	9,74,02,797	10,16,14,090
Charges of collecting the stamp duties.....	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	1,19,635	1,00,546	1,06,592	1,00,000
Land Sayer and Abkarry.....								
Revenues.....	44,57,872	38,76,503	37,12,197	35,34,800				
Customs.....	1,50,065	1,51,305	1,53,156	1,55,900				
Cost and charges of salt, including payments made to the French and Danish Governments under convention.....	10,31,034	57,81,646	55,41,141	54,09,980				
Cost and charges of opium.....	50,56,520	60,68,310	66,13,011	77,16,000				
Total nett revenues of Bengal Presidency, after payment of allowances and assignments, and charges of collection.....					7,32,56,129	7,81,70,077	8,00,77,000	8,42,10,500
Receipts from the Produce of the Commercial Assets (Act 3 and 4 Will. 4, c. 85, s. 1 and 1.)								
At Bengal:—	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.				
Sale of commercial factories and recoveries of outstanding commercial advances.....	2,308	5,428	5,836	10,000				
China:—								
On account, balances due from Hong merchants in China.....		6,638						
					7,008	12,066	5,836	10,000
Total revenues and receipts.....					7,32,63,137	7,81,82,143	8,06,82,836	8,42,20,500
Bengal deficiency.....					2,44,10,211	2,14,36,073	1,21,84,901	1,08,81,000
Company's rupees.....					9,76,73,348	9,96,19,016	9,24,97,937	9,51,39,500

NOTE. The Bengal Accounts having formerly included those of the territories which, under the Act 3 and 4 Will. 4, c. 85, s. 38, became subject to the Government of the North-Western Provinces (late Agra Presidency) the aggregate of revenues and charges of those provinces is here inserted.

YEARS.	NETT REVENUES. after Payment of Allowances and Assignments and Charges of Collection.			CHARGES		
	Bengal Presidency	North-Western Provinces (late Agra Presidency)	TOTAL	Bengal Presidency	North-Western Provinces (late Agra Presidency)	TOTAL
	Co.'s rupees.	Co.'s rupees.	Co.'s rupees.	Co.'s rupees.	Co.'s rupees.	Co.'s rupees.
1842-43.....	7,32,56,129	4,22,59,728	11,55,15,857	9,76,73,348	8,10,00,000	10,59,73,348
1843-44.....	7,81,70,077	4,47,51,272	12,29,21,349	9,96,19,016	8,21,00,000	10,79,19,016
1844-45.....	8,00,77,000	4,55,19,557	12,55,96,557	9,24,97,937	8,21,00,000	10,21,97,937
1845-46, estimated.....	8,42,20,500	4,24,50,500	12,66,71,000	9,00,87,185	80,21,000	10,31,12,185

AN ACCOUNT of the Revenues and Charges of the Bengal Presidency, &c.—*continued.*

CHARGES.		1842-43	1843-44	1844-45	Estimate, 1845-46
CIVIL and POLITICAL.		Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.
Mint charges.....		2,56,140	2,55,150	4,10,920	4,12,630
Post-office charges.....		5,38,664	5,67,137	5,67,323	5,53,960
Charges of the civil and political establishments, including contingent charges.....		97,53,410	95,74,102	77,13,125	62,66,500
Nett loss by exchange operations between India and England (with reference to the fixed rate of 2s. per Sicca rupee), deducting miscellaneous civil receipts.....		.....	.....	1,57,663	8,40,543
<b>Total civil and political charges.....</b>		<b>1,05,87,574</b>	<b>1,04,39,777</b>	<b>91,51,335</b>	<b>1,01,73,615</b>
JUDICIAL and POLICE.					
Charges of the Queen's Supreme Court, and the other local courts within its jurisdiction, including law charges.....		11,13,634	10,94,701	11,72,379	10,29,360
Ditto, Sudder, Provincial, and Zillah Courts.....		43,78,023	42,26,989	44,86,761	45,56,350
Provincial police.....		8,23,133	8,32,307	8,66,096	9,43,740
<b>Total judicial and police charges.....</b>		<b>63,20,721</b>	<b>62,53,997</b>	<b>61,75,436</b>	<b>65,30,750</b>
Charges in the territory ceded by the Burmese.....		10,96,790	11,46,604	11,33,567	10,52,500
Ditto of the province of Scinde.....		33,908	76,62,270	86,01,184	86,30,916
Marine and pilotage charges.....		18,61,687	20,89,802	13,34,101	18,61,889
Buildings, roads, and other public works, exclusive of repairs.....		2,36,370	11,83,643	5,91,173	5,81,000
CHARGES OF PRINCE OF WALES'S ISLAND, SINGAPORE, AND MALACCA:		Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.
Prince of Wales's Island.....		3,13,917	3,76,918	3,12,503	3,62,086
Singapore.....		2,10,274	2,30,122	2,29,587	2,31,076
Malacca.....		1,90,812	1,84,508	1,94,577	96,127
<b>Military charges (Bengal and Agra).....</b>		<b>181,51,014</b>	<b>4,97,88,764</b>	<b>4,86,52,506</b>	<b>4,71,69,473</b>
Ditto, Buildings.....		3,51,811	8,60,519	11,07,511	3,80,600
<b>War charges (exclusive of the expedition to China, chargeable to Her Majesty's Government, and of the war charges in Scinde).....</b>		<b>4,35,02,853</b>	<b>5,60,49,674</b>	<b>4,97,60,034</b>	<b>4,76,69,473</b>
Mission and measures for the support of Shah Soojah.....		93,12,704	17,18,177	88,58,888	1,16,83,060
Danish Government, in consideration of the transfer to the British Government of the Danish settlements in India.....		27,77,028	15,60,000	2,340	.....
Unclaimed deposits of seven years' standing in the judicial and revenue departments, formerly credited to the public account, repaid.....		.....	4,550	1,735	.....
<b>Total charges exclusive of interest on debt.....</b>		<b>8,15,50,893</b>	<b>8,33,28,337</b>	<b>7,58,16,963</b>	<b>8,71,69,162</b>
Deduct, Unclaimed deposits ditto, ditto, credited in 1842-43.....		13,099	.....	.....	.....
Receipts from the Gwalior Government on account of war charges, and in part compensation for losses sustained during and in consequence of the late hostilities at Gwalior. Article 5 of the Treaty of Gwalior, dated January 13, 1818.....		.....	13,20,220	.....	.....
Indemnity from the Lahore Government, under the 5th Article of the Treaty between the British Government and that state, dated March 9, 1846; and receipts from Rajah Golab Sing, on account of the transfer to him of territory in the Punjab.— <i>vide</i> 1st and 2nd Articles of the Treaty between the British Government and the Rajah, dated March 16, 1846.....		.....	.....	.....	1,60,00,000
<b>Nett charges, exclusive of interest on debt.....</b>		<b>8,15,37,764</b>	<b>8,20,78,117</b>	<b>7,58,16,963</b>	<b>8,71,69,162</b>
Interest on debt.....		1,61,26,974	7,75,10,595	7,73,47,066	1,96,18,013
<b>Total charges of the Bengal Presidency, after deducting receipts from the Gwalior &amp; Lahore Governments, &amp; from the Rajah Golab Sing.....</b>		<b>9,76,64,658</b>	<b>9,56,19,016</b>	<b>9,31,64,034</b>	<b>9,60,87,485</b>
EXTRAORDINARY CHARGE consequent upon the Discharge of the Bengal Remittable Debt:					
The difference of exchange on bills drawn on the Court of Directors, in discharge of the 6 per cent Remittable Debt; viz., between the rate of 2s. 6d. the Sicca rupee, at which the loan is repayable, and the established rate of 2s. the Sicca rupee, made use of in these accounts in the conversion of sterling money into Indian currency.....		9,040	.....	1,813	.....
<b>TOTAL CHARGES.....</b>	Company's rupees	<b>9,76,73,698</b>	<b>9,56,19,016</b>	<b>9,31,65,847</b>	<b>9,60,47,483</b>

NOTE.—The Bengal Account has formerly included those of the territories which, under the Act 3 and 4 Will. 4, c. 85, s. 38, became subject to the Government of the North Western Provinces (late Agra Presidency), the aggregate of revenues and charges of those provinces is here inserted.

YEARS.	Surplus in Bengal and North-Western Provinces.	Receipts from the Produce of the Commercial Assets.	Nett Surplus in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, including Produce of the Commercial Assets.	* Includes the amount stated as extraordinary military charges, and war charges, which amounted in 1843-44 to 66,30,000 Co.'s rupees. 1844-45 to 36,49,910 " 1845-46 (estimated) 41,50,000 " but is exclusive of the ordinary military charges, which are not distinguished in the Indian statements; and of the extraordinary military charges inserted in the Bombay accounts.
	Co.'s rupees.	Co.'s rupees.	Co.'s rupees.	
1842-43.....	95,43,709	Excess charge 1,737	95,13,477	
1843-44.....	1,19,52,159	" 12,966	1,49,64,125	
1844-45.....	2,13,81,537	" 4,043	2,43,88,575	
1845-46, estimated	2,17,37,915	" 10,000	2,17,47,915	



An Account of the Cash Transactions of the Bengal Presidency, for Three Years, according to the latest Advices, with an Estimate of the same for the succeeding Year.

R E C E I P T S.					1842-43	1843-44	1844-45	Estimate, 1845-46
					Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.
Cash balances in the several treasuries of this Presidency on the 30th of April.....					3,78,27,017	3,83,39,101	3,35,01,473	1,79,23,338
DEBT INCURRED.								
Loans at 4 and 5 per cent. ....					2,31,87,007	1,41,63,717	88,53,599	21,00,000
Treasury Notes issued.....					26,26,000	21,18,807	12,33,067	21,63,000
Bills outstanding.....					1,89,33,711	3,52,42,181	3,20,85,603	12,33,097
Received on account of civil and military funds.....					36,53,697	37,41,896	38,92,207	38,67,000
Miscellaneous deposits.....					2,21,38,930	2,53,10,216	2,12,97,297	2,10,85,000
Tributes received applicable to the maintenance of Scindiah's reformed contingent.....					3,27,112	10,52,811		
Gwalior contingent under treaty of 13th January, 1841.....							12,37,510	25,40,000
TOTAL debt incurred.....					7,88,87,807	8,49,16,631	6,94,39,511	3,14,88,007
Advances made by Government repaid, including Tuarree advances.....					45,01,172	31,70,122	23,31,657	30,64,000
SUPPLIES from London.								
Bills on the Court for interest of India Debt.....					5,21,637	5,27,534	4,56,232	5,07,000
Other bills on the Court.....					1,89,916	2,30,860	60,120	13,90,230
Dividends on stock of the 5 per cent transfer loan paid in England.....					12,41,026	17,80,845	13,22,819	13,65,012
Advances in England recovered in Bengal.....					22,28,318	27,14,847	20,89,125	20,56,500
Remittances from China in bullion and bills, to be adjusted with Her Majesty's Government in England.....						29,42,011	45,51,075	
Miscellaneous, including other credits to Her Majesty's Government, and net loss by exchange operations with reference to the fixed rate of 2s. the Sicca rupee.....					7,64,190	12,93,156	11,33,722	21,21,575
The difference of exchange between the rate of 2s. 6d. the Sicca rupee, at which the bills drawn from India, in liquidation of remittable debt, were discharged in England, and the fixed rate of 2s. the Sicca rupee made use of in the Company's accounts for the conversion of the Indian currency into sterling money.....					9,010		1,815	
Intrinsic value of copper for coinage.....					2,88,217	5,20,326	5,78,483	4,10,000
TOTAL supplies from London.....					22,42,611	65,12,199	1,04,84,781	84,79,028
SUPPLIES from the other Presidencies.								
North-western Provinces.....					Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.
Treasure.....					89,23,255	67,34,730	75,72,359	24,80,000
Bills drawn.....					3,85,18,734	3,59,72,948	3,65,01,812	50,00,000
Advances and disbursements on account of Bengal and miscellaneous.....					67,09,931	59,93,112	1,21,53,623	4,70,15,000
MADRAS.....					54,15,190	1,87,00,730	3,65,29,794	5,07,45,000
Treasure.....					36,59,108	7,44,219	27,29,107	19,91,000
Bills drawn.....					10,54,328	8,00,204	6,16,838	
Stores.....					21,021	19,943	9,352	
Indian loans discharged.....					62,165	8,120	7,253	
Advances and disbursements on account of Bengal, and miscellaneous.....					35,33,205	72,81,644	53,87,971	53,13,885
BOMBAY.....					43,07,330	58,54,270	87,80,611	75,34,645
Treasure.....					31,82,403	3,10,600	82,47,201	30,00,000
Bills drawn.....					24,21,807	18,68,666	19,94,767	17,80,560
Stores.....					13,761		18,321	
Indian loans discharged.....							1,144	
Advances and disbursements on account of Bengal, and miscellaneous.....					1,01,62,044	1,10,75,682	69,25,864	66,59,617
TOTAL Supplies from the other Presidencies.....					1,60,80,015	1,41,45,588	1,66,96,707	1,68,59,617
TOTAL Supplies from London.....					22,42,611	65,12,199	1,04,84,781	84,79,028
TOTAL.....					7,88,87,807	8,49,16,631	6,94,39,511	3,14,88,007
GRAND TOTAL.....					19,27,57,925	20,76,97,662	19,75,78,455	15,78,91,475

Company's rupees

AN ACCOUNT of the Cash Transactions of the Bengal Presidency, &c.—*continued.*

P A Y M E N T S.					1842—43	1841—42	1840—41	Estimate, 1843—44
					Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.
Deficit of Revenue.....					2,44,10,241	2,44,30,273	1,21,84,391	1,16,83,665
Debt Discharged.								
					Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.
Loans at 4, 5, and 6 per cent.....	1,71,900	1,25,717	2,11,576	..				
Treasury notes.....	58,00,315	20,15,057	14,09,170	22,26,000				
Bills outstanding.....	2,12,21,628	2,10,41,111	1,61,11,950	77,00,000				
Payments on account of civil and military fund.....	29,57,153	29,17,101	21,81,571	29,80,000				
Miscellaneous deposits.....	2,11,50,771	2,16,50,020	2,17,73,214	1,97,72,300				
Expense of Sindiah's reformed contingent, payable out of the assigned tributes.....	1,34,743	9,87,654	..	..				
Gwalier contingent, under treaty of 13th Jan. 1841.....	..	..	22,91,510	11,50,000				
TOTAL Debt discharged.....					5,17,39,530	4,88,40,260	6,17,23,144	5,41,37,586
Advances made by Government repayable, including Taccavee advances.....					54,74,878	28,98,912	33,32,806	21,91,800
Supplies to London.								
					Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.
Bills drawn by the Court discharged.....	1,72,87,190	3,18,02,649	2,39,05,116	2,63,25,000				
Bills on her Majesty's Government transmitted.....	8,81,100	12,92,672	4,57,996	3,31,000				
Advances made upon the security of goods, repayable by bills drawn from Bengal in favour of the Court of Directors.....	27,76,681	23,62,112	26,98,807	74,40,483				
Miscellaneous, including net gain by exchange operations with reference to the fixed rate of 2s. per Sicca rupee.....	8,18,556	10,63,911	12,581	16,000				
Supplies to her Majesty's Government, including charges on account of the expedition to China, repayable in England.....	1,21,18,170	1,15,31,747	18,45,580	30,28,600				
TOTAL Supplies to London.....					2,89,15,297	5,06,56,111	3,19,15,113	3,77,44,483
Supplies to the other Presidencies.								
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.					Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.
Treasure.....	96,93,700	51,78,305	1,76,32,512	1,77,00,000				
Bills paid.....	31,18,132	81,32,944	62,82,588					
Stores.....	12,249	46,807	..					
Subscriptions to Indian loans.....	11,36,260	2,11,250	5,83,940	3,60,000				
Advances and disbursements on account of Agra, and miscellaneous.....	28,81,213	33,81,215	19,08,718	17,37,500				
TOTAL Supplies to the North-Western Provinces.....					1,68,71,604	1,73,79,531	2,44,98,133	1,77,32,500
MADRAS.					Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.
Treasure.....	..	20,00,577	..	27,50,250				
Bills paid.....	2,75,377	11,73,600	12,62,945					
Stores.....	..	..	..					
Subscriptions to Indian loans.....	11,89,600	26,29,681	22,18,272	6,90,000				
Advances and disbursements on account of Madras, and miscellaneous.....	15,31,859	54,37,683	41,81,930	50,40,750				
TOTAL Supplies to the Madras Presidency.....					19,96,836	1,12,11,260	80,24,153	83,91,000
BOMBAY.					Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.
Treasure.....	20,00,668	55,00,207	30,00,285	2,00,000				
Bills paid.....	10,38,620	21,12,153	15,37,388	11,63,700				
Stores.....	..	..	..	..				
Subscriptions to Indian loans.....	20,83,000	1,10,01,000	44,21,641	7,00,000				
Advances and disbursements on account of Bombay, and miscellaneous.....	29,68,800	28,38,231	50,04,670	74,40,000				
TOTAL Supplies to the Bombay Presidency.....					60,99,137	2,17,52,591	1,54,63,987	94,64,700
TOTAL Supplies to the other Presidencies.....					1,22,58,887	5,03,64,410	4,79,55,573	3,55,34,208
TOTAL.....					15,37,98,823	17,41,90,380	15,99,53,117	12,35,50,162
CASH Balances in the several Treasuries, on the 30th April.....					3,81,29,102	3,33,91,273	3,79,23,338	3,51,04,413
GRAND TOTAL.....					19,19,27,925	20,75,81,653	19,78,76,455	15,86,54,575

AN ACCOUNT of the Revenues and Charges of the North-Western Provinces (late Agra Presidency), for three Years, according to the latest Advices, with an Estimate of the same for the succeeding Year.

REVENUES.				1842-43	1843-44	1844-45	Estimate, 1845-46
				Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.
Post-office collections.....				4,64,834	3,22,816	3,52,950	6,00,000
Stamp duties.....				11,53,342	12,11,362	12,72,350	12,80,000
Judicial fees and fines.....				1,50,131	1,66,314	1,57,311	1,64,000
Miscellaneous civil receipts.....				73,611	12,286	3,00,868	13,000
Land Revenue.....				4,48,60,532	4,48,89,620	4,42,49,668	4,35,70,000
Sayer and Akbarry.....				20,56,632	22,00,112	23,21,672	22,00,000
Miscellaneous receipts in the revenue department.....				1,97,498	1,72,904	2,03,789	1,67,500
Customs.....				1,84,402	15,73,966	12,54,711	9,13,000
Receipts from salt (duties).....				23,37,057	30,17,524	48,93,292	35,00,000
Interest on arrears of revenue, &c.....				14,230	108	661	
<b>TOTAL gross revenues.....</b>				<b>5,31,03,233</b>	<b>5,35,67,272</b>	<b>5,52,01,115</b>	<b>5,31,03,000</b>
Deduct, Allowances and assignments payable out of the revenues, in accordance with treaties or other engagements, including those of the King of Delhi.....				50,48,018	24,47,949	43,01,929	42,63,600
<b>CHARGES of collecting the Revenues.</b>				<b>4,86,54,337</b>	<b>4,97,19,223</b>	<b>5,07,02,146</b>	<b>4,82,00,000</b>
				Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.
Charges of collecting the stamp duties.....	1,64,253	49,078	55,607	1,49,000			
Ditto Land and Sayer revenues.....	50,03,113	42,53,146	13,26,473	49,24,400			
Ditto customs.....	6,00,583	5,24,933	6,14,290	6,04,000			
Ditto salt duties.....	30,320	31,136	1,12,527	60,000			
<b>Nett revenues, after payment of allowances and assignments, and charges of collection.....</b>				<b>1,72,39,228</b>	<b>1,37,51,372</b>	<b>1,53,19,537</b>	<b>1,21,63,000</b>

AN ACCOUNT of the Cash Transactions of the North-Western Provinces (late Agra Presidency), for Three Years, according to the latest Advices, with an Estimate of the same for the succeeding Year.

RECEIPTS.				1842-43	1843-44	1844-45.	Estimate, 1845-46
				Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.
Cash balances in the several treasuries on the 30th of April.....				1,61,54,910	1,69,52,738	1,81,10,993	2,59,78,807
Surplus revenue.....				3,79,33,708	3,81,09,028	3,85,72,429	3,31,31,000
DEBT incurred.							
				Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.
Temporary loans.....	21,81,370	1,10,200					
Bills outstanding.....	27,57,995	61,97,171	79,00,932	6,10,00,000			
Miscellaneous deposits.....	1,06,42,137	1,10,82,332	1,16,99,130	1,03,60,000			
Tributes received, applicable to the maintenance of Scindiah's reformed contingent.....	64,535	64,426	6,50,694				
<b>TOTAL debt incurred.....</b>				<b>1,56,53,738</b>	<b>1,73,58,337</b>	<b>2,02,59,757</b>	<b>2,15,60,000</b>
Advances made by Government repaid, including Taccree advances.				72,71,153	27,16,874	10,12,532	1,80,000
Supplies from London (miscellaneous).....				2,840	60,930		
SUPPLIES from the other Presidencies.							
BANGAL.				Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.
Treasure.....	1,11,20,752	56,46,109	1,31,32,701	80,00,000			
Bills drawn.....	33,21,090	71,14,731	61,11,637	61,50,000			
Stores.....	32,711	46,866	5,720				
Subscriptions received to Indian loans.....	11,36,250	2,11,300	5,83,600	35,000			
Advances and disbursements on account of the North-Western Provinces, and miscellaneous.....	23,67,901	39,32,126	49,16,568	33,47,500			
	1,81,81,514	1,72,51,132	2,47,53,726	1,77,32,500			
MADRAS.							
Bills drawn.....	131	..	109				
Miscellaneous.....	1,634	..	65	2,000			
	1,765	..	175	2,000			
BOMBAY.							
Bills drawn.....	38,779	..	10,637				
Advances and disbursements on account of the North-Western Provinces, and miscellaneous.....	6,11,227	2,21,849	11,444	2,12,000			
	6,50,006	2,21,849	21,521	2,14,000			
<b>TOTAL supplies from the other Presidencies.....</b>				<b>1,88,43,259</b>	<b>1,74,76,021</b>	<b>2,47,74,422</b>	<b>1,79,16,500</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL..... Company's Rupees</b>				<b>5,27,12,048</b>	<b>5,12,01,528</b>	<b>5,43,72,162</b>	<b>5,99,88,507</b>

AN ACCOUNT of the Revenues and Charges of the North-Western Provinces (late Agra Presidency), for Three Years, according to the latest Advices, with an Estimate of the same for the succeeding Year.

CHARGES.	1842-43	1843-44	1844-45	Estimate, 1845-46
	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.
<b>CIVIL AND POLITICAL.</b>				
Post-office charges.....	4,90,373	5,28,590	5,28,745	6,00,000
Charges of the civil and political establishments, including contingent charges.....	19,70,330	17,83,268	17,06,583	14,31,600
	24,60,703	23,11,858	22,35,328	20,31,600
<b>JUDICIAL AND POLICE.</b>				
Charges of the Sudder, Provincial, and Zillah courts.....	39,71,039	37,57,941	37,57,501	39,71,300
Provincial Police.....	11,21,130	10,00,544	25,16,500	25,09,600
Total judicial and police charges.....	50,92,169	47,58,485	62,74,001	64,80,900
Buildings, roads, and other public works, exclusive of repairs.....	1,68,775	2,44,515	1,97,085	5,00,000
Deduct, Amount of unclaimed deposits of seven years' standing in the judicial and revenue departments, credited to the public account.....	82,74,316	81,50,773	90,25,192	50,77,500
	1,15,032	81,563	62,566	6,000
Total charges, exclusive of interest on debt.....	51,07,201	47,77,203	62,38,566	60,16,000
Interest on debt.....	1,18,776	1,73,306	1,33,665	8,000
Total charges.....	52,25,977	49,50,509	63,72,231	68,24,000
Agra surplus.....	3,39,31,708	3,61,00,028	72,995	3,31,31,000
Total.....Company's Rupees	55,65,285	53,11,537	63,45,226	71,55,000

NOTE.—The military charges of the North-Western Provinces (late Agra Presidency) are included amongst the military charges of Bengal.

AN ACCOUNT of the Cash Transactions of the North-Western Provinces (late Agra Presidency), for Three Years, according to the latest Advices, with an Estimate of the same for the succeeding Year.

PAYMENTS.	1842-43	1843-44	1844-45	Estimate, 1845-46
	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.
<b>DEBT DISCHARGED:</b>				
Temporary loans.....	Co.'s Rs. 21,03,750	Co.'s Rs. 26,62,530	Co.'s Rs. 2,99,421	
Bills outstanding.....	19,06,815	27,57,993	62,97,471	6,12,00,000
Miscellaneous deposits.....	1,03,19,921	92,31,335	1,15,09,401	1,07,28,000
Expense on account of Scindiah's reformed contingent, payable out of the assigned tribute.....	10,759	11,002		
Total debt discharged.....	1,47,01,245	1,53,83,455	1,81,03,692	7,19,28,000
Advances made by Government, repayable, including Tuccavee advances.....	59,63,024	52,05,346	43,00,120	2,45,000
Supplies to London (miscellaneous).....			350	
<b>SUPPLIES TO THE OTHER PRESIDENCIES.</b>				
<b>BENGAL.</b>				
Treasury.....	Co.'s Rs. 93,23,513	Co.'s Rs. 61,23,167	Co.'s Rs. 77,80,519	35,00,000
Bills paid.....	3,61,72,332	3,07,68,347	3,23,64,340	96,00,000
Interest on India debt.....	9,23,261	8,99,317	7,76,522	7,88,000
Advances and disbursements on account of Bengal, and miscellaneous.....	63,93,257	1,31,26,379	1,32,16,732	1,66,00,000
	53,11,2,363	5,12,17,180	5,41,38,570	5,67,45,000
<b>MADRAS.</b>				
Bills paid.....	3,68,079	2,18,933	7,62,701	1,50,000
Advances and disbursements on account of Madras, and miscellaneous.....	47,511	51,734	82,515	47,000
	4,15,590	3,70,667	8,45,216	1,97,000
<b>BOMBAY.</b>				
Bills paid.....		5,682	31,075	7,000
Advances and disbursements on account of Bombay and miscellaneous.....	10,77,153	9,76,169	9,84,232	9,93,500
	10,77,153	9,81,851	10,15,310	10,00,500
Total supplies to the other Presidencies.....	5,45,03,034	5,78,02,102	5,59,59,390	5,79,42,500
Total.....	7,52,50,319	7,39,90,623	7,81,03,625	13,31,15,500
Cash balances in the several treasuries on 30th of April.....	1,69,52,734	1,81,10,263	2,30,70,807	1,50,71,107
Grand Total.....Company's Rupees	9,22,03,053	9,21,00,886	10,11,74,432	14,81,86,607

AN ACCOUNT of the Revenues and Charges of the Madras Presidency, for Four Years,  
according to the latest Advices.

REVENUES.		1842-43	1843-44	1844-45	1845-46
	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.
Mint duties.....	18,971	23,244	8,131	16,811	
Post-office collections.....	3,78,121	4,00,613	1,05,033	4,02,066	
Stamp Duties.....	1,75,168	4,16,161	3,61,565	2,42,540	
Miscellaneous civil receipts, including nett gain by exchange operations between India and England.....	2,45,210	4,80,285	6,78,783	51,605	
Judicial Fees and Fines.....	2,37,505	2 44,078	2,46,692	2,93,648	
Land Revenue.....	3,27,40,743	3,26,37,341	3,37,81,887	3,46,91,048	
Abkarry and small farms and licences.....	20,27,330	22,14,620	22,79,522	23,60,882	
Moturpha.....	10,56,100	11,06,701	11,28,454	11,50,880	
Miscellaneous receipts in the revenue department.....	5,61,682	1,77,109	2,35,016	2,27,414	
Customs.....	11,76,720	12,35,432	20,01,667	16,31,631	
Sale of tobacco.....	9,14,131	8,41,001	8,31,147	9,00,732	
Sale of salt.....	39,97,619	12,21,664	15,25,901	17,06,111	
Marine duties.....	1,67,505	61,025	59,549	18,850	
Profits of the Madras government bank.....	1,11,692	69,568			
Subsidies from Mysore, Travancore, and Cochin.....	31,46,131	31,46,130	31,46,131	31,46,130	
<b>Total gross revenues.....</b>		5,08,67,592	5,07,41,946	4,99,63,291	5,06,60,481
<b>Deduct—</b>	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	
Allowances and Assignments payable out of the revenues in accordance with treaties or other engagements, including those of the Nabob of the Carnatic, the Rajah of Tanjore, and the Mysore princes.....	51,11,671	50,32,537	51,30,851	52,81,191	
Sinking fund for the redemption of the bonds issued to the creditors of the late Rajah of Tanjore....	2,81,189	2,81,189	2,81,189	2,81,189	
Interest and charges paid on the bonds issued to the creditors of the late Rajah of Tanjore....	2,21,166	2 17,118	2,15,145	2,22,906	
		1,19,53,560	1,36,10,762	1,40,34,106	1,42,75,195
<b>CHARGES of collecting the revenues, including cost of salt and tobacco—</b>					
<b>Charges of collecting the stamp duties.....</b>	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	
	50,012	50,261	45,173	43,620	
Ditto land, Abkarry and Moturpha revenues.....	66,50,630	51,68,680	52,59,160	48,29,114	
Ditto customs.....	5,95,247	5,12,787	7,15,631	2,13,823	
Cost and charges of tobacco.....	2,52,200	2,71,716	2,31,189	2,01,311	
Ditto, ditto, of salt.....	7,46,000	5,85,960	7,41,835	6,72,391	
		62,44,772	67,89,101	63,67,328	59,50,239
<b>Total nett revenues, after payment of allowances and assignments, and charges of collection.....</b>		3,87,08,797	3,84,21,294	3,71,63,774	3,82,81,036

AN ACCOUNT of the Revenues and Charges of the Madras Presidency, for Four Years,  
according to the latest Advices.

CHARGES.	1842—43	1843—44	1844—45	1845—46
<b>CIVIL AND POLITICAL.</b>	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.
Mint charges.....	1,40,042	1,15,509	1,21,129	1,12,372
Post Office charges.....	1,96,672	3,92,157	3,94,979	1,03,609
Charges of the civil and political establishment, including contingent charges.....	33,72,348	31,70,239	36,55,003	31,70,736
Total civil and political charges.....	35,29,662	36,78,135	41,71,061	36,86,667
<b>JUDICIAL AND POLICE.</b>				
Charges of the Queen's Supreme Court, and the other local courts within its jurisdiction, including law charges.....	1,57,301	1,61,713	1,42,634	4,50,518
Ditto of the Sudder, Circuit, and Zillah Courts.....	21,28,672	22,69,267	22,31,858	21,92,863
Provincial police.....	7,87,131	7,85,502	7,87,231	8,01,629
Total judicial and police charges.....	30,53,104	31,58,642	31,61,723	34,44,910
Marine charges.....	1,29,105	61,206	66,512	15,306
Buildings, roads, and other public works, exclusive of repairs.....	2,43,214	81,116	90,672	1,79,025
<b>Military</b>	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.
charges ..	2,76,11,531	2,77,29,992	2,86,41,019	2,93,15,816
Ditto build- ings.....	55,561	77,331	45,623	1,28,609
	2,76,67,092	2,78,06,323	2,86,86,642	2,94,44,425
Total Charges, exclusive of interest on debt.....	1,35,85,932	1,39,90,209	1,64,88,630	1,68,33,363
Interest on debt.....	5,53,750	6,61,503	6,79,898	7,51,683
Total charges.....	1,60,61,682	1,56,51,112	1,71,68,528	1,75,85,046
Madras surplus.....	26,47,175	27,67,186	3,56,250	6,99,888
Co.'s Rupees..	1,47,08,747	1,44,31,294	1,71,65,778	1,42,44,936

## AN ACCOUNT of the Cash Transactions of the Madras Presidency, for Four Years, according to the latest Advices.

R E C E I P T S.					1842—43	1843—44	1844—45	1845—46
					Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.
Cash balances in the several treasuries of this Presidency on April 30 .....					2,12,64,640	2,31,77,057	2,44,01,486	2,24,14,237
Surplus of revenue.....					26,47,103	27,67,156	3,50,250	6,99,444
D E B T I N C U R R E D.								
					Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.
Received on account of civil and military funds.....	27,47,814	26,46,814	24,06,565	26,28,567				
Receipts on account of the Bank of Madras, and transactions of the late Government Bank.....	21,61,415	22,09,715	21,19,998	4,417				
Miscellaneous deposits.....	74,75,429	73,10,600	54,36,218	34,47,737				
Bills outstanding.....	3,44,464	1,26,949	..	23,366				
Floating balance.....	..	..	47,427	1,24,501				
Sinking fund (and interest thereon) for the redemption of the bonds issued to the creditors of the late Rajah of Tanjore .....	3,00,473	3,12,120	3,23,367	3,34,611				
Total debt incurred.....					1,31,72,905	1,76,06,272	93,94,343	46,64,202
Advances made by Government repaid, including Taccaves advances.....					11,97,170	10,46,023	21,45,321	17,30,613
S U P P L I E S f r o m L o n d o n.								
					Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.
Bills on the Court for interest of India debt.....	1,44,934	1,46,743	1,52,759	1,52,271				
Bills on the Court for principal of India debt.....	35,400	..	7,101	..				
Bills on the Court for interest on claims on the late Rajah of Tanjore .....	12,312	26,832	49,247	43,225				
Other bills on the Court .....	9,301	6,175	9,098	11,126				
Advances in England repaid.....	17,85,623	19,41,371	21,57,409	22,16,233				
Miscellaneous, including credits to Her Majesty's Government, and nett loss by exchange operations with reference to the fixed rate of 2s. per Sicca rupee.....	73,339	94,619	57,503	3,57,415				
Copper from England for coinage.....	..	..	..	1,37,086				
TOTAL supplies from London.....					20,60,914	22,16,410	24,32,157	29,13,159
S U P P L I E S f r o m t h e o t h e r P r e s i d e n c i e s.								
B E N G A L.					Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.
Treasure.....	2,73,446	20,00,000	..	..				
Bills drawn.....	1,21,640	11,69,213	12,94,828	31,21,660				
Stores.....	..	3,17,811	3,06,737	7,77,223				
Subscriptions received to Indian loans.....	41,80,600	26,29,529	21,80,400	6,18,900				
Advances and disbursements on account of Madras.....	41,18,773	47,02,845	34,31,555	34,31,507				
Miscellaneous.....	46,619	..	..	..				
SUPPLIES FROM PRINCE OF WALES'S ISLAND.					87,53,577	1,08,19,598	76,17,440	44,11,520
N O R T H - W E S T E R N P R O V I N C E S.					3,34,330	4,23,684	3,00,145	3,11,556
Bills drawn.....					90,47,907	1,12,42,046	79,18,825	87,22,076
Advances and disbursements on account of Madras, and miscellaneous.....					1,43,500	1,20,537	7,50,000	74,903
B o m b a y.					2,93,943	41,910	37,169	79,654
Treasure.....					4,41,542	2,12,547	7,87,169	1,54,537
Bills drawn.....					..	..	..	..
Stores.....	51,446	11,42,339	16,21,300	..				
Advances and disbursements on account of Madras.....	2,50,273	46,375	30,263	16,303				
Miscellaneous.....	25,43,809	94,601	1,34,821	6,09,659				
TOTAL supplies from the other Presidencies.....					29,62,642	20,42,076	24,92,021	39,53,475
G R A N D T O T A L.....					1,12,94,491	1,34,78,509	1,11,87,215	1,29,31,164
					5,37,37,493	6,02,91,447	4,29,16,971	4,29,91,207

AN ACCOUNT of the Cash Transactions of the Madras Presidency, for Four Years, according to the latest Adverses.

P A Y M E N T S.				1842-43	1843-44	1844-45	1845-46
				Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.
DEBT discharged.							
	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.			
Promissory Notes.....	1,991	564	6,009	437			
Payments on account of civil and military funds.....	32,10,354	19,42,312	20,42,750	21,20,359			
Government Bank.....	1,01,691						
Payments on account of the Bank at Madras, and transactions of the late Government Bank.....		85,04,883	7,10,210	1,31,040			
Miscellaneous Deposits.....	72,27,038	72,15,624	29,20,911	54,22,211			
Bills outstanding.....		83,335	2,52,545	62,315			
Floating Balance.....	4,26,618	3,72,681					
TOTAL debt discharged.....				1,10,30,706	1,14,18,533	90,51,519	74,10,702
Advances repayable, including Tuckers Advances.....				5,74,019	15,70,155	11,91,312	35,91,292
Shares of the East India Company in the capital stock of the Bank of Madras (Act of the Government of India, No. 9 of 1843, s. 3 & 5).....					75,40,000		
SUPPLIES to London.							
	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.			
Bills drawn by the Court discharged..	6,35,976	29,56,177	24,53,287	51,04,217			
Miscellaneous (including nett gain by exchange operations with reference to the fixed rate of Rs. per Sixta rupee).....	1,76,966	2,09,657	91,372	1,14,795			
Supplies to her Majesty's Government Paid, with interest, the consideration for certain bills drawn in favour of the Court, the amount of which was realized in England.....	1,25,143	93,187	99,865	1,10,154			
Advances made upon security of goods, repayable by bills drawn in favour of the Court of Directors.....		3,05,414					
			16,875	1,40,310	3,35,739		
TOTAL Supplies to London.....				9,24,045	26,31,010	24,06,114	56,74,075
SUPPLIES to the other Presidencies.							
BENGAL.							
	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.			
Treasure.....	27,00,000	20,60,000	35,00,745				
Bills paid.....	9,53,223	3,79,445	4,03,550	3,50,799			
Stores.....	62,849	76,749	2,31,963	6,21,536			
Indian loans discharged.....	62,165	8,029	7,101	5,000			
Interest on India debt.....	21,46,494	24,17,884	26,31,061	25,17,264			
Advances and disbursements on account of Bengal, and miscellaneous.....	23,13,192	21,49,409	22,80,356	17,17,800			
	77,40,547	70,32,015	90,37,805	52,52,500			
SUPPLIES to PRINCE OF WALES'S ISLAND	2,14,157	1,60,142	1,27,999	1,69,715			
	79,55,074	71,92,457	91,65,803	54,21,633			
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.							
Bills paid.....	33	97	66	54			
Miscellaneous.....		2,533	541	60			
	33	2,630	607	114			
BOMBAY.							
Treasure.....	57,80,000	37,02,246	34,50,259	23,15,600			
Bills paid.....	18,44,514	32,19,067	5,12,517	9,19,096			
Stores.....	10,32,019	4,55,622	3,12,537	4,20,917			
Advances and disbursements on account of Bombay, and miscellaneous.....	3,47,868	8,15,219	4,57,439	4,31,494			
	90,33,399	62,32,214	52,63,132	40,94,507			
TOTAL supplies to the other Presidencies.....				1,70,08,206	1,34,17,301	1,44,50,562	95,16,544
TOTAL.....				2,95,69,436	3,24,97,101	2,74,69,737	2,65,92,263
CASH balances in the several treasuries on the 30th of April.....				2,31,77,037	2,41,04,440	2,44,44,237	2,26,08,944
GRAND TOTAL.....				5,27,47,193	6,02,91,647	5,09,16,974	4,92,01,207



AN ACCOUNT of the Revenues and Charges of the Bombay Presidency, for Four Years, according to the latest Advices.

R E V E N U E S.					1842-43	1843-44	1844-45	1845-46
Mint duties.....	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	2,11,943	3,09,673	3,81,094	1,06,732
Post-office collections.....					2,08,676	2,31,116	2,33,121	2,01,909
Stamp duties.....					4,99,263	5,11,106	4,89,412	5,07,057
Miscellaneous civil receipts, including nett gain by exchange operations between India and England.....					3,65,567	73,054	25,831	23,481
Judicial fees and fines.....					76,410	1,22,278	1,28,174	1,54,614
Land revenues.....					1,02,51,088	2,02,50,953	1,92,07,008	1,91,56,831
Sayer.....					11,24,368	14,94,105	9,83,062	9,23,412
Miscellaneous receipts in the revenue department.....					92,370	54,118	11,692	59,344
Customs.....					31,79,696	34,42,374	37,01,923	33,04,717
Receipts from salt (duties).....					16,83,005	18,60,563	20,01,979	21,61,840
Sale of opium passes and opium.....					25,97,009	35,59,470	37,91,404	61,80,153
Marine and dock dues.....					1,63,233	2,40,069	2,31,341	2,23,088
Subsidy from the Cutch government.....					1,68,735	2,98,620	2,13,005	1,77,544
<b>TOTAL gross revenues.....</b>					<b>3,12,25,013</b>	<b>4,30,55,615</b>	<b>3,14,65,759</b>	<b>3,33,11,477</b>
<b>Deduct,</b>	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.				
Allowances and assignments payable out of the revenues, in accordance with treaties or other engagements, including those of the ex-paishwa and his minister.....	12,36,377	15,70,665	14,92,109	12,52,077				
Allowances to village officers and commandars.....	49,46,634	51,56,208	51,35,471	56,17,687				
					62,13,011	67,27,873	66,27,583	68,69,764
<b>CHARGES of collecting the Revenues, including Cost of Salt and Opium.</b>					<b>2,50,10,002</b>	<b>2,64,42,772</b>	<b>2,18,37,716</b>	<b>2,64,71,213</b>
<b>Charges for collecting the stamp duties</b>	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.				
Land and Sayer revenues.....	33,905	34,237	37,218	33,898				
Customs.....	31,76,517	37,77,001	37,55,289	34,11,637				
Opium receipts.....	3,71,436	4,02,997	3,61,642	4,92,814				
Salt receipts.....	54,927	71,050	61,973	2,23,910				
	1,37,666	1,60,284	1,56,127	1,60,731				
					10,96,051	11,51,069	13,72,579	16,32,994
<b>TOTAL Nett Revenues, after payment of allowances and Assignments, and charges of collection.....</b>					<b>7,09,13,951</b>	<b>2,18,31,763</b>	<b>2,01,65,137</b>	<b>2,18,38,719</b>
<b>Bombay deficit.....</b>					<b>3,29,040</b>	<b>16,74,861</b>	<b>51,60,711</b>	<b>55,73,631</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL.....</b>					<b>2,12,42,091</b>	<b>2,35,10,624</b>	<b>2,60,25,848</b>	<b>2,74,12,350</b>
C H A R G E S.					1842-43	1843-1844	1844-45	1845-46
<b>CIVIL AND POLITICAL.</b>	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.				
Mint charges.....	2,13,748	1,89,566	2,26,337	2,82,759				
Post-office charges.....	3,84,769	4,76,670	3,79,634	3,83,598				
Charges of civil and political establishments, including contingent charges.....	32,50,341	21,53,429	36,38,355	41,65,297				
<b>TOTAL civil and political charges.....</b>	<b>24,48,858</b>	<b>38,04,665</b>	<b>42,44,326</b>	<b>48,31,654</b>				
<b>JUDICIAL AND POLICE.</b>								
Charges of the Queen's Supreme Court, and the other local courts within its jurisdiction, including law charges.....	4,17,791	4,56,187	5,06,497	5,19,714				
Ditto of the Sudder and Zillah courts.....	19,43,119	19,54,917	20,65,791	21,00,716				
<b>TOTAL judicial and police charges.....</b>	<b>23,59,710</b>	<b>24,39,104</b>	<b>25,72,288</b>	<b>26,19,990</b>				
<b>Charges on account of the province of Scinde (military charges extraordinary).....</b>	<b>13,26,857</b>	<b>14,41,967</b>	<b>15,81,018</b>	<b>16,91,591</b>				
Indian navy and marine charges.....								
Buildings, roads, and other public works, exclusive of repairs (civil).....	3,23,130	2,61,679	2,64,204	2,93,321				
<b>Co.'s Rs.</b>	<b>Co.'s Rs.</b>	<b>Co.'s Rs.</b>	<b>Co.'s Rs.</b>					
Military charges.....	1,24,01,581	1,49,47,936	1,21,44,917	1,70,05,766				
Ditto build-ings.....	65,461	11,045	27,084	42,762				
					1,24,67,442	1,49,58,981	1,21,71,935	1,70,48,528
<b>TOTAL charges exclusive of interest on debt.....</b>	<b>2,07,17,457</b>	<b>2,29,58,463</b>	<b>2,60,45,505</b>	<b>2,68,24,497</b>				
<b>Interest on debt.....</b>	<b>5,25,634</b>	<b>5,72,129</b>	<b>5,80,343</b>	<b>5,87,853</b>				
<b>TOTAL charges.....</b>	<b>2,12,42,091</b>	<b>2,35,10,624</b>	<b>2,66,25,848</b>	<b>2,74,12,350</b>				

AN ACCOUNT of the Cash Transactions of the Bombay Presidency, for Four Years, according to the latest Advices.

R E C E I P T S.					1842—43	1843—44	1844—45	1845—46
Cash balances in the several treasuries of this Presidency, on the 30th of April					Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.
					1,29,03,561	1,28,54,833	3,41,96,855	2,70,37,411
DEBT INCURRED.								
	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.				
Treasury notes issued	3,000	..	..	1,500				
Temporary loan from the Bank of Bombay	..	..	12,00,000					
Received on account of civil and military funds	15,66,193	13,79,348	15,86,250	17,49,420				
Miscellaneous deposits	38,19,083	40,54,624	31,02,154	42,13,841				
TOTAL debt incurred					53,58,481	53,84,004	61,88,422	50,63,261
Advances made by government repaid, including Tuccavee advances					13,50,850	37,08,502	11,46,177	17,01,740
SUPPLIES FROM LONDON.								
	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.				
Bills on the Court of Intergot of India debt	1,11,712	1,10,990	1,07,628	1,11,923				
Other bills on the Court	21,504	21,533	58,440	1,10,144				
Advances in England repaid.	8,89,373	9,18,834	11,15,210	11,04,810				
Miscellaneous, including credits to her Majesty's Government, and nett loss by exchange operations with reference to the fixed rate of 2s. per Sicca rupee	2,10,281	1,46,605	1,63,216	76,563				
Invoice value of copper for coinage	90,512							
TOTAL supplies from London					13,32,261	12,97,254	11,41,562	14,03,512
SUPPLIES FROM THE OTHER PRESIDENCIES.								
BENGAL.								
	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.				
Treasure	25,00,001	63,79,350	40,50,002	5,55,046				
Bills drawn	46,64,375	14,372	78,744	16,33,458				
Stores	57,001	74,539	1,40,554					
Subscriptions received to Indian Loans		1,10,01,000	44,17,500	6,71,400				
Advances and disbursements on account of Bombay, and miscellaneous	84,76,068	52,26,480	67,59,613	84,20,503				
	1,77,23,345	2,27,95,460	1,55,23,183	1,12,85,409				
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.								
	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.				
Treasure	4,000	7,000	7,000	2,000				
Bills drawn								
Advances and disbursements on account of Bombay, and miscellaneous	4,69,619	8,42,351	8,63,321	6,12,611				
	4,73,619	8,49,351	8,70,321	6,21,611				
MADRAS.								
	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.				
Treasure, including bills drawn	56,24,470	46,21,668	39,28,630	43,47,521				
Stores	2,667	1,774	..	800				
Advances and disbursements on account of Bombay, and miscellaneous	4,42,081	3,42,564	4,84,338	3,21,270				
	1,01,09,627	50,09,437	44,12,377	47,10,601				
TOTAL Supplies from the other Presidencies					2,43,06,591	2,86,53,246	2,04,65,804	1,66,12,117
GRAND TOTAL					4,22,22,376	3,90,70,181	6,37,81,891	5,37,24,811

## AN ACCOUNT of the Cash Transactions of the Bombay Presidency, for Four Years, according to the latest Advices.

P A Y M E N T S.					1842-43	1843-44	1844-45	1845-46
Deficit of Revenue .....					Co.'s Rs. 3,29,610	Co.'s Rs. 16,74,461	Co.'s Rs. 61,60,711	Co.'s Rs. 35,73,654
DEBTS DISCHARGED.								
	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.				
Treasury notes .....	33,360	500	2,000	1,200				
Temporary loan from the bank of Bombay .....	..	..	12,00,000					
Payments on account of civil and military funds .....	10,44,710	10,75,047	11,62,425	11,83,335				
Miscellaneous deposits .....	21,36,927	33,35,603	33,13,312	36,55,314				
TOTAL debt discharged .....					32,15,137	41,11,132	96,79,937	49,42,283
Advances repayable, including Tuccavee advances .....					36,97,797	19,33,002	26,09,111	9,53,426
SUPPLIES TO LONDON.								
	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.				
Bills drawn by the Court discharged .....	5,34,819	3,02,072	2,91,012	13,49,113				
Advances made upon security of goods, repayable by bills drawn in favour of the Court of Directors .....	9,33,203	7,10,777	54,882	19,14,204				
Miscellaneous, including debits to her Majesty's Government, and nett gain by exchange operations with reference to the fixed rate of 2s. per Sicca rupee .....	3,93,770	1,24,995	1,24,667	37,251				
TOTAL supplies to London .....					18,62,299	17,01,811	5,11,561	33,00,572
SUPPLIES TO THE OTHER PRESIDENCIES.								
BENGAL.								
	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.				
Treasure .....	23,42,690	15,20,560	1,61,31,496	35,01,384				
Bills paid .....	34,76,474	18,47,111	12,75,874	19,70,044				
Stores .....	4,037	16,121	67,938	4,82,970				
Indian loans discharged .....								
Interest on India debt .....	12,95,211	15,00,137	16,95,946	16,80,515				
Advances and disbursements on account of Bengal, and miscellaneous .....	97,46,687	96,31,799	54,36,794	61,50,153				
	1,75,11,979	1,45,15,751	1,91,10,369	1,28,14,766				
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.								
Advances and disbursements on account of Agra, and miscellaneous .....	6,11,436	2,13,149	2,29,027	2,67,204				
MADRAS.								
	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.				
Bills paid .....	33,672	46,711	20,79	12,779				
Stores .....	1,031	492	1,660	1,139				
Advances and disbursements on account of Madras, and miscellaneous .....	27,61,737	17,50,074	24,14,304	35,00,622				
	27,96,440	17,97,147	24,10,763	35,14,440				
TOTAL supplies to the other Presidencies .....					2,00,12,455	1,63,76,387	1,17,40,160	1,63,56,814
TOTAL .....					2,54,37,723	2,44,73,209	3,62,41,180	3,13,06,816
CASH BALANCES in the several treasuries of the 30th April .....					1,94,31,833	3,41,56,853	2,70,37,411	2,14,17,565
GRAND TOTAL .....					4,48,69,556	5,86,30,062	6,32,78,591	5,27,24,381

**A STATEMENT of the Charges defrayed in England on Account of the Indian Territory,  
in the Years comprised in the preceding Accounts.**

DESCRIPTION	1842-43	1843-44	1844-45	1845-46
	£	£	£	£
Dividends to proprietors of East India stock	63,885	63,791	63,669	63,163
Interest on the home bond debt	61,256	59,303	61,319	60,471
Invoice value of stores, consigned to India	321,259	340,845	311,259	478,637
Purchase and equipment of steam vessels, and various expenses connected with steam communication with India, deducting amount chargeable to her Majesty's Government	29,669	29,131	12,591	64,333
Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, in aid of the extension of steam communication with India		20,000	20,000	
Her Majesty's Government, on account of the proportion agreed to be borne by the company, of the amount payable under contract between her Majesty's Government and the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, for an extended communication with India and China			12,374	63,707
Transport of troops and stores, deducting freight charged in invoices	61,579	46,407	31,537	33,396
Furlough and retired pay to military and marine officers, including off- reckonings	537,770	541,686	537,630	537,898
Payments on account of her Majesty's troops serving in India	140,000	600,000	187,304	450,000
Retiring pay to her Majesty's troops (Act 4 Geo. 4, c. 71)	45,000	60,000	60,000	75,000
Charges general, deducting charges of establishments put upon outward invoices, and interest realised on investment of cash balances	51,672	50,311	48,997	514,320
Absentee allowances to civil servants of the Indian establishments	40,640	46,371	46,100	40,312
Retired pay and pensions of persons of the late St. Helena establishment, not chargeable to the crown	9,540	8,828	9,863	7,123
Her Majesty's mission to the court of Persia (portion paid by the company)	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000
Her Majesty's establishment in China (portion paid by the company)	4,150			
Board of Ordnance, for arms and accoutrements supplied to her Majesty's troops embarked for India	20,497			2,163
	2,456,193	3,044,073	2,483,112	3,044,667

**GENERAL Abstract View of the Revenues and Charges of India, for the Years comprised  
in the preceding Accounts, including the Charges disbursed in England.**

REVENUES.	1842-43	1843-44	1844-45	1845-46 partly estimated
	Co's Rupees.	Co's Rupees.	Co's Rupees.	Co's Rupees.
Bengal	7,32,56,139	7,81,70,677	8,06,75,660	8,41,88,800
North-Western Provinces	4,42,54,248	4,47,31,372	4,50,19,557	4,41,56,500
Madras	3,87,08,747	3,94,21,298	3,74,65,718	3,72,81,006
Bombay	2,69,31,551	2,18,31,763	2,04,65,137	2,18,39,719
Total revenues of India Company's Rupees	17,31,38,625	18,31,75,010	18,41,56,072	18,66,73,555
At 2s. per Sicca Rupee	£ 8,65,69,212	£ 9,15,87,505	£ 9,20,78,036	£ 9,33,36,777
RECEIPTS from Produce of Commercial Assets in India and China.				
Bengal	7,308	12,666	5,856	10,800
At 2s. per Sicca Rupee	£ 364	£ 6,333	£ 2,928	£ 5,400
Total revenue and receipts in India	£ 8,66,05,576	£ 9,22,10,838	£ 9,23,70,964	£ 9,38,78,177
Deficiency after deducting nett produce of the commercial assets of the company	£ 8,65,69,212	£ 9,15,87,505	£ 9,20,78,036	£ 9,33,36,777
	£ 17,31,38,625	£ 18,31,75,010	£ 18,41,56,072	£ 18,66,73,555

GENERAL Abstract View of the Revenues and Charges of India—*continued.*

CHARGES	1841-42	1842-43	1843-44	1844-45 partly estimated.
	Co.'s Rupees	Co.'s Rupees	Co.'s Rupees	Co.'s Rupees
Bengal (after deducting receipts from the Gwalior and Lahore governments, and from the Rajah Golah Sing).....	9,70,61,638	9,20,19,616	9,31,61,631	9,60,87,185
North-Western Provinces.....	8,13,66,020	8,13,66,020	8,27,66,020	8,27,66,020
Madras.....	3,60,61,682	3,50,51,112	3,71,13,928	3,71,13,928
Bombay.....	2,12,11,901	2,13,18,624	2,07,75,818	2,07,75,818
Total, including war charges... Co.'s Rupees	16,57,53,351	16,77,53,126	16,59,82,691	17,01,99,801
At 2s. per Sicca Rupee..... £	13,307,984	13,307,984	13,307,984	13,307,984
Charges consequent upon the Discharge of the 5 per Cent Remittable Debt.				
Bengal.....	5,619		1,813	
At 2s. per Sicca Rupee..... £	847		179	
Total charges in India..... £	13,307,984	13,307,984	13,307,984	13,307,984
Charges disbursed in England..... £	2,158,111	2,158,111	2,158,111	2,158,111
Total charges of India..... £	15,466,095	15,466,095	15,466,095	15,466,095

## A COMBINED Account of the Cash Transactions of India, for the Years comprised in the preceding Accounts.

RECEIPTS.	1842-43	1843-44	1844-45	1845-46 partly estimated.
	Co.'s Rupees	Co.'s Rupees	Co.'s Rupees	Co.'s Rupees
Local Indian surplus.....	1,18,61,512	1,20,52,750	1,85,78,111	1,68,71,154
Debt incurred.....	10,50,91,121	12,56,98,254	10,52,11,177	11,91,80,660
Advances recovered and adjusted.....	1,13,21,563	1,07,37,821	1,01,58,887	96,77,691
Supplies from London, including credits to her Majesty's Government.....	85,38,722	1,20,33,723	1,43,61,599	1,27,95,779
Unadjusted balance of supplies between the different Presidencies.....	27,51,670			29,45,781
Cash balances in the Indian treasuries on the 30th of April, commencement of each year.....	8,13,50,567	9,81,11,750	11,02,13,579	11,31,79,793
TOTAL..... Company's Rupees	22,62,38,455	26,38,15,898	23,85,25,277	27,31,92,858

A COMBINED Account of the Cash Transactions of India—*continued.*

PAYMENTS.	1842-43	1843-44	1844-45	1845-46 partly estimated.
	Co.'s Rupees.	Co.'s Rupees.	Co.'s Rupees.	Co.'s Rupees.
Debt discharged.....	8,66,55,711	8,67,33,872	9,70,56,296	12,17,14,671
Advances recoverable.....	1,20,09,218	1,08,29,675	1,11,33,979	92,31,428
Supplies to London, including debits to her Majesty's Government.....	3,17,19,775	5,43,38,208	3,53,60,118	4,67,18,190
Unadjusted balance of supplies between the different Presidencies.....		13,60,231	13,53,651	
Cash balances in the Indian treasuries on the 30th of April, close of each year.....	9,83,13,750	11,02,13,579	11,31,79,793	9,53,51,629
TOTAL..... Company's Rupees	22,62,38,455	26,38,15,898	23,85,25,277	27,31,92,858

AN ACCOUNT of the Public Debts, bearing Interest, outstanding at the several Presidencies in the East Indies, on the 30th of April, 1845; also of the Rates and Annual Amount of Interest payable thereon.

REGISTERED DEBT.	Debts.	Rates of Interest.	Annual Amount of Interest.
<b>BENGAL.</b>	<b>Co.'s Rs.</b>		<b>Co.'s Rs.</b>
Loans.....	1,66,63,336	6 per cent.....	6,39,800
Ditto.....	20,21,02,859	5 per cent.....	1,01,05,143
Ditto.....	15,65,78,067	4 per cent.....	60,23,123
<b>Company's Rupees.....</b>	<b>36,11,14,672</b>	<b>....</b>	<b>1,67,68,066</b>
Loan transferred from Fort Marlborough.....	8,572	10 per cent.....	857
Treasury notes.....	56,35,091	{ average rate } 5 per cent. }	3,81,037
Civil and medical funds.....	1,76,12,194	6 per cent.....	10,57,932
Miscellaneous deposits.....	6,74,375	3 and 4 per cent.	25,810
<b>Company's Rupees.....</b>	<b>34,92,84,104</b>	<b>....</b>	<b>1,82,35,842</b>
<b>NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.</b> (late Agra Presidency).			
Miscellaneous deposits..... Company's Rupees.	2,00,000	4 per cent.....	8,000
<b>MADRAS.</b>			
Loans.....	1,51,000	4 per cent.....	12,370
Ditto.....	1,98,131	6 per cent.....	6,344
Civil, military, and medical funds.....	93,14,045	4, 5 & 6 per cent.	3,22,136
Miscellaneous deposits.....	5,16,736	4, 5 & 6 per cent.	22,927
Fund for the redemption of the bonds issued to the creditors of the late Rajah of Tanjore.....	11,21,754	4 per cent.....	44,990
<b>Company's Rupees.....</b>	<b>1,14,17,670</b>	<b>....</b>	<b>6,08,661</b>
<b>BOMBAY.</b>			
Civil annuity and other funds.....	45,32,578	6 per cent.....	2,71,953
Provident and military funds.....	50,45,547	5 per cent.....	2,52,277
Miscellaneous deposits.....	6,98,610	4 per cent.....	27,964
Treasury notes.....	55,000	4 per cent.....	2,200
<b>Company's Rupees.....</b>	<b>1,11,39,735</b>	<b>....</b>	<b>5,94,396</b>
<b>TOTAL Company's Rupees.....</b>	<b>41,76,31,500</b>	<b>....</b>	<b>1,94,46,990</b>
At 2s. per Sicca Rupee.....	£ 38,637,554	....	£ 1,923,156

# AN ACCOUNT OF THE RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF THE HOME TREASURY OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY, FROM MAY 1, 1846, TO APRIL 30, 1847,

ON ACCOUNT of the Realisation of their Commercial Assets and Transactions incident to the Closing of their Commercial Concerns.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.	Amount.
<b>RECEIPTS.</b>	<b>£ s. d.</b>
On account sales of dead stock; warehouse premises.....	2,500 0 0
<b>DISBURSEMENTS.</b>	
Warehouse charges and miscellaneous.....	632 17 6
Balance applicable to the service of the Government of India.....	1,867 2 6
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>2,500 0 0</b>

ON ACCOUNT of the Government of India.

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

	Amount	
	£	s. d.
Nett Amount as before shown, realised from commercial assets within the year.....	1,77	1 6
<b>RECEIPTS.</b>		
Bills from India, on account of supplies to the public service.....	20,886	11 6
Bills drawn on India for cash received into the home treasury.....	1,992,941	7 9
Advances made in India on security of the goods of individuals repaid.....	217,669	6 2
From her Majesty's Government, on account of expenses of steam communication with India.....	50,000	0 0
From her Majesty's Government, in reimbursement of compensation paid to owners of ships engaged to convey troops from Ceylon to India.....	11,200	0 1
On account of advances in aid for the emigration of Coolies, repayments by her Majesty's Government, and remittances from the Mauritius.....	11,200	1 2
Popular fund, and unclaimed prize-money of seamen.....	1,004	0 0
Fee fund for the house and warehouses.....	2,411	14 7
Widows' funds for the home service.....	21,000	7 4
Interest and annuities realised from investment of cash balances, less discount on anticipated receipts of remittances, and interest allowed on balances of funds in the Company's treasury.....	13,401	4 11
Sale of stocks in the public funds.....	132,431	0 7
Balance in favour, May 1, 1846.....	170,000	10 0
Total Assets.....	1,700,000	5 4

DISBURSEMENTS.

Bills of Exchange from India:	1,700,000	10 0
For principal of India debt.....	1,700,000	10 0
.. Interest of do.....	1,700,000	10 0
Total Bills of Exchange.....	1,700,000	10 0
For effects of deceased officers, and other remittances.....	1,700,000	10 0
.. Interest of Tanjore claims adjudicated.....	1,700,000	10 0
Carnatic Debts.....	1,700,000	10 0
Principal first class, paid off under a franchise of December 20, 1841.....	1,700,000	10 0
Interest on do to do.....	1,700,000	10 0
Disbursements on India loan property transferred to the banks in England.....	1,700,000	10 0
Advances to the civil, military, and other provincial funds, to India, repayable there.....	1,700,000	10 0
Annuities paid in England chargeable to the Indian civil annuity fund.....	1,700,000	10 0
Expenses attending appeals from local courts in India, recoverable in India.....	1,700,000	10 0
Family remittances, payments chargeable against prize funds, and balance of miscellaneous receipts and disbursements on account of India.....	1,700,000	10 0
Fee fund for the house and warehouses.....	1,700,000	10 0
Widows' funds for the home service.....	1,700,000	10 0
Popular fund, and unclaimed wages and prize-money of seamen.....	1,700,000	10 0
Unclaimed prize-money applicable to Lord Clive's fund, and sums paid thereon.....	1,700,000	10 0
Service chargeable to her Majesty's Government, including 14,000 l. of further payment of China donation latter.....	1,700,000	10 0
Principal of home bond debt paid off under Court's advertisement of November 14, 1843.....	1,700,000	10 0

CHARGES ON THE REVENUES OF INDIA.

	£	s. d.
Dividends to proprietors of East India stock.....	63,000	10 7
Interest on the home bond debt reported and to be reported.....	70,000	10 0
Military and other public stores reported and to be reported.....	65,000	11 0
Purchase and equipment of steam vessels, and various expenses connected with steam communication with India.....	97,970	0 0
Her Majesty's Government, on account of the proportion agreed to be borne by the Company of the amount payable under contract between her Majesty's Government and the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, for an extended communication with India and China.....	50,000	0 0
Transport of troops and stores.....	62,120	1 2
Parlous and retired pay to military and marine officers of the Indian establishments, including off-recknings.....	57,140	11 5
Retired pay and pensions of persons of the late St. Helena establishment.....	0,173	10 1
Paymaster-general of her Majesty's forces, for claims accrued against the Company in respect of Queen's troops serving in India.....	50,000	0 0
Payments under Act 4 Geo. IV., c. 71, on account of retiring pay, pensions, &c., of her Majesty's troops serving or having served in India.....	60,000	0 0
Civil establishments of India, absentee allowances and passage-money.....	3,210	0 6
Her Majesty's mission to the court of Persia (the portion of the charge payable by the Company).....	12,000	0 0
Her Majesty's establishments in China (portion of the charge payable by the Company for the years 1843-44 and 1844-45).....	10,000	1 10
Carried forward.....	1,685,970	11 10

## AN ACCOUNT of Receipts and Disbursements—(continued).

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.		Amount.	Amount.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward.....		2,618,221 12 10	861,763 10 9
CHARGES, general, comprising—			
Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, salaries of the president and officers of the Board, including superannuation allowances, granted by warrant of the crown, under Act 53 George III., c. 133, s. 91 .....	£ s. d.		
Salaries of the Court of Directors.....	29,904 12 10		
Contingent expenses of the Courts of Directors and Proprietors, consisting of repairs to the East India House, taxes, rates and duties, coals, candles, printing, stationery, book-binding, stamps, postage, and various petty charges.....	7,600 0 0		
Salaries and allowances of the secretaries and officers of the Court of Directors.....	29,287 1 6		
Annuitants and pensioners, including compensation annuitants under Act 3 and 4 William IV., c. 23, and payments in commutation thereof.....	91,811 1 7		
Haileybury College, nett charge.....	271,319 15 3		
Military Seminary at Addiscombe, nett charge.....	9,799 16 3		
	3,137 15 2		
Recruiting charges,—	£ s. d.		
Pay of officers and non-commissioned officers of recruiting establishments, and of recruits previous to embarkation, bounty, &c.....	40,503 4 6		
Repairs, alterations, and additions to barracks at Warley.....	917 6 9		
	41,420 11 3		
Passage and outfit of Commander-in-Chief and Chief Justice of Bombay, Recorder of Prince of Wales's Island, chaplains, Company's officers in charge of recruits, &c., officers of her Majesty's service, proceeding to join their regiments, volunteers for the pilot service, &c.....	33,774 4 3		
Charges of the store department, articles for use in inspection of stores, labour, &c.....	8,001 3 5		
Lord Clive's fund, nett charge for pensions, &c.....	67,819 5 11		
Law charges.....	10,397 11 11		
Cultivation and manufacture of cotton, &c., in India (expenses incurred in view to the improvement of).....	125 0 6		
Commission to agents at the out-ports, on realisation of remittances.....	414 3 2		
Maintenance of lunatics.....	3,561 15 3		
Miscellaneous; consisting of expense of overland and ships' packets, maintenance of natives of India, donations to Bengal civil fund, and to widows' funds, for the home service, donations for services and relief, &c.....	16,841 9 0		
	560,373 4 9		
			3,192,197 19 7
Balance in favour, 30th of April, 1847.....	.....		4,000,563 10 4
			1,029,199 15 0
Total.....	£		5,130,463 5 4

## AN ACCOUNT of the Debts and Credits in England of the Government of India, on the 1st May, 1847.

DEBTS AND CREDITS.		Amount.	Amount.
		£	£
DEBTS.			
Bills of exchange unpaid from India.....		108,355	
Dividends on stock of the five per cent transfer loan standing in the books in England unpaid.....		4,735	
Warrants passed the court unpaid.....		357,200	
Amount owing for export stores.....		84,712	
Unclaimed prize money, applicable to Lord Clive's fund (Act 1 & 2 Geo. IV., c. 61, and 9 Geo. IV., c. 30), bearing interest at five per cent per annum.....		57,364	
Poplar fund, bearing interest at four per cent per annum.....		2,215,769	
Unclaimed prize-money, applicable to Poplar fund (Act 1 & 2 Geo. IV., c. 61, and 5 Geo. IV., c. 30), bearing interest at four per cent per annum.....		23,785	
		250,474	
Her Majesty's government; due per estimate on account of charges of Queen's troops serving in India, after taking credit for sums due from government to the Company, on account of the expedition to China, &c.....		123,864	
Dividends on the capital stock unclaimed.....		41,814	
Interest on bonds unclaimed, including growing interest.....		15,708	
Home bond debt, charged upon the revenues of India, by 9th sec. 3 & 4 Will. IV., c. 23.—			
Principal, bearing interest at 3l. 10s. per cent per annum to the 17th of May, 1847, and from and after that date at 4l. 18s. per cent per annum.....		£2,560,600	
Principal not bearing interest.....		71,279	
		2,379,802	
Balance of outstanding debts and credits of the late commercial branch.....		..	3,345,904
			6,074
			3,351,670



## AN ACCOUNT of the Debts and Credits—continued.

DEBTS AND CREDITS.		Amount.	Amount.
CREDITS.		£	£
The cash balance on 1st May, 1847.....		1,009,100	
Annuities in the public funds, standing in the Company's name, valued at the market prices on 30th April, 1847.....		203,013	
Military and other public stores remaining in England unshipped, 1st May, 1847, including payments for building and equipment of steam ships not yet despatched to India.....		102,114	
Bills of exchange drawn in the Company's favour, unpaid.....		673,065	
Owing from sundry persons for advances, repayable in England.....		6,734	
Balances in the hands of officers of the home establishment, of sums advanced to pay charges.....		1,704	
Computed value of buildings and land, viz.:—			
The East India House.....	£264,200		
The East India College at Haileybury, and Military Seminary at Addiscombe.....	177,219		
Warley Barracks, near Brentwood, Essex.....	35,000		
The warehouses and premises in Leadenhall-street and in New-street, Bishopsgate (store departments).....	19,000		
		502,419	
			2,711,492
Brought down, amount of debts.....			£ 3,351,670
Assets.....			2,711,492
	Debts in excess.....		£ 607,178

Note.—The above, on the one hand, is exclusive of the amount owing to proprietors for their capital stock; and on the other hand, of the guarantee or security fund, formed under the provisions of the Act 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 85.

A LIST of the several Establishments of the East India Company in England, and the Salaries and Allowances payable by the Court of Directors in respect thereof, on the 1st of May, 1847. (Act 3 & 4 Will. IV. c. 85, s. 116.)

ESTABLISHMENTS.	Number.	Salaries and Allowances.
Secretary's office: consisting of a secretary, deputy-secretary, five assistants in the respective branches of minuting and correspondence, accounts, pay, audit and marine; thirty-four clerks; one clerk in charge of proprietors' room; one superintendent of extra clerks, a conductor of the correspondence relating to the vegetable productions of India; fourteen extra clerks and twenty-one writers; one assistant elder; and fifteen messengers.....	93	45,272
Examiner's office: consisting of an examiner of India correspondence; an assistant examiner; two assistants to the examiner; one clerk in correspondence department, four senior clerks, nine clerks, one superintendent of extra clerks, a registrar and assistant-registrar of India books and records, two extra clerks, sixteen writers and nine messengers.....	48	21,691
Office of the secretary in the military department, consisting of a secretary, an assistant, seven clerks, six extra clerks, six writers, and four messengers.....	25	11,716
Statistical office: consisting of a chief, an assistant, one clerk, two writers, and one messenger.....	6	3,154
Library and museum: the librarian (who is also Officer of the Library at the East India College and at the military seminary), the keeper of the museum, an extra writer, and two messengers.....	5	1,316
Clerk of the works and one messenger.....	2	481
Store-keeper's department: consisting of an inspector of stores, one clerk, one sub-inspector, two examiners of cloth, nine examiners and three assistant-examiners of military stores; one book-keeper, one examiner of stationery, one extra clerk, four writers, a carpenter, one messenger, and sixty labourers.....	85	9,641
Standing counsel.....	1	500
Solicitor.....	1	500
Examining physician.....	1	570
Examiner of veterinary instruments.....	1	100
Geographer.....	1	200
Chaplain to Poplar Hospital.....	1	100
Book-keepers and court-room messengers.....	5	1,770
Door-porters and fireman, messengers and fire-lighters.....	25	2,200
Waterman.....	1	70
House-keeper and assistant.....	2	140
Charwoman.....	1	300
East India College: the principal, nine professors, and forty-two public servants.....	52	7,135
Military seminary: the public examiner and inspector, lieutenant-governor, twenty-one professors, assistant-professors, masters, staff and other officers, and thirty-five non-commissioned staff and public servants.....	54	9,442
Military depot at Warley, comprising seven officers and twenty-nine non-commissioned staff.....	36	4,436
Recruiting districts: seven officers and forty-six non-commissioned staff.....	53	5,756
Total number of Persons.....	514	£ 126,100

## CHAPTER VI.

## BRIEF VIEW OF THE RESOURCES AND POPULATION OF INDIA.

THE Indian empire, possessing all earthly varieties of climate, soil, and minerals, is capable of yielding every known product in the greatest abundance. The chief disadvantages of India are the very limited number of harbours into which ships of any considerable burden can enter, or find shelter, and, with the exception of the streams flowing into the head of the Bay of Bengal, the utter want of navigable rivers. The Indus can scarcely be included for useful navigable purposes. It is separated from the most fertile parts of India by a broad and long sandy desert, and its very delta is, from its sandy character, destitute of that fertility which distinguishes the alluvions deposited by the Ganges, Nile, Mississippi, Amazon, Orinoco, and most other great rivers.

For the purposes of irrigation, and consequently of fertility, the rivers of even Peninsular India are abundant; while the Ganges, and its branches, extend to the vast fertile plains and valleys, which they drain, the most important advantages of internal navigation. The Indus flows, for a great length of its course before joining the sea, over shallows and through sterile regions, but its branches, which drain fertile districts, are also adapted, though not without obstruction, to internal navigation. The Indus, notwithstanding its presumed ancient navigable celebrity, and the importance attached to it by some modern writers, and even by Major Burnes, affords but insignificant advantages for navigation, or trade, from and to the sea, even for steamboats; and, exclusive of the surges which break over the bars which cross off its numerous mouths, there is scarcely one of its channels sufficiently deep to allow a vessel of more than fifty tons to enter it from the sea.

The Bramapootra is a mighty river, considering its great length, its magnificent branches, and, in many parts, its vast breadth. But for sea-going vessels it appears unnavigable, from its violent current, shallows, and the sand-bars across its mouths. Many of the rivers of India, which overflow the country during the melting of the snows in the Himalayas, and during the wet season, are almost dry when the floods subside. A great portion of the sea-coast of Bengal is very low, and the rivers falling into the sea from the mouth of the Hoogly to Cape Comorin have nearly all shallow entrances, and in their inland courses are of little advantage to navigation. Some, however, are navigated by a prahu, or flat-bottomed craft.

**HARBOURS OF INDIA.**—The Hoogly constitutes the only important sea-port in Bengal, and the whole eastern coast of the gulf has scarcely a safe harbour. The few which will admit vessels of above 100 tons are rendered dangerous of access by the heavy surf which rolls inward. BALASORE, south from the Hoogly, has dry docks, and water for vessels carrying about 100 tons. It has little trade at present. Five miles west of Point Palmyra, a river, called by Melburn Kannaka, will admit vessels drawing about twelve feet, and the place

is frequented by native coasters. The roadsteads along the coast south to Madras, are chiefly frequented by native craft, which are employed in the coasting trade generally. Vessels of about 200 tons can enter Coringa Harbour, and this place has been much frequented by vessels requiring repairs. Mausulipatam and Madras are no better than dangerous roadsteads; rocky shallows extend from the Island of Ceylon to the opposite coast, but Ceylon has several excellent harbours. From Cape Comorin to Bombay, the inlet of Cochin, a place shamefully neglected, is the best harbour. There are a few others along the coast, but we believe none, except that of Cochin, are much frequented by British ships.

The configuration of India from the foot of the Himalayas,—the highest mountains of the world, down to the jungles of the Sunderbunds of the Ganges, and thence across valleys, and plains, and hills, to the great sandy deserts of the Indus,—and south along the shores of Bengal, and from the sands, marshes, and lowlands of Scinde, Guzerat, to Cape Comorin: comprising the Ghauts, the elevated plains of the Deccan, the Circars, the Nihlgerry hills: the valleys of the Carnatic, the Mysore, Tanjore, and Tinnevely, abound in the most useful woods and minerals, and the soil and climate are found adapted to the growth of every known production.

The great desideratum, which prevents their infinitely greater development, is the great want of cheap, speedy, and convenient transport to and from shipping ports. The waters of the Ganges have been, and may yet, for all purposes, be rendered the means of this transport, for the regions drained by that river and its branches. Over all other parts of India the effect of the rains and torrents in destroying ordinary roads, leads us to conclude that the constitution of railroads will, alone, obviate the present incalculable disadvantages under which India is paralysed, by the obstructions to speedy and cheap transport.

Politically, all India may be considered directly and indirectly under British power, but the remaining shreds of power vested in the Nizam over vast territories in the central parts of Peninsular India, and the vestiges of native authority existing in Mysore and Tanjore, are only accompanied by despotic misrule and of misery to the inhabitants. These territories cannot be too soon reduced, not by war, but by agreement to British domination.

The population of India has been variously estimated, never thoroughly ascertained, except in the North-West Provinces. About 130,000,000 of inhabitants of all castes and religions have been the usual estimate; but, even including the Punjaub and the territories acquired from Birma with Assam, it is now believed that the whole number of inhabitants, from the Himalaya Mountains to Cape Comorin will not amount to that estimate. The following statistics of the North-West Provinces, was prepared and furnished by Colonel Sykes, one of the East India directors, to whom we are much indebted for valuable information: -



# REVENUE STATISTICS OF THE AGRA GOVERNMENT, OR NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

By LIEUT.-COLONEL W. H. SYKES, *Vice-President of the Royal Society, and one of the Directors of the East India Company.*

"One of the earliest fruits of the establishment of a Statistical Department at the East India House is a paper of some value, although modestly denominated a 'Rough Statistical Return of the Land Revenue, Area, and Population in the districts of the North-Western Provinces for the year 1846—47, transmitted to the India House by the Supreme Government.' The cause for the designation 'Rough Statistical Return,' arises from the constituents of the population being partially given, although the totals of the thirty-one districts under the North-Western Provinces are recorded; but in twelve only of these districts is the population classified in religion, Hindoo and Mahomedan; agricultural and non-agricultural, &c., and in no district whatever is the sex or age stated. Short of these deficiencies, and the omission of the number of cultivators and size of farms, and number of houses, the return is very satisfactory, and founded upon absolute data. The government of the North-Western Provinces is divided into six provinces, Delhi, Meerut, Rohilcund, Agra, Allahabad, and Benares; each of the first five provinces are divided into five districts, and Benares into six districts. The return distinguishes the number of towns and villages in each district; the area in square geographical miles; the area in acres; the assessed land cultivated and culturable, and the free and barren land; the assessment upon each district; the rate per acre on the total area, the rate per acre of cultivated and culturable land, the rate per acre on the total cultivation; the gross collections, the charges of the collection, the per centage of charge upon the assessment, the nett stamp collections, and the nett excise collections; and the columns under the head of population are closed by an enumeration of the average number of persons to each square mile. In the province of Delhi, there are 3074 towns and villages; in Meerut, 8779; in Rohilcund, 14,829; in Agra, 7254; in Allahabad, 10,232; and in Benares, 32,865; making a total of 79,033 towns and villages located on 51,861 square miles, or rather more than three towns or villages to every two square miles; while in the Deccan there was only one town or village to every four square miles; and as the total population is stated at 19,733,742, the average population of towns and villages would be 249 souls. Although the population to a square mile will be found to be strikingly and questionably considerable, this proportion to a village is less than I found to be the averages of the population of villages in the Deccan in my census of 1827—28, which was 266 souls, with an average population to the square mile of only 67, while the North-Western Provinces are stated to have 380½ souls.

"The total area in square miles of the North-Western Provinces is 51,861 square miles; the different provinces varying from 6274 in Delhi, to 13,212 in Benares. The total area in acres is 43,937,062; and as the trigonometrical and revenue surveys have passed over the whole country, it may be inferred that the areas in geographical miles and in statute acres are trustworthy as bases for subsequent calculations.

"The assessed land consists of that absolutely cultivated, and that capable of cultivation; the amount of the former varies from 2,410,266 acres in Delhi to 5,313,014 acres in Benares; and the total land under cultivation is 22,340,840 acres, which is somewhat more than one acre per head to the population. The culturable but not cultivated land varies from 826,005 acres in Agra to 2,549,116 acres in Benares. The total culturable but uncultivated land is 10,528,650 acres, or about 24 per cent of the whole area, but nearly 31 per cent of the sum of the cultivated, culturable, and free lands.

"The Lakhernj or free lands vary from 86,877 acres in Delhi to 235,826 acres in Benares, the total free lands being 1,167,610 acres, or about 3·4 per cent of the whole cultivated and culturable land. The barren land varies from 533,899 acres in Delhi to 2,744,501 in Benares, and the total barren land consisted of 8,983,573 acres, being nearly 20½ per cent of the whole area. The tax upon each acre for the benefit of go-

vernment has been denominated an assessment, essentially as a rent, and by other names; but I deny that the proprietary right in the *appropriated* soil rests with the government, the supposed rent therefore is nothing more nor less than a tax, as much as the land or house-tax in England. The total demand for 1846—7, is 4,03,91,527 rupees, or about 4,000,000*l.* sterling; and varies from 3,50,897 rupees in the Delhi *district* to 21,39,534 rupees in the Allahabad district; and from 32,84,531 rupees in the Delhi *division* to 84,68,438 rupees in the Allahabad division. The facility with which this tax is collected, and the consequently presumed absence of pressure upon the means of the people is evidenced by the fact of the gross collections of the preceding year having absolutely amounted to 4,04,77,661 rupees. This revenue is collected at a cost varying from 4.73 per cent, 4.83, and 4.89 per cent respectively in the districts of Ghazee-pore, Jounpore, and Allyghur, to 16.6 per cent, 11.63 per cent, and 8.08 per cent respectively in the districts of Delhi, Hurreeannah, and Furruckabad. The average cost of collection of the divisions varied from 5.46 per cent in Benares to 8.15 in Delhi, and the average cost of collection of the whole revenue is 6.27 per cent. It will be unnecessary to touch upon the average land-tax per acre upon the whole area, or upon the cultivated or culturable land combined; and I will confine myself to the average rate per acre upon the land absolutely in cultivation. The maximum average rate in any district is two rupees, eleven annas, and eleven pice, or 5*s.* 6*d.* per acre in the Futehpoor district of the Allahabad division; and a rate of 4*s.* per acre, or above that sum, only obtains in fourteen of the thirty-two districts of the North-Western Provinces. The minimum average rate is ten annas and three pice per acre, or a decimal more than 1*s.* 3*d.* per acre; this is in the Hurreeannah district, and in this district there are 705,379 acres of land under cultivation upon this assessment, with 921,346 acres of land culturable but not cultivated, and with only 145,008 acres of barren land. These peculiar circumstances are probably accounted for by the paucity of inhabitants, there being only 98.4 souls to a square mile, while the average for the North-Western Provinces is 380½. The average land-tax per acre in the different divisions varies from one rupee, five annas, and nine pice, or 2*s.* 8½*d.*, per acre in the Delhi division, to two rupees, four annas, and three pice, or 4*s.* 6½*d.*, in the Agra division. The average land-tax per acre for the whole of the land under cultivation in the North-Western Provinces in 1846—47, was one rupee, twelve annas, and eleven pice, or 3*s.* 7½*d.* per acre, and this tax is upon lands that produce those remunerative returns, sugar, indigo, cotton, condiments, &c., which Mr. Allen says is sometimes worth 200 rupees per acre. Even as far back as 1793, when the land at Dacca and Beerboom was assessed at four rupees, the beega, or 24*s.* the acre; the profits of a beega of sugar-cane cultivation, with *hired labour*, was 30½ rupees, or 61*s.* at Dacca, and at Beerboom 9½ rupees, or 19*s.* per beega. At Burdwan, with beegas assessed at three rupees, the profit was 15½ rupees, or 30*s.* 6*d.* per beega. At these places the produce in sugar varied from 21 cwt. per beega at Burdwan to 27½ cwt. at Dacca; but this must relate to Goor and not clayed sugars, for a beega of land produces only 3½ maunds, or 287 lbs. of clayed sugar; and the proportion of clayed sugar to Goor is 7 to 24: therefore 2½ to 2½ acres produce a ton of sugar. As a specimen of the proportion of the crops grown, the following table from the 'Report of the Settlement of the Calpee and Humeerpoor Pergunnahs, in 1842, by Messrs. W. Muir and C. Allen, of the Bengal Civil Service,' may be given. The district lies on the right bank of the Jumna, opposite Cawnpoor.

PER CENTAGE OF THE PRINCIPAL CROPS.

KHUREEPP OR MONSOON.						RUREC OR SPRING.				
Jowara.	Bajra.	Cotton.	Sugar-cane.	Moong.	TOTAL.	Wheat.	Gram.	Al. Morinda Citrusolia.	Known. Cithamus fractura.	TOTAL.
17½	13½	14½	4½	3½	4½	20½	25½	2½	3½	50½

\* 933 lbs. of sugar per acre, but the raw produce is 2,500 lbs. as in West Indies.

"It has been much the fashion in Great Britain, and even by some parties in India, to lament the oppressive taxation of its subjects by the Company's government in India, and I have now before me a circular printed for the express purpose of vilifying the land revenue system of India. Amongst the passages are the following:—

"The land-tax has converted once flourishing and happy villages into abodes of a few miserable beggars.

"The land-tax has driven numerous tracts of country out of the cultivation, and restored them to their original occupants, the wild beasts of the jungle.

"The land-tax has demoralised the natives, and led them to resort to chicanery and fraud, and to the commission of almost every crime, in order to obtain a precarious subsistence.

"The land-tax has driven the once peaceful and industrious Ryot to the alternative of becoming a robber and an assassin, or of dying from actual starvation."

"And it goes on to say, 'All these things might be *proved by ample and incontrovertible evidence*;' and this malevolent assertion is printed in italics to give it increased force.

"The author's incontrovertible evidence plainly did not consist of statistics, for a return to an order of the Court of Directors of the commerce of India, dated the 6th of August, 1845, tells us that the export of sugar from Calcutta has increased from 210,991 bazaar maunds of the value of 16,47,009 rupees in 1834—35, to 1,513,307 maunds of the value of 1,33,75,426 rupees in 1841—42. Sugar from Bombay has increased from the value of 6,90,194 rupees to the value of 16,38,199 rupees. Indigo from Calcutta in 1834—35 from 84,841 factory maunds of the value of 84,84,612 rupees to 121,688 bazaar maunds of the value of 2,39,71,615 rupees in 1841—42. Indigo from Madras of the value of 4,10,504 rupees in 1834—35 to 31,92,158 rupees, in 1841—42. Opium from Calcutta in 1834—35 from 11,050 chests of the value of 1,08,55,569 rupees to 19,739 chests of the value of 1,44,98,611 rupees in 1841—42; and from Bombay opium of the value of 99,35,965 rupees in 1834—35, to the value of 1,12,79,820 rupees in 1841—42. The export of cotton from Bengal had fallen off; but from Madras it had increased from 664,943 maunds of the value of 18,33,505 rupees in 1834—35, to the very considerable amount of 3,337,935 maunds of the value of 21,28,587 rupees in 1841—42; and from Bombay in the same periods from the value (the quantity not being given,) of 1,15,97,805 rupees to 2,16,78,974 rupees. The export of grain had increased from all the Presidencies. Calcutta, from 1,714,680 maunds of the value of 27,50,128 rupees to 2,651,184 maunds of the value of 37,21,834 rupees. From Madras, from 18,33,505 rupees' value to 21,28,587 rupees' value. From Bombay the export of grain had increased from the value 5,24,594 rupees to 6,37,623 rupees.

"These exports are entirely independent of the coasting trade of India, which is considerable. I have taken the chief exports of India, but might have evidenced other products. The total amount of the value of the export trade of all India has increased from 9,67,47,286 rupees in 1834—35 to the value of 16,02,08,574 rupees in 1841—42; and so marked is the productive power of India that it absorbs annually an average of about one million and three quarters sterling of bullion, of which there is no evidence whatever that it finds its way out of the country again. A very great difference in the value of the same amount of products between one period and another, by enhanced prices might occur without any increase in cultivation, but it is next to a physical impossibility that the extensive increase in the *produce* of the land which I have shown could have occurred without a proportionate increase in the breadth of land cultivated; and this disposes of the reckless assertion that 'the land-tax has driven immense tracts of country out of cultivation, and restored them to their original occupants, the wild beasts.' Increased cultivation demands increased industry, and increase in the number of hands employed; and this disposes of the assertion of the 'once flourishing and happy villages being converted into the abodes of a few miserable beggars.' The 'Friend of India,' of the 18th March, 1847, in a leading article shows that the increase of revenue in the North-Western Provinces in forty years has been a million and a half sterling, or 75 per cent, and adds, 'If this land-tax was more than the country was able to bear, we should be constrained at once to urge that

the British government has higher and more sacred duties to perform in India than merely to increase the public revenue, and that whenever the augmentation arises from demands which destroy the happiness and blight the prosperity of the province, it can be considered only as a gross dereliction of duty. But it is pleasing to learn from the best authority that this increase of revenue, has been 'attended with improvement in the condition of the rural population. Old deserted villages have been re-inhabited to an extent little known; new ones have been built; hamlets are every day rising as shoots struck off from the parent stock; and in every direction uncultivated plains and tiger jungles have been converted into waving corn-fields.' This last paragraph is a quotation by the Editor of the 'Friend of India' from the *best authority*, and I must say my information, as far as it extends, is confirmatory of these statements.

"But the comparative lightness of the assessment is not confined to the North-Western Provinces. Although, from the permanent settlement existing in Bengal, the collectors are absolved from the troubles of the details of the land-tax, its precise amount of average cannot be given; it is understood, nevertheless, to fall as light as in parts of the North-Western Provinces, and in confirmation of this belief, a friend of mine, who was formerly extensively engaged in indigo planting in Jessore, assured me that his firm paid only one rupee, or two shillings, a beega, to the Semindars for the indigo land they rented. With respect to my own experience of the pressure of the land-tax in Western India, twenty years have elapsed since I demonstrated, in my official reports to the Government of Bombay as statistical reporter, that the average assessment in the four collectorates of the Deccan was only one rupee and fourteen reas per acre, or two shillings and three farthings. In the Poona collectorate it was 2s. per acre; in the Ahmednuggur it was not quite 2s. 6d. per acre; in Dhawar not quite 1s. 6d. per acre, and in Khandesh not quite 3s. 2d. per acre. The pressure of this assessment must have been easy in reference to the proportion of the produce represented by the land-tax. The collector of Poona, Captain Robertson, determined, from experiments which he superintended personally, that a beega of medium land produced 412 seers measure of grain; the farmers generally admitted only 240 seers as the produce, and taking their estimate, and not that of Captain Robertson, and supposing the average price of wheat, jowara, and bajra (the chief grains), to have been thirty seers the rupee (which is above the average of twenty years), then the proportion of the produce taken is not quite two-fifteenths; at forty seers per rupee being less than a sixth; at sixty seers per rupee it is somewhat more than a fourth; but at fifteen seers per rupee not quite one-fifteenth. But if 412 seers, the produce of the beega, be taken, then the proportion of the crop which the farmer pays in land-tax is infinitely less than the above.

"In 1827-8, the whole revenue of the four collectorates of the Deccan, viewed as a capitation tax, average 8s. per head. In the North-Western Provinces the revenue, including the stamps and excise, being 4,30,77,464 rupees, and the reduced enumeration of the population 19,733,742 souls, it follows that the revenue falls as a capitation tax at 2½ rupees per head, or a decimal less than 4s. 5d. sterling.

"The cost of the collection of the revenue varies from 16·6 per cent in the Delhi district, this being an isolated high charge, to 4·73 per cent in the Ghazepore district. The average in the divisions varies from 5·46 per cent in the Benares division to 8·15 per cent in the Delhi Division. The average cost of the collection of the whole revenue is 6·27 per cent.

"The amount of stamp duty collected is 11,65,742 rupees, and of excise duty 14,30,051 rupees.

"It has been usual hitherto to estimate the population of the North-Western Provinces at 32,000,000, but the present return, imperfect as it is, reduces the amount to 19,733,742 souls; but even this reduced number gives a startling proportion to the square mile, not only in some particular districts, but in respect to the average to the square mile for the whole territory, which is stated to be 380½. Throwing out those districts in which populous cities are located, such as Benares with 801 inhabitants to the square mile, Delhi with 640, and Ghazepore 641, there are, nevertheless, other districts without large cities, where the average runs very high. Jounpore 599·6 inhabitants to the square mile; Azimghur, 515·4; Furruckabad, 497·5 (Agra with its large city even has less than this,

468.5); and Allyghur, 571.7 inhabitants to the square mile. The lowest average is 98.4 in the Hurrecannah district. In the different divisions, the average to the square mile varies from 263.7 in the Delhi division, to 483.7 in the Benares division. These proportions are very startling, when we compare them with the average population to the square mile in other countries of the globe; but how much more startling would they have been had the former estimate of 32,000,000 been used as the basis of the calculation. These circumstances afford an apt illustration of the dangerous fallacies that are allowed to become public beliefs, without even an inquiry as to the probabilities upon which the beliefs are founded, much less an inquiry into the facts which should be their basis. Numerous writers have stated the population of India to be 150,000,000 souls; of this number, 32,000,000 were allotted to the North-Western Provinces, and I have myself used these numbers as data in certain deductions in *Statistics of Civil and Criminal Justice in India*. An inquiry of a careful nature, but yet this inquiry, incapable of being characterised as a census, reduces the 32,000,000 to less than 20,000,000! Why, if this proportionate reduction be applicable to the 150,000,000, we shall have 56,000,000 swept away, and about 94,000,000 only left for the population of India. But the editor of the '*Friend of India*,' in some apposite remarks, 18th of March, 1847, which the nature of even the last inquiries fully justify, would raise doubts as to the actual population approaching any thing like 100,000,000. He is incredulous that the North-Western Provinces should have 380½ inhabitants to the square mile, while China, which is generally looked upon as the most densely populated country in the world, has only 283 inhabitants to the square mile. The editor, however, does not refer to the very great density of the population in China, in districts in the neighbourhood of great rivers, as given by Mr. Montgomery Martin in his recent work upon China, such as 774 and 671 inhabitants in Nankin and Hang Choo Foo respectively; while the general average of the country is reduced to 283 souls to the square mile by three out of the fifteen provinces of the Chinese empire Proper, averaging less than 120 inhabitants (Yun Mun Foo only 51), to the square mile, and Ching Too Foo only 128. It is possible the editor's anticipation of a further reduction may take place, when a proper census has been made; but we are not without an instance in our own colonies of a higher amount of population to the square mile than even in the highest average of any district in the North-Western Provinces, and considerably more than double the average of 380½ per square mile for the whole territory; this is in Barbadoes. The population, from official returns in Mr. Martin's '*Colonies*,' is put down at 101,242, and the area in acres, but from what authority he does not say, is 106,470; now at 847.2 acres to the square mile the area of Barbadoes is 126 miles, and the souls to the square mile 804. But Mr. Martin elsewhere states the area in square miles as 162, but this is incompatible with the area derived from the acres: even this, however, would give 625 inhabitants to the square mile, not very far from double that of the North-Western Provinces. But in India itself there are not wanting grounds for ascertaining that a very dense agricultural population does exist. From inquiries instituted by my friend the indigo planter, previously referred to, it was found that the population of the villages in Jessore, within the boundaries of which his firm rented their indigo lands, gave a population of about 700 inhabitants to the square mile, and this extended over an area of twenty square miles. The returns of the North-Western Provinces may, therefore, be correct.

"I have previously stated that the distinctions of sex are nowhere given in the returns; and in twelve districts only are the people classed as Hindoo and Mahomedan, agricultural and non-agricultural. The great features are that amongst the Hindoos the agriculturists greatly prevail over the non-agriculturists, in the proportion of 4,051,484 to 2,148,472 souls. Amongst the Mahomedans the reverse is the case in the proportion of agricultural to non-agricultural of 507,295 to 746,826 souls. It has usually been estimated that the Hindoos number fifteen to one of the Mahomedans in India, and this does hold good in many parts of India, but even in the peculiar seats of the proximity of the imperial Mahomedan power, in these twelve districts the proportions were not quite six to one, being 6,199,956 Hindoos to 1,254,121 Mahomedans. On the whole the return from the Agra government is a valuable addition to our knowledge of the revenue and taxation of India, and testifies to the motive power of the statistical department at the India House."



# ROUGH Statistical Return of Land Revenue, Area, and Population in the Districts of the North-Western Provinces.

DISTRICTS.	Number of Mouzas, or Townships.	Area in Square Geographical Miles of 367.3 Acres each.	Area in Acres.	Ma'gora-ree, or Assessed Land.		Minhaer, or Unassessed Land.		Demand on Account of Land Revenue for 1866-7.	Rate per Acre on Total Area.	Rate per Acre on Total Ma'gora-ree.	Rate per Acre on Total Cultivation.	
				Cultivated.	Culturable.	Lakheraj.	Barren.					
DELHI.												
Panaceput.....	541	1,203	1,019,085	328,762	167,413	1,239	113,268	4,12,399	0 12	9 1	9 1	2 7 6
Hurreesnaah.....	496	2,142	1,814,204	705,379	721,356	42,761	118,798	4,51,036	0 4	10 4	5 0	10 3
Delhi.....	412	436	346,374	219,515	71,818	9,743	45,516	3,50,407	0 14	7 1	3 3	1 9 6
Rohatuck.....	369	1,813	854,241	462,131	333,414	31,436	79,557	6,74,763	0 11	4 0	12 7	1 5 9
Georgason.....	1,235	1,160	1,236,321	691,477	340,129	1,716	160,810	10,34,034	0 13	3 9	13 5	1 7 10
Total.....	3,074	6,274	5,315,150	2,410,266	1,496,131	85,477	333,399	32,44,321	0 9	10 0	12 2	1 5 9
MERUT.												
Beharunpore.....	1,856	1,181	1,254,979	675,743	302,504	23,211	164,474	10,61,663	0 12	6 0	13 11	1 9 3
Mosuffarunggur.....	1,124	1,218	1,032,729	606,646	236,216	34,504	150,463	10,94,782	1 1	9 1	4 10	1 12 11
Meerut.....	2,209	2,267	1,970,243	1,122,193	476,427	160,643	221,874	17,23,744	0 14	4 1	1 2	1 8 6
Bolundshahur.....	1,612	1,491	1,199,726	637,071	359,713	116,737	56,815	10,30,894	0 14	1 1	9 6	1 9 7
Allypore.....	1,974	1,100	1,135,540	591,465	129,710	31,433	70,012	10,69,597	1 11	6 1	14 6	2 1 1
Total.....	8,779	7,710	6,532,439	3,950,100	1,591,574	315,543	607,612	69,08,094	1 0	11 1	3 10	1 11 10
ROHILCUND.												
Rijnour.....	3,031	1,294	1,036,021	517,063	236,564	36,477	243,374	11,50,437	1 4	9 1	4 5	3 2 7
Moradabad.....	3,371	1,817	1,539,651	675,506	359,604	123,321	253,728	12,92,103	0 12	9 1	1 9	1 7 1
Budson.....	2,081	1,216	1,033,944	751,502	416,415	73,174	211,634	10,90,106	0 14	0 0	15 0	1 7 3
Barrelly and Pilibheet.....	3,251	2,237	1,912,413	844,228	556,599	73,533	318,007	17,76,229	0 11	10 1	1 2	1 6
Shahjehanpore.....	2,462	1,890	1,594,124	674,161	363,763	29,546	237,631	10,33,560	0 10	7 0	13 7	1 9 0
Total.....	14,829	6,403	7,526,154	3,414,593	2,315,054	340,123	1,201,641	63,60,239	0 10	5 1	1 9	1 13 10
AGRA.												
Mattrah.....	514	1,183	931,279	676,323	106,129	21,031	134,773	16,10,179	1 11	2 1	1 6	2 10
Agra.....	1,247	1,403	1,144,414	813,633	97,931	5,563	276,263	10,07,541	1 5	7 1	12 1	1 15 7
Farruckabad.....	2,031	1,562	1,323,206	632,073	303,695	26,773	227,264	11,13,233	1 1	1 1	7 2	2 4
Mynpoorie.....	1,467	1,310	1,240,672	612,334	142,400	7,000	477,334	13,34,131	0 10	1 11	3 2	3 3
Etawah.....	1,518	1,763	1,071,637	477,901	132,450	27,346	246,549	13,09,444	1 3	6 1	1 11	2 1 10
Total.....	7,234	6,443	5,297,508	2,231,297	896,083	47,430	1,644,174	73,20,474	1 4	2 1	12 11	2 4 3
ALLAHABAD.												
Cawnpore.....	2,279	1,756	1,496,101	741,173	163,563	41,015	499,250	20,46,197	1 6	6 2	2 7	2 0 10
Fatehpore.....	1,614	1,103	1,010,280	514,512	123,563	6,793	359,100	14,76,167	1 6	7 2	3 6	2 11 11
Hunseerpore & Calpee.....	1,043	1,201	1,119,243	720,594	253,477	16,834	347,374	12,52,977	0 13	11 1	3 7	1 11 9
Randa.....	1,247	2,170	1,843,151	950,719	474,256	6,346	371,640	16,03,213	0 13	10 1	1 6	1 9 10
Allahabad.....	4,001	2,113	1,790,233	907,504	231,597	79,419	531,219	21,29,534	1 3	1 1	11 10	2 4
Total.....	10,232	6,929	7,371,457	4,099,200	1,247,773	105,111	2,100,373	44,64,436	1 10	1 9	2 2	1 9
BENARES.												
Oranpore.....	15,607	3,531	4,677,772	1,944,553	1,693,346	142,507	491,246	29,43,217	0 7	1 0	9 1	1 1 0
Azimgur.....	6,777	1,859	1,689,396	733,270	257,314	40,433	566,337	14,49,914	0 14	9 1	7 6	1 15 6
Jaunpore.....	3,340	1,141	964,970	503,515	72,417	6,466	295,712	11,32,543	1 4	8 1	14 6	1 9
Mirzapore.....	3,203	2,307	1,934,120	664,237	344,339	142,200	379,333	8,42,737	0 6	10 0	13 4	1 4 3
Benares.....	2,013	691	543,318	417,593	33,046	3,509	130,383	4,61,630	1 7	2 1	14 7	1 1
Ghazepore.....	2,345	1,050	1,294,233	936,429	145,121	24,102	254,216	14,97,093	1 1	1 1	6 1	1 9 6
Total.....	37,663	13,213	11,191,431	5,313,614	2,549,116	235,928	2,741,581	60,20,577	0 11	5 1	0 4	1 8 2
Grand Total.....	79,633	51,461	43,937,062	22,348,741	10,520,654	1,167,610	4,003,573	163,51,527	0 14	4 1	3 5	1 17 11

## ROUGH Statistical Return of Land Revenue, Area, and Population, &amp;c.—continued.

DISTRICTS	Gross Collections of Land Revenue in 1843-46.	Gross Collections of Land Revenue in 1843-46.	Percentage of Revenue Change on Decree of 1846-47.	Net Stamp Collections, for 1843-46.	Net Stamp Collections, for 1843-46.	POPULATION.				Total.	Number of Persons to each Square Statistical M.B.
						Hindoo.	Non-Hindoo.	Mohamedan and others not Hindoo.	Non-Hindoo.		
	rupees.	rupees.	per cent.	rupees.	rupees.	Agricultural.	Non-Agricultural.	Agricultural.	Non-Agricultural.	number.	per cent.
<b>DELHI.</b>											
Panipat.....	4,21,665	51,311	6.35	7,441	5,115	..	..	..	..	231,311	191.4
Harcanaah.....	4,11,163	51,390	11.63	3,153	3,113	139,100	11,480	37,171	9,993	210,749	99.4
Delhi.....	3,41,174	51,269	16.96	51,459	36,039	..	..	..	..	791,461	699.0
Rohatuck.....	6,30,619	19,811	6.49	6,313	1,592	139,572	41,331	16,720	45,786	791,169	291.3
Gurgaon.....	10,15,331	61,311	6.10	6,121	4,912	176,124	103,680	109,752	69,916	469,326	315.3
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>33,02,012</b>	<b>2,67,780</b>	<b>8.15</b>	<b>71,452</b>	<b>50,770</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>1,484,836</b>	<b>265.7</b>
<b>MAGHUR.</b>											
Scharungpore.....	10,14,031	60,611	6.56	31,323	23,143	..	..	..	..	431,331	306.8
Moudurnaggar.....	10,60,781	62,310	5.67	15,637	77,839	..	..	..	..	412,177	363.4
Meerut.....	17,71,159	91,311	5.41	31,216	31,752	111,002	129,355	82,036	69,211	708,861	311.9
Balandshahur.....	10,75,970	60,192	6.61	11,512	9,161	..	..	..	..	446,334	317.9
Allypore.....	19,81,161	56,516	4.89	56,613	14,813	356,798	371,306	31,977	62,990	704,161	517.7
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>69,31,070</b>	<b>3,27,331</b>	<b>5.60</b>	<b>1,64,375</b>	<b>1,24,007</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>2,516,801</b>	<b>363.3</b>
<b>ROHIL KAND.</b>											
Bijnore.....	12,07,412	74,736	6.19	21,360	14,891	106,991	106,334	41,141	132,841	379,416	441.0
Moradabad.....	11,47,459	55,289	7.42	59,606	33,474	..	..	..	..	861,146	423.9
Budon.....	11,14,152	80,471	7.31	28,813	31,521	..	..	..	..	611,671	373.9
Barilly and Phul- leahsheer.....	17,68,213	1,11,672	6.28	56,385	1,02,511	634,540	147,592	110,511	103,532	1,041,656	462.4
Bhaljehangore.....	19,60,336	71,756	6.81	14,692	69,852	..	..	..	..	608,739	327.4
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>61,71,172</b>	<b>1,31,661</b>	<b>6.92</b>	<b>1,85,167</b>	<b>7,37,451</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>3,729,034</b>	<b>427.7</b>
<b>AGRA.</b>											
Muthra.....	15,75,379	1,04,144	6.31	20,711	16,129	..	..	..	..	460,772	417.7
Agra.....	15,99,122	57,125	6.04	8,992	41,101	284,845	291,371	8,673	62,231	637,142	468.5
Farruckabad.....	12,95,192	1,21,720	8.98	13,911	87,251	421,504	266,923	23,693	63,519	777,069	697.5
Mynpoote.....	11,46,711	81,452	6.71	29,616	21,958	..	..	..	..	441,741	319.0
Ktawah.....	13,01,801	83,352	6.30	7,214	19,257	299,925	162,231	4,744	21,363	454,110	362.5
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>70,70,595</b>	<b>4,91,916</b>	<b>6.73</b>	<b>1,84,700</b>	<b>1,85,705</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>2,335,031</b>	<b>411.3</b>
<b>ALLAHABAD.</b>											
Cawnpore.....	20,22,450	1,12,256	5.14	56,075	1,31,761	..	..	..	..	330,368	313.5
Fatehpore.....	11,79,976	81,098	5.07	22,461	49,173	..	..	..	..	350,696	319.6
Humertpore and Calpee.....	14,71,212	95,597	7.62	8,670	21,099	..	..	..	..	316,554	186.1
Randa.....	16,47,343	1,11,661	7.13	20,519	49,181	247,163	169,370	12,837	31,034	490,178	226.4
Allahabad.....	21,15,157	1,05,776	4.92	69,102	1,26,471	..	..	..	..	719,776	310.4
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>84,70,989</b>	<b>5,09,196</b>	<b>6.01</b>	<b>1,67,349</b>	<b>4,00,078</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>2,115,933</b>	<b>273.7</b>
<b>BENARES.</b>											
Gorackpore.....	20,03,383	1,04,861	5.21	56,631	2,09,920	..	..	..	..	2,156,831	432.3
Asimghur.....	11,79,173	80,550	4.04	54,011	76,362	..	..	..	..	978,798	775.1
Jaunpore.....	11,51,646	60,564	4.80	46,130	31,077	..	..	..	..	1,66,004	56.6
Misnpoore.....	9,08,191	47,109	5.38	43,165	97,347	..	..	..	..	726,136	311.7
Benares.....	9,11,011	66,512	8.65	72,660	99,211	..	..	..	..	551,112	801.9
Ghazepore.....	16,08,591	70,896	4.73	70,691	81,861	673,711	271,676	31,314	82,126	1,059,867	611.0
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>81,31,967</b>	<b>4,37,192</b>	<b>5.46</b>	<b>3,60,708</b>	<b>1,07,980</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>6,320,970</b>	<b>443.7</b>
<b>Grand Total.....</b>	<b>41,77,961</b>	<b>21,17,772</b>	<b>6.27</b>	<b>11,69,712</b>	<b>14,79,811</b>	<b>1,001,141</b>	<b>1,118,172</b>	<b>267,243</b>	<b>716,816</b>	<b>19,733,712</b>	<b>390.5</b>

For all other parts of India, we can scarcely consider the enumerations given of the inhabitants, of any greater value than mere estimates; and these we consider to have been over-rated, unless the country was formerly more populous than at present. Mr. McCulloch estimates the area and population of the British dominions, in Hindostan, before the conquest of Scinde and the occupation of the Punjab, as follows:—

	English Square Miles.	Inhabitants.
Area . . . . .	512,873	
Population . . . . .	...	83,473,417
TRIBUTARY STATES.		
Area . . . . .	564,610	
Population . . . . .	...	41,278,092
INDEPENDENT STATES.		
Area . . . . .	137,000	
Population . . . . .	...	7,000,000
Total . . . . .	1,214,483	131,751,509

According to the above estimate, the area of all Hindostan comprises 1,214,483 square miles, or nearly ten times the superficies of Great Britain and Ireland; and if we estimate the population of the three kingdoms at 27,000,000, which is probably under the number, all India, which we have considered so astonishingly populous, does not contain five times as great a population as the United Kingdom; that is to say, not half the number of inhabitants to the square mile as Great Britain and Ireland. Taking, however, the area of the Presidency of Bengal, as estimated in a Parliamentary return, at 220,312 square miles, which is about 20,000 square miles less than double the area of the United Kingdom; a population is, by the same estimate, assigned to Bengal of 69,710,000 inhabitants: this shows a greater number to the square mile than that of the population of Great Britain and Ireland. According to that Parliamentary return, the area and population of India is given as follows:—

	Area, Square Miles.	Inhabitants.
Bengal, including the North-Western Provinces . . . . .	220,312	69,710,071
Districts of which population doubtful . . . . .	85,700	
Madras . . . . .	141,923	13,508,535
Bombay . . . . .	59,438	6,251,516
Doubtful districts . . . . .	5,550	
Total area of British India . . . . .	512,923	89,470,152

The doubtful districts, situated chiefly in Concan, Bera, and Nerbudda, are stated to be very thinly inhabited; and including these districts, and all the British possessions, exclusive of Scinde, and estimating the population with some reference to the North-Western Provinces, it is not probable that the number of inhabitants exceed 70,000,000. According to Mr. Hamilton's "Indian Gazetteer," the dependent states comprise an area of 614,610 square miles, and a population as follows:—viz., the Nizam, 10,000,000; the Nagpoor Rajah, 3,000,000; Oude, 3,000,000; Guickwar, 2,000,000; Sattara, 1,500,000; Mysore, 3,000,000; Travancore and Cochin, 1,000,000; Rajpoot and several smaller states, 16,500,000; total, 40,000,000.

Mr. Hamilton estimates the population of the independent states as follows:—viz., Scindia, 4,000,000; Lahore, 3,000,000; Scinde, 1,000,000; Nepaul,

2,000,000; Cashmere and other districts belonging to the King of Cabul, 1,000,000. Total, 11,000,000 of inhabitants; which would give a total population to India of 140,000,000 inhabitants.

If we, however, examine carefully the revenue accounts and reports, and if we estimate the population of India by taking Colonel Sykes' observations on the North-West Provinces and his tabular statement, it appears that the number of inhabitants have been generally over-rated, and the following estimate would seem as a nearer approach to the truth.

	Inhabitants.
British dominions before the conquest of Scinde and occupation of Lahore . . . . .	70,000,000
Scinde . . . . .	800,000
Lahore . . . . .	2,700,000
<b>Total, <i>de jure</i>, British . . . . .</b>	<b>73,500,000</b>
Add—The Nizam's territories . . . . .	9,000,000
The Nagpoo Rajas . . . . .	2,500,000
Oude . . . . .	2,500,000
Guickwar . . . . .	1,800,000
Mysore, Travancore, and Cochin . . . . .	3,500,000
Benares, dependent states of . . . . .	14,200,000
<b>Total nominally dependent . . . . .</b>	<b>33,500,000</b>
<b>Total, <i>de facto</i>, British Indian States . . . . .</b>	<b>107,000,000</b>
Add—Scindia . . . . .	3,500,000
Nepaul . . . . .	1,500,000
Cashmere, and other districts . . . . .	1,000,000
<b>Total nominally independent . . . . .</b>	<b>6,000,000</b>
<b>Total estimated population of India . . . . .</b>	<b>113,000,000</b>

#### MILITARY FORCE IN INDIA.

EXCLUSIVE of the troops belonging to the regular army employed in India, and paid by the Company, the native force is of extraordinary magnitude. The following recapitulations will give us some idea of this force:—

BENGAL.—Cavalry—(regular) eleven regiments, 136 British officers, 4782 native officers and men; Governor-General's body-guard, 6 British officers, 433 men; (irregular) 28 British officers, 6944 men: native infantry—seventy-four regiments, 1932 European commissioned officers, European non-commissioned officers rank and file 146, natives rank and file and native commissioned and non-commissioned officers 83,411: Kelhat-i-Ghilzie regiments—12 European officers, 999 native rank and file including native officers: native irregular infantry corps—89 European officers, 15,981 men including native officers: Bundelcund Legion—consisting of cavalry and one artillery company, and two battalions of light infantry, 15 European officers, and 2939 native rank, file, and officers.

*Military Police Battalions.*—28 British officers, 11,144 native officers, rank and file. Total Bengal native force, 1462 British officers, 126,653 native officers,

rank and file. To which add three regiments of British cavalry, and eleven regiments of British infantry.

MADRAS.—Six regiments of cavalry, 119 European officers, 3889 native officers, rank and file; artillery, 101 British commissioned officers, 1727 British non-commissioned officers; 1818 native officers and men; engineers—sappers and miners, 49 British commissioned officers, 40 British non-commissioned officers, 703 native officers and men; fifty-two regiments of native infantry, and two veteran battalions, viz., 823 British commissioned officers, 108 British non-commissioned officers, 55,378 native officers, rank and file. To which add one British regiment of cavalry, and seven British regiments of infantry.

BOMBAY.—Three regiments of native cavalry, viz., 34 British commissioned officers, 6 British non-commissioned officers, 1430 native officers, and rank and file; native artillery—73 British commissioned officers, 660 British non-commissioned officers, 889 native officers, rank and file; native engineers, &c.—22 British commissioned officers, 25 British non-commissioned officers, 376 native officers, rank and file; twenty-six native regiments, viz.—147 British commissioned officers, 26 British non-commissioned officers, 28,991 native officers, rank and file; marine battalion, Candeish Bheel corps, Sawunt Warree local corps, native veteran battalion, and Guzerat battalion—13 British officers, 4958 native officers, rank and file; Poonah, Guzerat, and Scinde irregular horse—7 British officers, 2473 native officers, rank and file; Scinde camel corps—1 commissioned and 6 non-commissioned officers and 1935 native officers, rank and file—add one British regiment of cavalry, and six regiments of British infantry.

SUMMARY Statement of the Military Forces of India in 1837, exclusive of her Majesty's Troops.

REGIMENTS.	Colonels.	Lieut. Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Cornets.	European Non-Commissioned and Rank and File.	Native Commissioned, Non-Commissioned, and Rank and File.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
<b>BENGAL.</b>								
Cavalry.....	..	5	3	27	44	33	20	4914
Body-Guard.....	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	114
European Infantry.....	..	1	1	9	16	7	774	..
Artillery.....	..	9	4	19	79	32	2334	4339
Engineers and Sappers and Miners.....	..	2	3	13	31	14	26	1660
Native Infantry.....	..	46	41	195	284	233	147	51,644
Khelat-Ghildie Regiment.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Irregular Cavalry.....	..	..	3	2	8	1	..	2747
Local Infantry.....	..	1	2	14	20	3	19	11,740
Hussard Legion.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Military Police Battalion.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>MADRAS.</b>								
Cavalry.....	..	2	4	31	43	29	21	3746
European Infantry.....	..	1	1	11	14	6	1614	..
Artillery.....	..	3	5	27	39	31	1814	1656
Engineers and Sappers and Miners.....	..	1	1	16	12	16	26	966
Native Infantry.....	..	25	37	169	279	137	104	39,613
<b>BOMBAY.</b>								
Cavalry.....	..	1	2	7	19	3	..	1,163
European Cavalry.....	..	..	2	3	10	2	691	..
Artillery.....	..	2	6	14	29	15	1264	691
Engineers and Sappers and Miners.....	..	1	2	7	15	11	29	471
Native Infantry.....	..	3	14	59	121	66	21	15,889
Irregular Horse.....	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	413
Irregular Infantry.....	..	..	1	2	5	1	..	3,341
Scinde Camel Corps.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	109	134	623	1141	617	9344	151,071

SUMMARY Statement of the Military Forces of India in the Year 1845, exclusive of Her Majesty's Troops.

REGIMENTS.	Colonels.	Leut. Colonels.	Major.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Cornets.	European Non-Commissioned and Rank and File.	Native Commissioned, Native Commissioned, and Rank and File.
BOMBAY.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Cavalry.....	..	6	6	20	41	30	30	4,784
Body Guard.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	431
European Infantry.....	..	2	1	11	29	17	1,737	..
Artillery.....	..	8	9	39	87	66	3,179	1,831
Engineers and Sappers and Miners.....	..	4	5	14	39	12	33	1,304
Native Infantry.....	..	38	26	160	410	308	116	82,111
Khelat-Ghulzie Regiment.....	..	..	1	2	5	2	2	600
Irregular Cavalry.....	..	..	3	14	11	..	..	6,911
Local Infantry.....	..	1	5	26	23	1	33	15,001
Bundeelund Legion.....	..	..	..	7	2	..	5	2,210
Military Police Battalion.....	..	..	2	5	2	..	19	11,111
MADRAS.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Cavalry.....	..	3	6	17	41	25	24	3,800
European Infantry.....	..	1	3	6	26	16	1,706	..
Artillery.....	..	4	5	27	48	29	1,717	1,814
Engineers and Sappers and Miners.....	..	2	2	8	20	16	40	703
Native Infantry.....	..	29	35	163	418	73	168	55,378
BOMBAY.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Cavalry.....	..	1	1	2	14	12	6	1,430
European Infantry.....	..	1	2	5	18	20	1,190	..
Artillery.....	..	1	3	12	43	21	660	809
Engineers and Sappers and Miners.....	..	1	1	8	10	9	23	370
Native Infantry.....	..	8	15	44	157	120	76	78,001
Irregular Horse.....	..	..	..	4	3	..	..	2,173
Irregular Infantry.....	..	..	2	5	6	..	..	4,958
Scinde Camel Corps.....	..	..	..	1	..	..	6	1,245
	..	105	146	621	1512	731	11,115	215,618

## CHAPTER VII.

### GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

THE government of the Indian Empire is administered under the Chairman and Directors of the Company in London, and the Board of Control, in virtue of the charter granted by the act of Parliament in 1833. In order to comprehend the powers of the Company, and the authorities vested in their governors and other servants in India, it is necessary to have a full knowledge of the provisions of the following Act of Parliament:—

#### EAST INDIA COMPANY'S CHARTER, 1833.

*An Act for effecting an Arrangement with the East India Company, and for the better Government of His Majesty's Indian Territories, till the Thirtieth Day of April, One thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.—August 28, 1833.*

Whereas by an Act passed in the Fifty-third Year of the Reign of His Majesty King George the Third, intitled an Act for continuing in the East India Company for a further Term the Possession of the British Territories in India, together with certain exclusive Privileges; for establishing further Regulations for the Government of the said Territories, and the better Administration of Justice within the same; and for regulating the Trade to and from the places within the Limits of the said Company's Charter, the Possession and Government of the British Territories in India were continued in the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies for a Term therein mentioned: And whereas the said Company are entitled to or claim the Lordships and Islands of St. Helena and Bombay under grants from the Crown, and other property to a large amount in value, and also certain rights and privileges not affected by the determination of the term granted by the said recited Act: And whereas the said Company have

consented that all their rights and interests to or in the said territories, and all their territorial and commercial, real and personal assets and property whatsoever, shall, subject to the debts and liabilities now affecting the same, be placed at the disposal of Parliament in consideration of certain provisions hereinafter mentioned, and have also consented that their right to trade for their own profit in common with other His Majesty's subjects be suspended during such time as the government of the said territories shall be confided to them: And whereas it is expedient that the said territories now under the government of the said Company be continued under such government, but in trust for the Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and discharged of all claims of the said Company to any profit therefrom to their own use, except the dividend hereinafter secured to them, and that the property of the said Company be continued in their possession and at their disposal, in trust for the Crown, for the service of the said government, and other purposes in this Act mentioned: Be it therefore enacted by the King's most excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that from and after the twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, the territorial acquisitions and revenues mentioned or referred to in the said Act of the fifty-third year of his late Majesty King George the Third, together with the port and island of Bombay, and all other Territories now in the possession and under the government of the said Company, except the island of St. Helena, shall remain and continue under such government until the thirtieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four; and that all the lands and hereditaments, revenues, rents, and profits of the said Company, and all the stores, merchandise, chattels, moneys, debts, and real and personal estate whatsoever, except the said island of St. Helena, and the stores and property thereon hereinafter mentioned, subject to the debts and liabilities now affecting the same respectively, and the benefit of all contracts, covenants, and engagements, and all rights to fines, penalties, and forfeitures, and other emoluments whatsoever, which the said Company shall be seized or possessed of or entitled unto on the said twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, shall remain and be vested in, and be held, received, and exercised respectively, according to the nature and quality, estate and interest of and in the same respectively, by the said Company, in trust for his Majesty, his heirs and successors, for the service of the government of India, discharged of all claims of the said Company to any profit or advantage therefrom to their own use, except the dividend on their capital stock, secured to them as hereinafter is mentioned, subject to such powers and authorities for the superintendence, direction, and control over the acts, operations, and concerns of the said Company as have been already made or provided by any act or acts of Parliament in that behalf, or are made or provided by this act.

2. And be it further enacted, that all and singular the privileges, franchises, abilities, capacities, powers, authorities, whether military or civil, rights, remedies, methods of suit, penalties, forfeitures, disabilities, provisions, matters, and things whatsoever granted to or continued in the said united Company by the said act of the fifty-third year of King George the Third, for and during the term limited by the said act, and all other the enactments, provisions, matters, and things contained in the said act, or in any other act or acts, whatsoever, which are limited or may be construed to be limited to continue for and during the term granted to the said Company by the said act of the fifty-third year of King George the Third, so far as the same or any of them are in force, and not repealed by or repugnant to the enactments hereinafter contained, and all powers of alienation and disposition, rights, franchises, and immunities, which the said united Company now have, shall continue and be in force, and may be exercised and enjoyed, as against all persons whomsoever, subject to the superintendence, direction, and control hereinbefore mentioned, until the thirtieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four.

3. Provided always, and be it enacted, that from and after the said twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, the exclusive right of trading with the dominions of the Emperor of China, and of trading in tea, continued to the said Company by the said act of the fifty-third year of King George the Third, shall cease.

4. And be it enacted, that the said Company shall, with all convenient speed after the said twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, close their commercial business, and make sale of all their merchandise, stores, and effects at home and abroad, distinguished in their account-books as commercial assets, and all their warehouses, lands, tenements, hereditaments, and property whatsoever which may not be retained for the purposes of the government of the said territories, and get in all debts due to them on account of the commercial branch of the affairs, and reduce their commercial establishments as the same shall become unnecessary, and discontinue and abstain from all commercial business which shall not be incident to the closing of their actual concerns, and to the conversion into money of the property hereinbefore directed to be sold, or which shall not be carried on for the purposes of the said government.

5. Provided always, and be it enacted, that nothing herein-contained shall prevent the said Company from selling, at the sales of their own goods and merchandise by this act directed or

authorised to be made, such goods and merchandise the property of other persons as they may now lawfully sell at their public sales.

6. And be it enacted, that the board of commissioners for the affairs of India shall have full power to superintend, direct, and control the sale of the said merchandise, stores, and effects, and other property hereinbefore directed to be sold, and to determine from time to time, until the said property shall be converted into money, what parts of the said commercial establishments shall be continued and reduced respectively, and to control the allowance and payment of all claims upon the said Company connected with the commercial branch of their affairs, and generally to superintend and control all acts and operations whatsoever of the said Company whereby the value of the property of the said Company may be affected; and the said board shall and may appoint such officers as shall be necessary to attend upon the said board during the winding up of the commercial business of the said Company; and that the charge of such salaries or allowances as his Majesty shall, by any warrant or warrants under his sign manual, countersigned by the chancellor of the exchequer for the time being, direct to be paid to such officers, shall be defrayed by the said Company, as hereinafter mentioned, in addition to the ordinary charges of the said board.

7. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said Company to take into consideration the claims of any persons now or heretofore employed by or under the said Company, or the widows and children of any such persons, whose interests may be affected by the discontinuance of the said Company's trade, or who may from time to time be reduced, and, under the control of the said board, to grant such compensations, superannuations, or allowances (the charge thereof to be defrayed by the said Company as hereinafter mentioned) as shall appear reasonable: provided always, that no such compensations, superannuations, or allowances shall be granted until the expiration of two calendar months after particulars of the compensation, superannuation, or allowance proposed to be so granted shall have been laid before both Houses of Parliament.

8. Provided always, and be it enacted, that within the first fourteen sitting days after the first meeting of Parliament in every year there be laid before both Houses of Parliament the particulars of all compensations, superannuations, and allowances so granted, and of the salaries and allowances directed to be paid to such officers as may be appointed by the said board as aforesaid during the preceding year.

9. And be it enacted, that from and after the said twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, all the bond debt of the said Company in Great Britain, and all the territorial debt of the said Company of India, and all other debts which shall on that day be owing by the said Company, and all sums of money, cost, charges, and expenses, which after the said twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, may become payable by the said Company in respect of or by reason of any covenants, contracts, or liabilities then existing, and all debts, expenses, and liabilities whatever which after the same day shall be lawfully contracted and incurred on account of the government of the said territories, and all payments by this act directed to be made, shall be charged and chargeable upon the revenues of the said territories; and that neither any stock or effects which the said Company may hereafter have to their own use, nor the dividend by this act secured to them, nor the directors or proprietors of the said Company, shall be liable to or chargeable with any of the said debts, payments, or liabilities.

10. Provided always, and be it enacted, that so long as the possession and government of the said territories shall be continued to the said Company all persons and bodies politic shall and may have and take the same suits, remedies, and proceedings, legal and equitable, against the said Company, in respect of such debts and liabilities as aforesaid, and the property vested in the said Company in trust as aforesaid shall be subject and liable to the same judgments and executions, in the same manner and form respectively as if the said property were hereby continued to the said Company to their own use.

11. And be it enacted, that out of the revenues of the said territories there shall be paid to or retained by the said Company, to their own use, a yearly dividend after the rate of ten pounds ten shillings per centum per annum on the present amount of their capital stock; the said dividend to be payable in Great Britain, by equal half-yearly payments, on the sixth day of January and the sixth day of July in every year; the first half-yearly payment to be made on the sixth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four.

12. Provided always, and be it enacted, that the said dividend shall be subject to redemption by Parliament upon and at any time after the thirtieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, on payment to the Company of two hundred pounds sterling for every one hundred pounds of the said capital stock, together with a proportionate part of the same dividend, if the redemption shall take place on any other day than one of the said half-yearly days of payment: Provided also, that twelve months' notice in writing, signified by the speaker of the house of commons by the order of the house, shall be given to the said Company of the intention of parliament to redeem the said dividend.

13. Provided always, and be it enacted, that if on or at any time after the said thirtieth day



of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-four, the said Company shall, by the expiration of the term hereby granted, cease to retain, or shall by the authority of parliament be deprived of the possession and government of the said territories, it shall be lawful for the said Company within one year thereafter to demand the redemption of the said dividend, and provision shall be made for redeeming the said dividend, after the rate aforesaid, within three years after such demand.

14. And be it enacted, that there shall be paid by the said Company into the Bank of England, to the account of the commissioners for the reduction of the national debt, such sums of money as shall in the whole amount to the sum of two millions sterling, with compound interest after the rate of three pounds ten shillings per centum per annum, computed half-yearly from the said twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, on so much of the said sums as shall from time to time remain unpaid; and the cashiers of the said bank shall receive all such sums of money, and place the same to a separate account with the said commissioners, to be intitled "The Account of the Security Fund of the India Company;" and that as well as the moneys so paid into the said bank as the dividends or interests which shall arise therefrom shall from time to time be laid out, under the direction of the said commissioners, in the purchase of capital stock in any of the redeemable public annuities transferable at the bank of England; which capital stock so purchased shall be invested in the names of the said commissioners of the account of the said security fund, and the dividends payable thereon shall be received by the said cashiers and placed to the said account, until the whole of the sums so received on such account shall have amounted to the sum of twelve millions sterling; and the said moneys, stock, and dividends, or interests, shall be a security fund for better securing to the said Company the redemption of their said dividend after the rate hereinbefore appointed for such redemption.

15. Provided always, and be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said commissioners for the reduction of the national debt from time to time, and they are hereby required, upon requisition made for that purpose by the court of directors of the said Company, to raise and pay to the said Company such sums of money as may be necessary for the payment of the said Company's dividend by reason of any failure or delay of the remittances of the proper funds for such payment; such sums of money to be raised by sale or transfer or deposit by way of mortgage of a competent part of the said security fund, according as the said directors, with the approbation of the said board, shall direct; to be repaid into the Bank of England to the account of the security fund, with interest after such rate as the court of directors, with the approbation of the said court, shall fix, out of the remittances which shall be made for answering such dividend, as and when such remittances shall be received in England.

16. Provided always, and be it enacted, that all dividends on the capital stock forming the said security fund accruing after the moneys received by the said bank to the account of such fund shall have amounted to the sum of twelve millions sterling, until the said fund shall be applied to the redemption of the said Company's dividend, and also all the said security fund, or so much thereof as shall remain after the said dividend shall be wholly redeemed after the rate aforesaid, shall be applied in *aid* of the revenues of the said territories.

17. And be it enacted, that the said dividend on the Company's capital stock shall be paid or retained as aforesaid out of such part of the revenues of the said territories as shall be remitted to Great Britain, in preference to all other charges payable thereout in Great Britain; and that the said sum of two millions sterling shall be paid in manner aforesaid out of any sums which shall on the said twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, be due to the said Company from the public as and when the same shall be received, and out of any moneys which shall arise from the sale of any government stock on that day belonging to the said Company, in preference to all other payments thereout; and that, subject to such provisions for priority of charge, the revenues of the said territories, and all moneys which shall belong to the said Company on the said twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, and all moneys which shall be thereafter received by the said Company from and in respect of the property and rights vested in them in trust as aforesaid, shall be applied to the service of the government of the said territories, and in defraying all charges and payments by this act created, or confirmed and directed to be made respectively, in such order as the said court of directors, under the control of the said board, shall from time to time direct; any thing in any other act or acts contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

18. Provided also, and be it enacted, that nothing herein-contained shall be construed or operate to the prejudice of any persons claiming or to claim under a deed of covenants dated the tenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and five, and made between the said Company of the one part, and the several persons whose hands should be thereto set and affixed, and who respectively were or claimed to be creditors of his Highness the Nabob Wallah Jai, formerly Nabob of Arcot and of the Carnatic in the East Indies, and now deceased, and of his Highness the Nabob Omduh ul Omrah, late Nabob of Arcot and of the Carnatic, and now also deceased, and of his Highness the Ameer ul Omrah, of the other part.

19. And be it enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for his Majesty by any letters patent, or by any commission or commissions to be issued under the great seal of Great Britain from time to time to nominate, constitute, and appoint, during pleasure, such persons as his Majesty shall think fit to be, and who shall accordingly be and be styled commissioners for the affairs of India; and every enactment, provision, matter, and thing relating to the commissioners for the affairs of India in any other act or acts contained, so far as the same are in force and not repealed by or repugnant to this act, shall be deemed and taken to be applicable to the commissioners to be nominated as aforesaid.

20. And be it enacted, that the lord president of the council, the lord privy seal, the first lord of the treasury, the principal secretaries of state, and the chancellor of the exchequer for the time being shall, by virtue of their respective offices, be and they are hereby declared to be commissioners for the affairs of India, in conjunction with the persons to be nominated in any such commission as aforesaid, and they shall have the same powers respectively as if they had been expressly nominated in such commission, in the order in which they are herein-mentioned, next after the commissioner first named therein.

21. And be it enacted, that any two or more of the said commissioners shall and may form a board, for executing the several powers which by this act, or by any other act or acts, are or shall be given to or vested in the commissioners for the affairs of India; and that the commissioner first named in any such letters patent or commission, for the time being, shall be the president of the said board; and that when any board shall be formed in the absence of the president, the commissioner next in order of nomination in this act or in the said commission, of those who shall be present, shall for that turn preside at the said board.

22. And be it enacted, that if the commissioners present at any board shall be equally divided in opinion with respect to any matter by them discussed, then and on every such occasion the president, or in his absence the commissioner acting as such, shall have two voices or the casting vote.

23. And be it enacted, that the said board shall and may nominate and appoint two secretaries, and such other officers as shall be necessary, to attend upon the said board, who shall be subject to dismissal at the pleasure of the said board; and each of the said secretaries shall have the same powers, rights, and privileges as by any act or acts now in force are vested in the chief secretary of the commissioners for the affairs of India; and that the president of the said board, but no other commissioner as such, and the said secretaries and other officers, shall be paid by the said Company such fixed salaries as his Majesty shall, by any warrant or warrants under his sign manual, countersigned by the chancellor of the exchequer for the time being, direct.

24. And be it enacted, that if at any time the said board shall deem it expedient to require their secretaries and other officers of the said board, or any of them, to take an oath of secrecy, and for the execution of the duties of their respective stations, it shall be lawful for the said board to administer such oath as they shall frame for the purpose.

25. And be it enacted, that the said board shall have and be invested with full power and authority to superintend, direct, and control all acts, operations, and concerns of the said Company which in anywise relate to or concern the government or revenues of the said territories, or the property hereby vested in the said Company in trust as aforesaid, and all grants of salaries, gratuities, and allowances, and all other payments and charges whatever, out of or upon the said revenues and property respectively, except as hereinafter is mentioned.

26. And be it enacted, that the several persons who on the twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, shall be commissioners for the affairs of India, and secretaries and officers of such board of commissioners, shall continue and be commissioners for the affairs of India, and secretaries and officers of the said board respectively, with the same powers and subject to the same restrictions as if they had been appointed by virtue of this act, until by the issuing of new patents, commissions, or otherwise, their appointments shall be respectively revoked.

27. And be it enacted, that if, upon the occasion of taking any ballot on the election of a director or directors of the said Company, any proprietor who shall be resident within the United Kingdom, shall, by reason of absence, illness, or otherwise, be desirous of voting by letter of attorney, he shall be at liberty so to do, provided that such letter of attorney shall in every case express the name or names of the candidate or candidates for whom such proprietor shall be so desirous of voting, and shall be executed within ten days next before such election; and the attorney constituted for such purpose shall in every case deliver the vote he is so directed to give openly to the person or persons who shall be authorised by the said Company to receive the same; and every such vote shall be accompanied by an affidavit or affirmation to be made before a justice of the peace by the proprietor directing the same so to be given, to the same or the like effect as the oath or affirmation now taken by proprietors voting upon ballots at general courts of the said Company, and in which such proprietor shall also state the day of the execution of such letter of attorney; and any person making a false oath or affirmation before a justice of peace for the pur-

pose aforesaid shall be held to have thereby committed wilful perjury; and if any person do unlawfully or corruptly procure or suborne any other person to take the said oath or affirmation before a justice of the peace as aforesaid, whereby he or she shall commit such wilful perjury, and shall thereof be convicted, he, she, or they, for every such offence, shall incur such pains and penalties as are provided by law against subornation or perjury.

28. And be it enacted, that so much of the act of the thirteenth year of the reign of King George the Third, intituled an act for establishing certain regulations for the better management of the affairs of the East India Company as well as in India as in Europe, as enacts that no person employed in any civil or military station in the East Indies, or claiming or exercising any power, authority, or jurisdiction therein, shall be capable of being appointed or chosen into the office of director untill such person shall have returned to and been resident in England for the space of two years, shall be and is hereby repealed; provided, and if the said court of directors, with the consent of the said board, shall declare such person to be an accountant with the said company, and that his accounts are unsettled, or that a charge against such person is under the consideration of the said court, such person shall not be capable of being chosen into the office of director for the term of two years after his return to England, unless such accounts shall be settled, or such charge be decided on, before the expiration of the said term.

29. And be it further enacted, that the said court of directors shall from time to time deliver to the said board copies of all minutes, orders, resolutions, and proceedings of all courts of proprietors, general or special, and of all courts of directors, within eight days after the holding of such courts respectively, and also copies of all letters, advices, and despatches whatever which shall at any time or times be received by the said court of directors or any committee of directors, and which shall be material to be communicated to the said board, or which the said board shall from time to time require.

30. And be it enacted, that no orders, instructions, despatches, official letters, or communications whatever, relating to the said territories or the government thereof, or to the property or rights vested in the said Company in trust as aforesaid, or to any public matters whatever, shall be at any time sent or given by the said court of directors, or any committee of the said directors, until the same shall have been submitted for the consideration of and approved by the said board; and for that purpose that copies of all such orders, instructions, despatches, official letters, or communications which the said court of directors, or any committee of the said directors, shall propose to be sent or given, shall be by them previously laid before the said board; and that within the space of two months after the receipt of such proposed orders, instructions, despatches, official letters, or communications, the said board shall either return the same to the said court of directors or committee of directors, with their approbation thereof, signified under the hand of one of the secretaries of the said board, by the order of the said board; or if the said board shall disapprove, alter, or vary in substance any of such proposed orders, instructions, despatches, official letters, or communications, in every such case the said board shall give to the said directors, in writing, under the hand of one of the secretaries of the said board, by order of the said board, their reason in respect thereof, together with their directions to the said directors in relation thereto; and the said directors shall and they are hereby required forthwith to send the said orders, instructions, despatches, official letters, or communications, in the form approved by the said board, to their proper destinations; provided always, that it shall be lawful for the said board, by minutes from time to time to be made for that purpose and entered on the records of the said board, and to be communicated to the said court, to allow such classes of orders, instructions, despatches, official letters, or communications as shall in such minutes be described to be sent or given by the said court without having been previously laid before the said board.

31. And be it enacted, that whenever the said court of directors shall omit to prepare and submit for the consideration of the said board any orders, instructions, despatches, official letters, or communications beyond the space of fourteen days after requisition made to them by order of the said board, it shall and may be lawful to and for the said board to prepare and send to the said directors any orders, instructions, despatches, official letters, or communications, together with their directions relating thereto; and the said directors shall and they are hereby required forthwith to transmit the same to their proper destinations.

32. Provided always, and be it enacted, that nothing herein contained shall extend or be construed to extend to restrict or prohibit the said directors from expressing, within fourteen days, by representation in writing to the said board, such remarks, observations, or explanations as they shall think fit touching or concerning any directions which they shall receive from the said board; and that the said board shall and they are hereby required to take every such representation, and the several matters therein contained or alleged, into their consideration, and to give such further directions thereupon as they shall think fit and expedient; which shall be final and conclusive upon the said directors.

33. And be it enacted, that if it shall appear to the said court of directors that any orders, instructions, despatches, official letters, or communications, except such as shall pass through the

secret committee, upon which directions may be so given by the said board as aforesaid, are contrary to law, it shall be in the power of the said board and the said court of directors to send a special case, to be agreed upon by and between them, and to be signed by the president of the said board and the chairman of the said Company, to three or more of the judges of his Majesty's court of King's Bench, for the opinion of the said judges; and the said judges are hereby required to certify their opinion upon any case so submitted to them, and to send a certificate thereof to the said president and chairman; which opinion shall be final and conclusive.

34. Provided always, and be it enacted and declared, that the said board shall not have the power of appointing any of the servants of the said Company, or of directing or interfering with the officers or servants of the said Company employed in the home establishment, nor shall it be necessary for the said court of directors to submit for the consideration of the said board their communications with the officers or servants employed in their said home establishment, or with the legal advisers of the said company.

35. And be it enacted, that the said court of directors shall from time to time appoint a secret committee, to consist of any number not exceeding three of the said directors, for the particular purposes in this act specified; which said directors so appointed shall, before they or any of them shall act in the execution of the powers and trusts hereby reposed in them, take an oath of the tenor following; (that is to say.)

"I (A. B.) do swear, that I will, according to the best of my skill and judgment, faithfully execute the several trusts and powers reposed in me as a member of the secret committee appointed by the court of directors of the India Company; I will not disclose or make known any of the secret orders, instructions, despatches, official letters, or communications which shall be sent or given to me by the commissioners for the affairs of India, save only to the other members of the said secret committee, or to the person or persons who shall be duly nominated and employed in transcribing or preparing the same respectively, unless I shall be authorised by the said commissioners to disclose and make known the same. So help me God."

Which said oath shall and may be administered by the several and respective members of the said secret committee to each other; and, being so by them taken and subscribed, shall be recorded by the secretary or deputy-secretary of the said court of directors for the time being amongst the acts of the said court.

36. Provided also, and be it enacted, that if the said board shall be of opinion that the subject matter of any of their deliberations concerning the levying war or making peace, or treating or negotiating with any of the native princes or states in India, or with any other princes or states, or touching the policy to be observed with respect to such princes or states, intended to be communicated in orders, despatches, official letters or communications, to any of the governments or presidencies in India, or to any officers or servants of the said company, shall be of a nature to require secrecy, it shall and may be lawful for the said board to send their orders, despatches, official letters or communications, to the secret committee of the said court of directors to be appointed as is by this act directed, who shall thereupon, without disclosing the same, transmit the same according to the tenor thereof, or pursuant to the directions of the said board, to the respective governments and presidencies, officers and servants; and that the said governments and presidencies, officers and servants, shall be bound to pay a faithful obedience thereto, in like manner as if such orders, despatches, official letters, or communications had been sent to them by the said court of directors.

37. And be it enacted, that the said court of directors shall, before the twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, and afterwards from time to time so often as reductions of the establishment of the said court or other circumstances may require, frame and submit to the said board an estimate of the gross sum which will be annually required for the salaries of the chairman, deputy-chairman, and members of the said court, and the officers and secretaries thereof, and all other proper expenses fixed and contingent thereof, and of general courts of proprietors; and such estimate shall be subject to reduction by the said board, so that the reasons for such reduction be given to the said court of directors; and any sum not exceeding the sum mentioned in such estimate, or (if the same shall be reduced) in such reduced estimate, shall be annually applicable, at the discretion of the court of directors, to the payment of the said salaries and expenses; and it shall not be lawful for the said board to interfere with or control the particular application thereof, or to direct what particular salaries or expenses shall from time be increased or reduced: Provided always, that such and the same accounts shall be kept and rendered of the sums to be applied in defraying the salaries and expenses aforesaid as of the other branches of the expenditure of the said Company.

38. And be it enacted, that the territories now subject to the government of the presidency of Fort William in Bengal shall be divided into two distinct presidencies, one of such presidencies, in which shall be included Fort William aforesaid, to be styled the presidency of Fort William in Bengal, and the other of such presidencies, to be styled the presidency of Agra: And that it shall be lawful for the said court of directors, under the control by this act provided, and they are

hereby required to declare and appoint what part or parts of any of the territories under the government of the said Company shall from time to time be subject to the government of each of the several presidencies now subsisting or to be established as aforesaid, and from time to time, as occasion may require, to revoke and alter, in whole or in part, such appointment, and such new distribution of the same as shall be deemed expedient.

39. And be it enacted, that the superintendence, direction, and control, of the whole civil and military government of all the said territories and revenues in India shall be and is hereby vested in a governor-general and councillors; to be styled "the Governor-general of India in council."

40. And be it enacted, that there shall be four ordinary members of the said council, three of whom shall from time to time be appointed by the said court of directors from amongst such persons as shall be or shall have been servants of the said Company; and each of the said three ordinary members of council shall at the time of his appointment have been in the service of the said Company for at least ten years; and if he shall be in the military service of the said Company, he shall not during his continuance in office as a member of council hold any military command, or be employed in actual military duties; and that the fourth ordinary member of council shall from time to time be appointed from amongst persons who shall not be servants of the said Company by the said court of directors, subject to the approbation of his Majesty, to be signified in writing by his royal sign manual, countersigned by the president of the said board; provided that such last-mentioned member of council shall not be entitled to sit or vote in the said council except at meetings thereof for making laws and regulations; and it shall be lawful for the said court of directors to appoint the commander-in-chief of the Company's forces in India, and if there shall be no such commander-in-chief, or the offices of such commander-in-chief and of governor-general of India shall be vested in the same person, then the commander-in-chief of the forces on the Bengal establishment, to be an extraordinary member of the said council, and such extraordinary member of council shall have rank and precedence at the council board next after the governor-general.

41. And be it enacted, that the person who shall be governor-general of the presidency of Fort William in Bengal on the twenty-second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, shall be the first governor-general of India under this act, and such persons as shall be members of council of the same presidency on that day shall be respectively members of the council constituted by this act.

42. And be it enacted, that all vacancies happening in the office of governor-general of India shall from time to time be filled up by the said court of directors, subject to the approbation of his Majesty, to be signified in writing by his royal sign manual, countersigned by the president of the said board.

43. And be it enacted, that the said governor-general in council shall have power to make laws and regulations for repealing, amending, or altering any laws or regulations whatever now in force or hereafter to be in force in the said territories or any part thereof, and to make laws and regulations for all persons, whether British or native, foreigners or others, and for all courts of justice, whether established by his Majesty's charters or otherwise, and the jurisdictions thereof, and for all places and things whatsoever within and throughout the whole and every part of the said territories, and for all servants of the said Company within the dominions of princes and states in alliance with the said Company; save and except that the said governor-general in council shall not have the power of making any laws or regulations which shall in any way repeal, vary, suspend, or affect any of the provisions of this act, or any of the provisions of the acts for punishing mutiny and desertion of officers and soldiers, whether in the service of his Majesty or the said Company, or any provisions of any act hereafter to be passed in anywise affecting the said Company or the said territories or the inhabitants thereof, or any laws or regulations which shall in any way affect any prerogative of the crown, or the authority of parliament, or the constitution or rights of the said Company, or any part of the unwritten laws or constitution of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland whereon may depend in any degree the allegiance of any person to the crown of the United Kingdom, or the sovereignty or dominion of the said crown over any part of the said territories.

44. Provided always, and be it enacted, that in case the said court of directors, under such control as by this act is provided, shall signify to the said governor-general in council their disallowance of any laws or regulations by the said governor-general in council made, then and in every such case, upon receipt by the said governor-general in council of notice of such disallowance, the said governor-general in council shall forthwith repeal all laws and regulations so disallowed.

45. Provided also, and be it enacted, that all regulations made as aforesaid, so long as they shall remain unrepealed, shall be of the same force and effect within and throughout the said territories as any act of parliament would or ought to be within the same territories, and shall be taken notice of by all courts of justice whatsoever within the same territories, in the same manner as any public act of parliament would and ought to be taken notice of: and it shall not be necessary to

register or publish in any court of justice any laws or regulations made by the said governor-general in council.

46. Provided also, and be it enacted, that it shall not be lawful for the said governor-general in council, without the previous sanction of the said court of directors, to make any law or regulation where by power shall be given to any courts of justice, other than the courts of justice established by his Majesty's charters, to sentence to the punishment of death any of his Majesty's natural born subjects born in Europe, or the children of such subjects, or which shall abolish any of the courts of justice established by his Majesty's charters.

47. And be it enacted, that the said court of directors shall forthwith submit, for the approbation of the said board, such rules as they shall deem expedient for the procedure of the governor-general in council in the discharge and exercise of all powers, functions, and duties imposed on or vested in him by virtue of this act, or to be imposed or vested in him by any other act or acts; which rules shall prescribe the modes of promulgation of any laws or regulations to be made by the said governor-general in council, and of the authentication of all acts and proceedings whatsoever of the said governor-general in council; and such rules when approved by the said board of commissioners, shall be of the same force as if they had been inserted in this act: provided always that such rules shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament in the session next after the approval thereof.

48. Provided always, and be it enacted, that all laws and regulations shall be made at some meeting of the council at which the said governor-general and at least three of the ordinary members of the council shall be assembled, and that all other functions of the said governor-general in council may be exercised by the said governor-general and one or more ordinary member or members of council, and that in every case of difference of opinions at meetings of the said council where there shall be an equality of voices, the said governor-general shall have two votes or the casting vote.

49. Provided always, and be it enacted, that when and so often as any measure shall be proposed before the said governor-general in council whereby the safety, tranquillity, or interests of the British possessions in India, or any part thereof, are or may be, in the judgment of the said governor-general essentially affected, and the said governor-general shall be of opinion either that the measure so proposed ought to be adopted or carried into execution, or that the same ought to be suspended or wholly rejected, and the majority in council then present shall differ in and dissent from such opinion, the said governor-general and members of council are hereby directed forthwith mutually to exchange with and communicate to each other in writing under their respective hands to be recorded at large on their secret consultations, the grounds and reasons of their respective opinions; and if after considering the same the said governor-general and the majority in council shall still differ in opinion, it shall be lawful for the said governor-general, of his own authority and on his own responsibility, to suspend or reject the measure so proposed in part or in whole, or to adopt and carry the measure so proposed into execution, as the said governor-general shall think fit and expedient.

50. And be it enacted, that the said council shall from time to time assemble at such place or places as shall be appointed by the said governor-general in council within the said territories, and that as often as the said council shall assemble within any of the presidencies of Fort Saint George, Bombay, or Agra, the governor of such presidency shall act as an extraordinary member of council.

51. Provided always, and be it enacted, that nothing herein contained shall extend to affect in any way the right of Parliament to make laws for the said territories and for all the inhabitants thereof; and it is expressly declared that a full, complete, and constantly existing right and power is intended to be reserved to Parliament to control, supersede, or prevent all proceedings and acts whatsoever of the said governor-general in council, and to repeal and alter at any time any law or regulation whatsoever made by the said governor-general in council, and in all respects to legislate for the said territories and all the inhabitants thereof in as full and ample a manner as if this act had not been passed; and the better to enable Parliament to exercise at all times such right and power, all laws and regulations made by the said governor-general in council shall be transmitted to England, and laid before both Houses of Parliament, in the same manner as is now by law provided concerning the rules and regulations made by the several governments in India.

52. And be it enacted, that all enactments, provisions, matters, and things relating to the governor-general of Fort William in Bengal in council, and the governor-general of Fort William in Bengal alone, respectively, in any other act or acts contained, so far as the same are now in force, and not repealed by or repugnant to the provisions of this act, shall continue and be in force and be applicable to the Governor-general of India in council, and the Governor-general of India alone, respectively.

53. And whereas it is expedient that, subject to such special arrangements as local circumstances may require, a general system of judicial establishments and police, to which all persons whatsoever, as well Europeans as natives, may be subject, should be established in the said territo-

vices at an early period, and that such laws as may be applicable in common to all classes of the inhabitants of the said territories, due regard being had to the rights, feelings, and peculiar usages of the people should be enacted, and that all laws and customs having the force of law within the same territories should be ascertained and consolidated, and as occasion may require amended, be it therefore enacted, that the said Governor-general of India in council shall as soon as conveniently may be after the passing of this act, issue a commission, and from time to time commissions to such persons as the said court of directors, with the approbation of the said board of commissioners, shall recommend for that purpose, and to such other persons if necessary, as the said governor-general in council shall think fit, all such persons, not exceeding in the whole at any one time five in number, and to be styled the "Indian Law Commissioners," with all such power as shall be necessary for the purposes herein-after mentioned; and the said commissioners shall fully inquire into the jurisdiction, powers, and rules of the existing courts of justice and police establishments in the said territories, and all existing forms of judicial procedure, and into the nature and operation of all laws, whether civil or criminal, written or customary, prevailing and in force in any part of the said territories, and whether to any inhabitants of the said territories, whether Europeans or others, are now subject; and the said commissioners shall from time to time make reports, in which they shall fully set forth the result of their said inquiries, and shall from time to time suggest such alterations as may in their opinion be beneficially made in the said courts of justice and police establishments, forms of judicial procedure and laws, due regard being had to the distinction of castes, difference of religion, and the manners and opinions prevailing among different races and in different parts of the said territories.

54. And be it enacted, that the said commissioners shall follow such instructions with regard to the researches and inquiries to be made and the places to be visited by them, and all their transactions with reference to the objects of their commission, as they shall from time to time receive from the said Governor-general of India in council; and they are hereby required to make to the said governor-general in council such special reports upon any matters as by such instructions may from time to time be required; and the said governor-general in council shall take into consideration the reports from time to time to be made by the said Indian law commissioners, and shall transmit the same, together with the opinions or resolutions of the said governor-general in council thereon, to the said court of directors; and which said reports, together with the said opinions or resolutions, shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament in the same manner as is now by law provided concerning the rules and regulations made by the several governments in India.

55. And be it enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for the Governor-general of India in council to grant salaries to the said Indian law-commissioners and their necessary officers and attendants, and to defray such other expenses as may be incident to the said commission, and that the salaries of the said commissioners shall be according to the highest scale of remuneration given to any of the officers or servants of the India Company below the rank of members of council.

56. And be it enacted, that the executive government of each of the several presidencies of Fort William in Bengal, Fort Saint George, Bombay, and Agra shall be administered by a governor and three councillors, to be styled "The Governor in Council of the said Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, Fort Saint George, Bombay, and Agra, respectively;" and the said governor and councillors respectively of each such presidency shall have the same rights and votes in their assemblies, and shall observe the same order and course in their proceedings, as the governors in council of the presidencies of Fort Saint George and Bombay now have and observe, and that the Governor-general of India for the time being shall be governor of the presidency of Fort William in Bengal.

57. Provided always, and be it enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for the said court of directors, under such control as is by this act provided, to revoke and suspend, so often and for such periods as the said court shall in that behalf direct, the appointment of councils in all or any of the said presidencies, or to reduce the number of councillors in all or any of the said councils, and during such time as a council shall not be appointed in any such presidency the executive government thereof shall be administered by a governor alone.

58. And be it enacted, that the several persons who on the said twenty second day of April, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, shall be governors of the respective presidencies of Fort Saint George and Bombay, shall be the first governors of the said presidencies respectively under this act, and that the office of governor of the said presidency of Agra, and all vacancies happening in the offices of the governors of the said presidencies respectively, shall be filled up by the said court of directors, subject to the approbation of his Majesty, to be signified under his royal sign manual, countersigned by the said president of the said board of commissioners.

59. And be it enacted, that in the presidencies in which the appointment of a council shall be suspended under the provision herein-before contained, and during such time as councils shall not be appointed therein respectively, the governors appointed under this act, and in the presidencies in which councils shall from time to time be appointed, the said governors in their

respective councils, shall have all the rights, powers, duties, functions, and immunities whatsoever, not in anywise repugnant to this act, which the governors of Fort Saint George and Bombay in their respective councils now have within their respective presidencies; and that the governors and members of council of presidencies appointed by or under this act shall severally have all the rights, powers, and immunities respectively, not in anywise repugnant to this act, which the governors and members of council of the presidencies of Fort Saint George and Bombay respectively now have in their respective presidencies, provided that no governor or governor in council shall have the power of making or suspending any regulations or laws in any case whatever, unless in cases of urgent necessity (the burden of the proof whereof shall be on such governor or governor in council), and then only until the decision of the Governor-general of India in council shall be signified thereon; and provided also, that no governor or governor in council shall have the power of creating any new office, or granting any salary, gratuity, or allowance, without the previous sanction of the Governor-general of India in council.

60. Provided always, and be it enacted, that when and so often as the court of directors shall neglect for the space of two calendar months, to be computed from the day whereon the notification of the vacancy of any office or employment in India in the appointment of the said court shall have been received by the said court, to supply such vacancy, then and in every such case it shall be lawful for His Majesty to appoint, by writing under his sign manual, such person as His Majesty shall think proper to supply such vacancy, and that every person so appointed shall have the same powers, privileges, and authorities as if he or they had been appointed by the said court, and shall not be subject to removal or dismissal without the approbation and consent of His Majesty.

61. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said court of directors to appoint any person or persons provisionally to succeed to any of the offices aforesaid, for supplying any vacancy or vacancies therein, when the same shall happen by the death or resignation of the person or persons holding the same office or offices respectively, or on his or their departure from India with intent to return to Europe, or on any event or contingency expressed in any such provisional appointment or appointments to the same respectively, and such appointments again to revoke; provided that every provisional appointment to the several offices of Governor-general of India, governor of a presidency, and the member of council of India, by this act directed to be appointed from amongst persons who shall not be servants of the said Company, shall be subject to the approbation of His Majesty, to be signified as aforesaid, but that no person so appointed to succeed provisionally to any of the said offices shall be entitled to any authority, salary, or emolument appertaining thereto until he shall be in the actual possession of such office.

62. And be it enacted, that if any vacancy shall happen in the office of Governor-general of India when no provisional or other successor shall be upon the spot to supply such vacancy, then and in every such case the ordinary member of council next in rank to the said governor-general shall hold and execute the said office of Governor-general of India and governor of the presidency of Fort William in Bengal until a successor shall arrive, or until some other person on the spot shall be duly appointed thereto; and that every such acting governor-general shall, during the time of his continuing to act as such, have and exercise all the rights and powers of Governor-general of India, and shall be entitled to receive the emoluments and advantages appertaining to the office by him supplied, such acting governor-general foregoing his salary and allowance of a member of council for the same period.

63. And be it enacted, that if any vacancy shall happen in the office of governor of Fort Saint George, Bombay, or Azra when no provisional or other successor shall be upon the spot to supply such vacancy, then and in every such case, if there shall be a council in the presidency in which such vacancy shall happen, the member of such council, who shall be next in rank to the governor, other than commander-in-chief or officer commanding the forces of such presidency, and if there shall be no council, then the secretary of government of the said presidency who shall be senior in the said office of secretary, shall hold and execute the said office of governor until a successor shall arrive, or until some other person on the spot shall be duly appointed thereto; and that every such acting governor shall, during the time of his continuing to act as such, receive and be entitled to the emoluments and advantages appertaining to the office by him supplied, such acting governor foregoing all salaries and allowances by him held and enjoyed at the time of his being called to supply such office.

64. And be it enacted, that if any vacancy shall happen in the office of an ordinary member of council of India when no person provisionally or otherwise appointed to succeed thereto shall be then present on the spot, then and on every such occasion such vacancy shall be supplied by the appointment of the governor-general in council; and if any vacancy shall happen in the office of a member of council of any presidency when no person provisionally or otherwise appointed to succeed thereto shall be then present on the spot, then and on every such occasion such vacancy shall be supplied by the appointment of the governor in council of the presidency in which such vacancy shall happen; and until a successor shall arrive the person so nominated shall execute



the office by him supplied, and shall have all the powers thereof, and shall have and be entitled to the salary and other emoluments and advantages appertaining to the said office during his continuance therein, every such temporary member of council foregoing all salaries and allowances by him held and enjoyed at the time of his being appointed to such office; provided always, that no person shall be appointed a temporary member of council who might not have been appointed by the said court of directors to fill the vacancy supplied by such temporary appointment.

65. And be it further enacted, that the said governor-general in council shall have and be invested by virtue of this act with full power and authority to superintend and control the governors and governors in council of Fort William in Bengal, Fort Saint George, Bombay, and Agra, in all points relating to the civil or military administration of the said presidencies respectively, and the said governors and governors in council shall be bound to obey such orders and instructions of the said governor-general in council in all cases whatsoever.

66. And be it enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for the governors or governors in council of Fort William in Bengal, Fort Saint George, Bombay, and Agra respectively, to propose to the said governor-general in council drafts or projects of any laws or regulations which the said governors or governors in council respectively may think expedient, together with their reasons for proposing the same; and the said governor-general in council is hereby required to take the same and such reasons into consideration, and to communicate the resolutions of the said governor-general in council thereon to the governor or governor in council by whom the same shall have been proposed.

67. And be it enacted, that when the said governor-general shall visit any of the presidencies of Fort Saint George, Bombay, or Agra, the powers of the governors of those presidencies respectively shall not by reason of such visit be suspended.

68. And be it enacted, that the said governors and governors in council of the said presidencies of Fort William in Bengal, Fort Saint George, Bombay, and Agra respectively, shall and they are hereby respectively required regularly to transmit to the said governor-general in council true and exact copies of all such orders and acts of their respective governments, and also advice and intelligence of all transactions and matters which shall have come to their knowledge, and which they shall deem material to be communicated to the said governor-general in council as aforesaid, or as the said Governor-general in council shall from time to time require.

69. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said governor-general in council, as often as the exigencies of the public service may appear to him to require, to appoint such one of the ordinary members of the said council of India as he may think fit to be deputy-governor of the said presidency of Fort William in Bengal, and such deputy-governor shall be invested with all the powers and perform all the duties of the said governor of the presidency of Fort William in Bengal, but shall receive no additional salary by reason of such appointment.

70. And be it enacted, that whenever the said governor-general in council shall declare that it is expedient that the said governor-general should visit any part of India undercompany any member or members of the council of India, it shall be lawful for the said governor-general in council, previously to the departure of the said governor-general, to nominate some member of the council of India to be president of the said council, in whom, during the absence of the said governor-general from the said presidency of Fort William in Bengal, the powers of the said governor-general in assemblies of the said council should be reposed; and it shall be lawful in every such case for the said governor-general in council, by law or regulation for that purpose to be made, to authorise the governor-general alone to exercise, if or any of the powers which might be exercised by the said governor-general in council, except the power of making laws or regulations: provided always, that during the absence of the governor-general no law or regulations shall be made by the said president and council without the assent in writing of the said governor-general.

71. And be it enacted, that there shall not, by reason of the division of the territories now subject to the government of the presidency of Fort William in Bengal into two presidencies as aforesaid, be any separation between the establishments and forces thereof respectively, or any alteration in the course and order of promotion and succession of the Company's servants in the same two presidencies respectively, but that all the servants, civil and military, of the Bengal establishments and forces, shall and may succeed and be appointed to all commands and offices within either of the said presidencies respectively as if this act had not been passed.

72. And be it enacted that for the purposes of an act passed in the fourth year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Fourth, intituled, an act to consolidate and amend the laws for punishing mutiny and desertion of officers and soldiers in the service of the East India Company, and to authorise soldiers and sailors in the East Indies to send and receive letters at a reduced rate of postage, and of any articles of war made or to be made under the same, the presidency of Fort William in Bengal shall be taken and deemed to comprise under and within it all the territories which by or in virtue of this act shall be divided between the presidencies of Fort William in Bengal and Agra respectively, and shall for all the purposes aforesaid be taken to be the presidency of Fort William in Bengal in the said act mentioned.

73. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said governor-general in council from time to time to make articles of war for the government of the native officers and soldiers in the military service of the Company, and for the administration of justice by courts-martial to be holden on such officers and soldiers, and such articles of war from time to time to repeal or vary and amend, and such articles of war shall be made and taken notice of in the same manner as all other the laws and regulations to be made by the said governor-general in council under this act, and shall prevail and be in force, and shall be of exclusive authority over all the native officers and soldiers in the said military service, to whatever presidency such officers and soldiers may belong, or whosoever they may be serving: provided, nevertheless, that until such articles of war shall be made by the said governor-general in council, any articles of war for or relating to the government of the Company's native forces, which at the time of this act coming into operation shall be in force and use in any part or parts of the said territories, shall remain in force.

74. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for his Majesty, by any writing under his sign manual, countersigned by the president of the said board of commissioners, to remove or dismiss any person holding any office, employment, or commission, civil or military, under the said Company in India, and to vacate any appointment or commission of any person to any such office or employment, provided that a copy of every such writing, attested by the said president, shall within eight days after the same shall be signed by his Majesty, be transmitted or delivered to the chairman or deputy chairman of the said Company.

75. Provided always, and be it enacted, that nothing in this act contained shall take away the power of the said court of directors to remove or dismiss any of the officers or servants of the said Company, but that the said court shall and may at all times have full liberty to remove or dismiss any such officers or servants at their will and pleasure: provided that any servant of the said Company appointed by his Majesty through the default of appointment by the said court of directors shall not be dismissed or removed without his Majesty's approbation, as heretofore is mentioned.

76. And be it enacted, that there shall be paid to the several officers hereinafter named the several salaries set against the names of such officers, subject to such reduction of the said several salaries respectively as the said court of directors, with the sanction of the said board, may at any time think fit: (that is to say.)

To the Governor-general of India, two hundred and forty thousand sicca rupees.

To each ordinary member of the council of India, ninety-six thousand sicca rupees:

To each governor of the presidencies of Fort Saint George, Bombay, and Agra, one hundred and twenty thousand sicca rupees.

To each member of any council to be appointed in any presidency, sixty thousand sicca rupees.

And the salaries of the said officers respectively shall commence from their respectively taking upon them the execution of their respective offices, and the said salaries shall be the whole profit or advantage which the said officers shall enjoy during their continuance in such offices respectively: and it shall be and it is hereby declared to be a misdemeanor for any such officer to accept for his own use, in the discharge of his office, any present, gift, donation, gratuity or reward, pecuniary or otherwise whatsoever, or to trade or traffic for his own benefit or for the benefit of any other person or persons whatsoever, and the said court of directors are hereby required to pay to all and singular the officers and persons hereinafter named who shall be resident in the United Kingdom at the time of their respective appointments, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of their equipment and voyage, such sums of money as are set against the names of such officers and persons respectively: (that is to say.)

To the governor-general, five thousand pounds.

To each member of the council of India, one thousand two hundred pounds.

To each governor of the presidencies of Fort Saint George, Bombay, and Agra, two thousand five hundred pounds.

Provided also, that any governor-general, governor, or member of council appointed by or by virtue of this act, who shall at the time of passing this act hold the office of governor-general, governor, or member of council respectively, shall receive the same salary and allowances that he would have received if this act had not been passed.

77. Provided always, and be it enacted, that if any governor-general, governor, or ordinary member of the council of India, or any member of the council of any presidency, shall hold or enjoy any pension, salary, or any place, office, or emolument of profit under the crown or any public office of the said Company, or any annuity payable out of the civil or military fund of the said Company, the salary of his office of Governor-general of India, governor or member of council, shall be reduced by the amount of the pension, salary, annuity, or profits of office so respectively held or enjoyed by him.

78. And be it enacted, that the said court of directors, with the approbation of the said board of commissioners, shall and may from time to time make regulations for the division and distribution of the patronage and power of nomination of and to the offices, commands, and employments

in the said territories, and in all or any of the presidencies thereof, among the said governor-general in council, governor-general, governors in council, governors, commander-in-chief, and other commanding officers respectively appointed or to be appointed under this act.

79. And be it enacted, that the return to Europe or the departure from India with intent to return to Europe of any Governor-general of India, governor, member of council, or commander-in-chief, shall be deemed in law a resignation and avoidance of his office or employment, and that no act or declaration of any governor-general, or governor, or member of council, other than as aforesaid, excepting a declaration in writing under hand and seal, delivered to the secretary for the public department of the presidency wherein he shall be, in order to its being recorded, shall be deemed or held as a resignation or surrender of his said office; and that the salary and other allowances of any such governor-general or other officer respectively shall cease from the day of such his departure, resignation, or surrender; and that if any such governor-general or member of council of India shall leave the said territories, or if any governor or other officer whatever in the service of the said Company shall leave the presidency to which he shall belong, other than in the known actual service of the said Company, the salary and allowances appertaining to his office shall not be paid or payable during his absence to any agent or other person for his use; and in the event of his not returning, or of his coming to Europe, his salary and allowances shall be deemed to have ceased on the day of his leaving the said territories, or the presidency to which he may have belonged; provided that it shall be lawful for the said Company to make such payment as is now by law permitted to be made to the representatives of their officers or servants who, having left their stations intending to return thereto, shall die during their absence.

80. And be it enacted, that every wilful disobeying, and every wilful omitting, forbearing, or neglecting to execute the orders or instructions of the said court of directors by any Governor-general of India, governor, member of council, or commander-in-chief, or by any other of the officers or servants of the said Company, unless in cases of necessity (the burden of the proof of which necessity shall be on the person so disobeying or omitting, forbearing or neglecting, to execute such orders or instructions as aforesaid); and every wilful breach of the trust and duty of any office or employment by any such governor-general, governor, member of council, or commander-in-chief, or any of the officers or servants of the said Company, shall be deemed and taken to be a misdemeanor at law, and shall or may be proceeded against and punished as such by virtue of this act.

81. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for any natural-born subjects of his Majesty to proceed by sea to any port or place having a custom-house establishment within the said territories, and to reside thereat, or to proceed to and reside in or pass through any part of such of the said territories as were under the government of the said Company on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred, and in any part of the countries ceded by the nabob of the Carnatic, of the province of Cuttack, and of the settlements of Singapore and Malacca, without any license whatever; provided that all subjects of his Majesty not natives of the said territories, shall, on their arrival in any part of the said territories from any port or place not within the said territories, make known in writing their names, places of destination, and objects of pursuit in India, to the chief officer of the customs or other officer authorised for that purpose at such port or place as aforesaid.

82. Provided always, and be it enacted, that it shall not be lawful for any subject of his Majesty, except the servants of the said Company and others now lawfully authorised to reside in the said territories, to enter the same by land, or to proceed to or reside in any place or places in such parts of the said territories as are not hereinbefore in that behalf mentioned, without license from the said board of commissioners, or the said court of directors, or the said governor-general in council, or a governor or a governor in council of any of the said presidencies for that purpose first obtained; provided always that no license given to any natural-born subject of his Majesty to reside in parts of the territories not open to all such subjects shall be determined or revoked unless in accordance with the terms of some express clause of revocation or determination in such license contained.

83. Provided always, and be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said governor-general in council, with the previous consent and approbation of the said court of directors for that purpose obtained, to declare any place or places whatever within the said territories open to all his Majesty's natural-born subjects, and it shall be thenceforth lawful for any of his Majesty's natural-born subjects to proceed to, or reside in, or pass through any place or places declared open without any license whatever.

84. And be it enacted, that the said governor-general in council shall and he is hereby required, as soon as conveniently may be, to make laws or regulations providing for the prevention or punishment of the illicit entrance into or residence in the said territories of persons not authorised to enter or reside therein.

85. And whereas the removal of restrictions on the intercourse of Europeans with the said territories will render it necessary to provide against any mischiefs or dangers that may arise therefrom,

be it therefore enacted, that the said governor-general in council shall and he is hereby required, by laws or regulations, to provide with all convenient speed for the protection of the natives of the said territories from insult and outrage in their persons, religions, or opinions.

86. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for any natural-born subject of his Majesty authorised to reside in the said territories to acquire and hold lands, or any right, interest or profit in or out of lands, for any term of years, in such part or parts of the said territories as he shall be so authorised to reside in: provided always, that nothing herein contained shall be taken to prevent the said governor-general in council from enabling, by any laws or regulations, or otherwise, any subjects of his Majesty to acquire or hold any lands, or rights, interests, or profits in or out of lands, in any part of the said territories, and for any estates or terms whatever.

87. And be it enacted, that no natives of the said territories, nor any natural-born subject of his Majesty resident therein, shall, by reason only of his religion, place of birth, descent, colour, or any of them, be disabled from holding any place, office or employment under the said Company.

88. And be it further enacted, that the said governor-general in council shall and he is hereby required forthwith to take into consideration the means of mitigating the state of slavery, and of ameliorating the condition of slaves, and of extinguishing slavery throughout the said territories so soon as such extinction shall be practicable and safe, and from time to time to prepare and transmit to the said court of directors drafts of laws or regulations for the purposes aforesaid, and that in preparing such drafts due regard shall be had to the laws of marriage and the rights and authorities of fathers and heads of families, and that such drafts shall forthwith after receipt thereof be taken into consideration by the said court of directors, who shall, with all convenient speed, communicate to the said governor-general in council their instructions on the drafts of the said laws and regulations, but no such laws and regulations shall be promulgated or put in force without the previous consent of the said court; and the said court shall, within fourteen days after the first meeting of Parliament in every year, lay before both Houses of Parliament a report of the drafts of such rules and regulations as shall have been received by them, and of their resolutions or proceedings thereon.

89. And whereas the present diocese of the Bishopric of Calcutta is of too great an extent for the incumbent thereof to perform efficiently all the duties of the office without endangering his health and life, and it is therefore expedient to diminish the labours of the bishop of the said diocese, and for that purpose to make provision for assigning new limits to the diocese of the said bishop, and for founding and constituting two separate and distinct bishoprics, but nevertheless the bishops thereof to be subordinate and subject to the Bishop of Calcutta for the time being, and his successors as their metropolitan: be it therefore enacted, that in case it shall please his Majesty to erect, found, and constitute two bishoprics, one to be styled the Bishopric of Madras, and the other the Bishopric of Bombay, and from time to time to nominate and appoint bishops to such bishoprics, under the style and title of Bishops of Madras and Bombay respectively, there shall be paid from and out of the revenues of the said territories to such bishops respectively the sum of twenty-four thousand seven rупees by the year.

90. And be it enacted, that the said salaries shall commence from the time at which such persons are so appointed to the said office of bishop shall take upon them the execution of their respective offices; and that such salaries shall be in lieu of all fees of office, perquisites, emoluments, or advantages whatsoever; and that no fees of office, perquisites, emoluments, or advantages whatsoever shall be accepted, received, or taken by such bishop or either of them, in any manner or on any account or pretence whatsoever, other than the salaries aforesaid, and that such bishops respectively shall be entitled to such salaries so long as they shall respectively exercise the functions of their several offices in the British territories aforesaid.

91. And be it enacted, that the said court of directors shall and they are required to pay to the bishops, or from time to time to be appointed to the said bishoprics of Madras and Bombay, in case they shall be resident in the United Kingdom at the time of their respective appointments the sum of five hundred pounds each, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of their equipments and voyage.

92. Provided always, and be it enacted, that such bishops shall not have or use any jurisdiction or exercise any episcopal functions whatsoever, either in the said territories or elsewhere, but only such jurisdiction and functions as shall or may from time to time be limited to them respectively by his Majesty by his royal letters patent under the great seal of the said United Kingdom.

93. And be it enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for his Majesty from time to time, if he shall think fit, by his royal letters patent under the great seal of the said United Kingdom, to assign limits to the diocese of the Bishopric of Calcutta and to the dioceses of the said Bishoprics of Madras and Bombay respectively, and from time to time to alter and vary the same limits respectively, as his Majesty shall see him fit, and to grant to such bishops respectively within the limits of their respective dioceses the exercise of episcopal functions, and of such ecclesiastical jurisdiction as his Majesty shall think necessary for the superintendence and good government of the ministers of the united church of England and Ireland therein.

94. Provided always, and be it enacted, that the Bishop of Calcutta for the time being shall be deemed and taken to be the metropolitan bishop in India, and as such shall have, enjoy, and

exercise all such ecclesiastical jurisdiction and episcopal functions, for the purposes aforesaid, as his Majesty shall by his royal letters-patent under the great seal of the said United Kingdom think necessary to direct, subject nevertheless to the general superintendence and revision of the Archbishop of Canterbury for the time being; and that the bishops of Madras and Bombay for the time being respectively shall be subject to the Bishop of Calcutta for the time being as such metropolitan, and shall at the time of their respective appointments to such bishoprics, or at the time of their respective consecrations as bishops, take an oath of obedience to the said Bishop of Calcutta in such manner as his Majesty by his said royal letters-patent shall be pleased to direct.

95. And be it enacted, that when and as often as it shall please his Majesty to issue any letters-patent respecting the bishopric of Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, or for the nomination or appointment of any person thereto respectively, the warrant for the bill in every such case shall be countersigned by the president of the board of commissioners for the affairs of India, and by no other person.

96. And be it enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for his Majesty, his heirs and successors, by warrant under his royal sign-manual, countersigned by the chamberlain of the exchequer for the time being, to grant to any such Bishop of Madras or Bombay respectively who shall have exercised in the British territories aforesaid for fifteen years the office of such bishop a pension not exceeding eight hundred pounds per annum, to be paid quarterly by the said Company.

97. And be it enacted, that in all cases when it shall happen the said person nominated and appointed to be bishop of either of the said bishoprics of Madras or Bombay shall depart from his within six calendar months next after the day when he shall have arrived in India for the purpose of taking upon him the office of such bishop, there shall be payable out of the territorial revenues from which the salary of such bishop so dying shall be payable, to the legal personal representatives of such bishop, such sum or sums of money as shall, together with the sum or sums paid to or drawn by such bishop in respect of his salary, make up the full amount of one year's salary; and when and so often as it shall happen that any such bishop shall depart from his while in possession of such office, and after the expiration of six calendar months from the time of his arrival in India for the purpose of taking upon him such office, then and in every such case there shall be payable, out of the territorial revenues from which the salary of the said bishop so dying shall be payable, to his legal personal representatives, over and above what may have been due to him at the time of his death, a sum equal to the full amount of the salary of such bishop for six calendar months.

98. And be it enacted, that if it shall happen that either of the bishops of Madras or Bombay shall be translated to the bishopric of Calcutta, the period of residence of such person as bishop of Madras or Bombay shall be accounted for and taken as a residence as bishop of Calcutta; and if any person now an archdeacon in the said territories shall be appointed Bishop of Madras or Bombay, the period of his residence in India as such archdeacon shall for all the purposes of this act be accounted for and taken as a residence as such bishop.

99. Provided also, and be it enacted, that if any person under the degree of a bishop shall be appointed to either of the bishoprics of Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, who at the time of such appointment shall be resident in India, then and in such case it shall and may be lawful for the Archbishop of Canterbury, when and as he shall be required so to do by his Majesty by his royal letters-patent under the great seal of the said United Kingdom, to issue a commission under his hand and seal, to be directed to the two remaining bishops, authorising and charging them to perform all such requisite ceremonies for the consecration of the person so to be appointed to the degree and office of a bishop.

100. And be it enacted, that the expenses of visitations to be made from time to time by the said bishops of Madras and Bombay respectively shall be paid by the said Company out of the revenues of the said territories; provided that no greater sum on account of such visitations be at any time issued than shall from time to time be deemed and settled by the court of directors of the said Company, with the approbation of the commissioners for the affairs of India.

101. And be it enacted, that no archdeacon hereafter to be appointed for the archdeaconry of the presidency of Fort William in Bengal, or the archdeaconry of the presidency of Fort Saint George, or the archdeaconry of the presidency and Island of Bombay, shall receive in respect of his archdeaconry any salary exceeding three thousand sicca rupees per annum; provided always, that the whole expense incurred in respect of the said bishops and archdeacons shall not exceed one hundred and twenty thousand sicca rupees per annum.

102. And be it enacted, that of the establishment of chaplains maintained by the said Company at each of the presidencies of the said territories two chaplains shall always be ministers of the church of Scotland, and shall have and enjoy from the said Company such salary as shall from time to time be allotted to the military chaplains at the several presidencies; provided always, that the ministers of the church of Scotland to be appointed chaplains at the said presidencies as aforesaid shall be ordained and inducted by the Presbytery of Edinburgh according to the forms and solemnities used in the church of Scotland, and shall be subject to the spiritual

and ecclesiastical jurisdiction in all things of the Presbytery of Edinburgh, whose judgments shall be subject to dissent, protest, and appeal to the provincial synod of Lothian and Tweeddale, and to the general assembly of the church of Scotland: provided always, that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent the governor-general in council from granting from time to time, with the sanction of the court of directors and of the commissioners for the affairs of India, to any sect, persuasion, or community of Christians not being of the united church of England and Ireland, or of the church of Scotland, such sums of money as may be expedient for the purpose of instruction or for the maintenance of places of worship.

103. And whereas it is expedient to provide for the due qualification of persons to be employed in the civil service of the said Company in the said territories, be it therefore enacted, that the said Governor-general of India in council shall, as soon as may be after the first day of January in every year, make and transmit to the said court of directors a prospective estimate of the number of persons who, in the opinion of the said governor-general in council, will be necessary, in addition to those already in India or likely to return from Europe, to supply the expected vacancies in the civil establishments of the respective governments in India <sup>such</sup> ~~one~~ of the subsequent years as shall be fixed in the rules and regulations herein-after mentioned; and it shall be lawful for the said board of commissioners to reduce such estimate, so that the reasons for such reduction be given to the said court of directors; and in the month of June in every year, if the said estimate shall have been then received by the said board, and if not, then within one month after such estimate shall have been received, the said board of commissioners shall certify to the said court of directors what number of persons shall be nominated as candidates for admission, and what number of students shall be admitted to the college of the said Company at Haileybury in the then current year, but so that at least four such candidates, no one of whom shall be under the age of seventeen or above the age of twenty years, be nominated, and no more than one student admitted for every such expected vacancy in the said civil establishments, according to such estimate or reduced estimate as aforesaid; and it shall be lawful for the said court of directors to nominate such a number of candidates for admission to the said college as shall be mentioned in the certificate of the said board; and if the said court of directors shall not within one month after the receipt of such certificate nominate the whole number mentioned therein, it shall be lawful for the said board of commissioners to nominate so many as shall be necessary to supply the deficiency.

104. And be it enacted, that when and so often as any vacancy shall happen in the number of students in the said college by death, expulsion, or resignation, it shall be lawful for the said board of commissioners to add in respect of every such vacancy one to the number of the students to be admitted, and four to the number of candidates for admission to be nominated by the said court in the following year.

105. And be it enacted, that the said candidates for admission to the said college shall be subjected to an examination in such branches of knowledge and by such examiners as the said board shall direct, and shall be classed in a list to be prepared by the examiners, and the candidates whose names shall stand highest in such list shall be admitted by the said court as students in the said college until the number to be admitted for that year, according to the certificate of the said board, be supplied.

106. And be it further enacted, that it shall be lawful for the said board of commissioners and they are hereby required, forthwith after the passing of this act, to form such rules, regulations, and provisions for the guidance of the said governor-general in council in the formation of the estimate herein-before mentioned, and for the good government of the said college, as in their judgment shall appear best adapted to secure fit candidates for admission into the same, and for the examination and qualification of such candidates, and of the students of the said college, after they shall have completed their residence there, and for the appointment and remuneration of proper examiners; and such plan, rules and regulations and provisions respectively shall be submitted to his Majesty in council for his revision and approbation; and when the same shall have been so revised and approved by his Majesty in council, the same shall not afterwards be altered or repealed, except by the said board of commissioners, with the approbation of his Majesty in council.

107. And be it enacted, that at the expiration of such time as shall be fixed by such rules, regulations, and provisions made as aforesaid, so many of the said students as shall have a certificate from the said college of good conduct during the term of their residence therein shall be subjected to an examination in the studies prosecuted in the said college, and so many of the said students as shall appear duly qualified shall be classed according to merit in a list to be prepared by the examiners, and shall be nominated to supply the vacancies in the civil establishments in India, and have seniority therein according to their priority in the said list; and if there shall be at the same time vacancies in the establishment of more than one of the said presidencies, the students on the said list shall, according to such priority, have the right of electing to which of the said establishments they will be appointed.

108. And be it enacted, that no appointment of any professor or teacher at the said college shall be valid or effectual until the same shall have been approved by the board of commissioners.

109. And be it enacted, that every power, authority, and function by this or any other act or acts given to and vested in the said court of directors shall be deemed and taken to be subject to such control of the said board of commissioners as in this act is mentioned, unless there shall be something in the enactments conferring such powers, authorities, or functions inconsistent with such construction, and except as to any patronage or right of appointing to office vested in or reserved to the said court.

110. Provided always, and be it enacted, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to enable the said board of commissioners to give or cause to be given directions ordering or authorising the payment of any extraordinary allowance or gratuity, or the increase of any established salary, allowance, or emolument, unless in the cases and subject to the provisions in and subject to which such directions may now be given by the said board, or to increase the sum now payable by the said Company on account of the said board, except only by such salaries or allowances as shall be payable to the officers to be appointed as herein-before is mentioned to attend upon the said board during the winding up of the commercial business of the said Company.

111. And be it enacted, that whenever in this act, or in any act hereafter to be passed, the term East India Company is or shall be used, it shall be held to apply to the united company of merchants of England trading to the East Indies, and that the said united Company of merchants of England trading to the East Indies may, in all suits, proceedings, and transactions whatsoever after the passing of this act, be called by the name of the East India Company.

112. And be it enacted, that the Island of Saint Helena, and all forts, factories, public edifices, and hereditaments whatsoever in the said island, and all stores and property thereon fit or used for the service of the government thereof, shall be vested in his Majesty, his heirs and successors, and the said island shall be governed by such orders as his Majesty in council shall from time to time issue in that behalf.

113. And be it further enacted, that every supercargo and other civil servant of the said Company, now employed by the said Company in the factory at Canton or in the Island of Saint Helena, shall be capable of taking and holding any office in any presidency or establishment of the said territories which he would have been capable of taking and holding if he had been a civil servant in such presidency or on such establishment during the same time as he shall have been in the service of the said Company.

114. And be it enacted, that from and after the passing of this act all enactments and provisions directing the said Company to provide for keeping a stock of tea shall be repealed.

115. And be it enacted, that it shall be lawful for any court of justice established by His Majesty's charters in the said territories to approve, admit, and enrol persons as barristers, advocates, and attorneys in such court without any licence from the said Company, any thing in any such charter contained to the contrary notwithstanding: provided always, that the being entitled to practise as an advocate in the principal courts of Scotland is and shall be deemed and taken to be a qualification for admission as an advocate in any court in India equal to that of having been called to the bar in England or Ireland.

116. And be it further enacted, that the court of directors of the said Company shall, within the said fourteen days next after the first day of May in every year, lay before both houses of parliament an account, made up according to the latest advices which shall have been received, of the annual produce of the revenues of the said territories in India, distinguishing the same and the respective heads thereof at each of their several presidencies or settlements, and of all their annual receipts and disbursements at home and abroad, distinguishing the same under the respective heads thereof, together with the latest estimate of the same, and also the amount of their debts, with the rates of interest they respectively carry, and the annual amount of such interest, the state of their effects and credits at each presidency or settlement, and in England or elsewhere, according to the latest advices which shall have been received thereof, and also a list of their several establishments, and the salaries and allowances payable by the said court of directors in respect thereof; and the said court of directors, under the direction and control of the said board of commissioners, shall forthwith prepare forms of the said accounts and estimates in such manner as to exhibit a complete and accurate view of the financial affairs of the said Company; and if any new or increased salaries, establishments, or pensions shall have been granted or created within any year, the particulars thereof shall be specially stated and explained at the foot of the account of the said year.

117. And be it enacted, that this act shall commence and take effect from and after the passing thereof, so far as to authorise the appointment or prospective or provisional appointment of the Governor-general of India, governors, members of council, or other officers, under the provisions herein contained, and so far as hereinbefore in that behalf mentioned, and to all other matters and things, from and after the twenty-second day of April next.

## CHAPTER VIII.

## ADMINISTRATION OF THE ANGLO-INDIAN GOVERNMENT UNDER THE CHARTER.

Is the chronological account of the progress of Oriental Commerce, which we have prefixed to the foregoing tabular statements, we have briefly referred to the administration of the East Indian government until the renewal of the Company's charter in 1813. Charges of maladministration have frequently, sometimes justly, been made against the British authorities in India. Let us, however, compare the acts of the monarchical, and republican governments, of Europe, with the Indian administration, under a simple court of directors, consisting, generally, of men brought up as merchants, or as the civil, military, or naval servants of the Company, and we must honestly acknowledge that the general conduct of the latter appears in a superior character. At one time the Company's fleets were powerful enough to combat all other fleets except those of England, France, Spain, and Holland; and from the date of the Battle of Trafalgar, the navy of England, only, continued more powerful until the charters of 1813 and 1833 provided that the East India Company should cease to carry on trade.

It is, at the same time true, that circumstances, attendant on, and consequent to, the mere existence of the Company, on being once established at all, as the possessors of territory in India, have been accompanied by acts, which nothing but self-preservation, could well justify, but which we can only condemn, on the ground that territorial occupation, from the first, was not to be defended. But however virtuous such abnegation might have been, we could not have expected a spirit of self-denial, which would reject territorial possession, on the part of merchant adventurers, and of the courageous and intelligent officers, and of the hardy seamen and soldiers, who sailed to India, since the days of Elizabeth, from motives, than the spirit of bold enterprise, the ambition for glorious achievements, and the prospects of gainful commerce.

Nor, we contend, was it to be desired, by those who wished for the progress of man in civilisation, that Europeans should have abstained from settling, or acquiring territory, and authority, in India; and, notwithstanding all that we may justly deprecate in the progress of Europeans in the East, we do believe that the Hindoos, and their Mahommedan oppressors, have, by the presence of British power in India, avoided calamities, from the intestine wars of their princes, and chiefs, which would have been infinitely more destructive, and cruel, than those that have occurred since the first assumption of power, in Hindostan, by the East India Company.

That there has been left undone, much good which might have been practical, we admit. But, considering all the operations of the Company, in those vast regions, the government, the institutions, civil and military, which that associa-



tion has established and maintained, their deeds will ever be, historically, the astonishment, and wonder, and admiration of mankind.

We are, upon principle, opposed to all exclusive privileges. But it is impossible not to acknowledge that, without the power of association, and, for a long time, of exclusive privileges, the Anglo-Indian empire never could have been founded, and, certainly, could not have acquired its permanence and its power.

The charter of 1813 abolished most of these exclusive privileges; and the charter of 1833 terminated the commercial functions of the Company: functions, which, though for a very long period almost absolutely necessary, were, however, not profitable. By the charter of 1813 the intercourse with India was opened to ships not less than 350 tons, from certain British ports, where sufficient intercourse should be established, to the then ports of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay. The restrictions as to the tonnage were abolished in 1823. The exclusive trade of the Company to China was continued until 1833. The charter will fully explain the privileges which then ceased; before which period no European could settle in India, nor proceed ten miles into the interior, except with the consent of the Company. The separation of Upper India from Bengal, under the name of the Agra government, or fourth presidency, was carried into effect contrary to the recommendation of Lord William Bentinck. The Agra government has since been re-annexed, under the style of the North-West Provinces, to the Presidency of Bengal. See "Revenue Statistics, &c. &c. of the North-West Provinces," (by Colonel Sykes, which we have already inserted.)

The East India Company, by an extraordinary combination of political, military, and fiscal administration, has maintained native armies, by native revenues, and commanded chiefly by European officers. The magnitude of this native force we have already stated in a tabular form. The ecclesiastical institutions in India, the colleges of the Company at Addiscombe and Haileybury, the institutions, the colleges, and the schools of the Company in nearly all parts of India, have all been established on foundations of the most creditable liberality, tolerance, and intelligence. The details of these will be found instructive and interesting, but do not, unless as briefly stated hereafter, appertain to this work. The *Press*, also, has, during late years, made meritorious progress.

The following brief view of the executive and administrative authorities under which the Anglo-Indian Empire is possessed, governed, and administered, is necessary, in order that the British power in India, and the means of developing the vast resources of that empire, may be, in a general view, comprehended.

Whoever enters the two unpretending houses,—the one in an obscure, dirty lane in Westminster, and the other at nearly the extreme end of the City of London,—may well marvel at the acts and deeds of the Anglo-Saxons in Asia. Thousands of private houses, in the kingdom, are far more commodious, and superb, than the edifice called "the office" where the affairs of India are controlled.

And if we enter the dark passages of another "office," where the whole East Indian direction holds its boards, and councils, we find the supreme head of that imperial direction sitting, in modest simplicity, within a little, dark, octagon room; and here, and there, within the same gloomy edifice, we are, on inquiry, presented to the individual directors, in their respective little, ill-lighted nooks.

Such are the *loci*, within which are decided, the disposal, or annexation, of kingdoms, and states; and, whether monarchs, and princes, are to be allowed to rule nominally by suffrage; or be conquered, or allowed to retire, from power, on a pension. In one of these offices the directors initiate, and in the other, the sovereign, by her commissioners, approves of, those who are appointed the governors-general, who, in India, hold sovereign rule, and whose courts display imperial magnificence and military splendour; the governors of presidencies; the commander-in-chief of a mighty army, and the generals under him. The Crown appoints the judges of the supreme courts at the presidencies, and the bishops, who consecrate the places of Christian worship, and who confirm young Christians in Hindostan, ordain ministers, &c. In these offices, also, the deliberations have taken place, which have decided on the augmentation of armies and fleets; and the adoption or framing of commercial and fiscal systems; and here, also, have the orders been given which have sent armies to Affghanistan, and the fleets, and military forces, which have battered the cities, and humbled the power and pride, of Celestial China.

Yet, notwithstanding those great powers, and the still more wonderful success which has attended the exercise of such extensive authority, we have neither heard, nor read of, nor seen individuals in place or power, or as mere merchants, so thoroughly unpretending, and in social life less obtrusive than have been, and are, the East Indian directors in London.

#### THE COURT OF DIRECTORS.

THIS court and its chairman constitute an executive body; the members of which are the representatives of the proprietors of the capital stock of the Company—viz. 6,000,000*l.* sterling, divided among about 3600 proprietors.

The administration of Indian affairs, will appear involved in all the dangers and misrule of despotism, if we merely consider that the possession and government of India, is represented only by a capital of nearly six millions, and that the constituency of that vast empire is vested in 3600 persons; a majority of whom never take any interest in the election of directors. If we reflect also that the constituency, limited as it is, may be still further reduced in numbers by a few rich proprietors, who would aspire to power, purchasing the stock of several small proprietors, in order to constitute eligibility to additional votes in the same rich

proprietor—and that there are usually above 200 proprietors, who do not possess their stock long enough to possess votes, and about 400 whose stock being under 500*l.*, have no right to vote at all. The actual number of votes is estimated at little, if above, 2000. Women, possessing sufficient stock, have a right to vote, and the very agents of foreign potentates, though aliens, may purchase stock to any amount they can pay for, and vote within the prescribed limits ; the maximum number of votes exercised by any individual being four.

The directors are certainly invested with considerable powers ; and although those have politically, and legally been subjected to restriction, through the Board of Control, by the ministers of the Crown, yet, we are bound to say, that powers so extensive have, probably, never in the history of the world, been, on the whole, more judiciously exercised.

The capital stock of the Company, namely, 6,000,000*l.* sterling, was some time ago stated to have then been divided among 3579 proprietors, 53 of whom had four votes ; 54, three ; 347, two ; 1454, one ; and 221 only 500*l.* stock: the latter are not qualified to vote, but may debate on any Indian question ; 396 who held stock under 500*l.*, were not qualified to vote or speak, and 220 had not held their stock a sufficiently long time to entitle them to vote. A proprietor possessing not less than 1000*l.* has one vote ; 3000*l.*, two ; 6000*l.*, three ; and of 10,000*l.* and upwards, four votes. The stock must be *bona fide* the proprietor's for twelve months to enable him to vote ; excepting in cases of bequest, marriage, &c. ; to this regulation was adopted to prevent collusive transfers of stock. By a recent classification the gentry, bankers, merchants, traders, ship-owners, shopkeepers, &c., held 1836 votes ; women, 43 ; officers in the king's and East India Company's army, 222 ; the clergy, 86 ; officers in the royal navy, 28 ; medical men, 19 ; nobility, 20. The proprietors meet as a court regularly every quarter, and specially when convened to discuss special business. The powers vested in the court of proprietors are—the election of qualified proprietors as representatives to form a court of directors ; to appoint a committee to frame bye-laws for the regulation of the Company ; to control the salaries or pensions exceeding 200*l.* a year, or gratuities above 600*l.* ; to confer pecuniary rewards on any oriental statesman, warrior, or others, above the latter-named sum, subject, however, to the confirmation of the Board of Control ; to demand copies of public documents to be laid before it for discussion and consideration. The chairman of the court of directors is *ex-officio* chairman of the court of proprietors. Debates are conducted much as in Parliament, and all questions are decided by show of hands, division, or ballot. Elections are decided by ballot.

The court of directors, consists of twenty-four gentlemen qualified according to an act of Parliament, which provides that each must be a natural born or naturalised subject of Great Britain ; possessed of 2000*l.* stock. He

cannot be a director of the Bank of England, or the South Sea Company; and he shall be liable to be removed if he should promote his own, or the elevation of any other director, by promises of reward, collusive transfer of stock, or payment of travelling expenses, receive any pecuniary or other remuneration whatever, for any appointment in his gift or patronage as a director. Six directors retire annually by rotation, and are re-eligible after twelve months. The proprietors have every four years the power to reject such directors as they deem unfit for that office. The court of directors elect from their own body a chairman and deputy-chairman annually, and who go out by rotation, meet once a week, thirteen form a court, and all questions are decided by ballot, if demanded.

The *Directors*, for their services and responsibilities, have only a salary each of 300*l.* a year—a most paltry amount! they have, however, patronage, which they might abuse and turn to their pecuniary advantage. But the efficiency of their appointments free them from this imputation.

When the number of appointments to the offices of cadets, writers, and assistant surgeons for the year are ascertained, the whole are divided into twenty-eight equal parts, of which two are allotted to the chairman and deputy-chairman,—to the president of the Board of Control two, and to each director one.

The Court of Directors are divided into three committees, which sit at the India House; viz., 1. The *Committee of Finance and Home Affairs*, eight directors; 2. *Political and Military Affairs of India*, seven directors; 3. *Revenue, Judicial, and Legislative*, seven directors.

All correspondence and papers received from abroad or from parties in the United Kingdom come, in the first instance, to the secretary's office at the East India House. The despatches are referred by the chairs to the officers whose duty it is to prepare answers. The draft is prepared upon an examination of the documents, and submitted to the chairs; it is then brought before its appropriate committee, to be approved or altered, and then laid before the Court of Directors. After it has passed the Court of Directors, the draft is transmitted to the Board of Control, which is empowered to make alterations, but to return it within a limited time, with the reasons assigned for the alterations, if any shall have been made. Previously to the draft being laid before either committee by the chairs, it is usually submitted to the president of the Board of Control, in the shape of what is called a previous communication, between the president and the chairs, in which stage, alterations, containing the original views of the president, are made. The draft being returned to the chairman, he lays it either with or without the alterations, as he may see fit, before the committee. The draft, when approved of by the committee, is submitted to the court, or it may be rejected, altered, or approved. It is then officially sent to the Board of Control, who make such alterations as they judge expedient, and return it to the court, with their

reasons for the same. Against these alterations the court may make a representation to the Board of Control, who have frequently modified the alterations. If the board decline to do so, they state the same to the court and desire the draft may be sent in the form of a despatch out to India, agreeably to the tenor of the act of parliament. In the event of refusal, three judges of the Court of Queen's Bench may finally decide as to the legality of the board's order.

**THE SECRET COMMITTEE.**—By the act of 1784 and of 1833, the directors are to appoint a *Secret Committee*, which alone are authorised to forward to India all despatches which, in the opinion of the Board of Control, should be secret, and the subject matter of which can only be divulged by permission of the board. The committee consists of three members of the Court of Directors, chosen by the court generally, who usually select the chairman, deputy chairman, and the senior member, who take the oath of secrecy, as prescribed by the act. Their officers are also sworn to secrecy; and no one is employed in transcribing secret despatches without the permission of the board. The board is empowered by law to issue, through the Secret Committee, orders and instructions on all matters relating to war, peace, or negotiations of treaties with the states of India, and the Secret Committee is bound to transmit such order to India without delay. The Secret Committee has no legal power to remonstrate against such orders, provided they relate to the subjects above named. This committee, in communications upon secret despatches with the Board of Control, has often arranged, by mutual understanding, alterations in previous orders, or instructions; but with regard to despatches sent down to the Secret Committee in respect to other despatches, the committee is not empowered to make representations thereon to the Board of Control, whose orders are conclusive. The signatures of the three members of this committee are necessary to insure obedience to the orders conveyed by them to the Company's servants, with whom the Board of Control has no direct correspondence.

The president, two secretaries, and assistant-secretary and clerks of the Board of Control are paid by the East India Company, for which the fixed sum of 20,000*l.* per annum is allotted. The establishment at the India House is maintained also at the expense of the Company, and consists of the chairman, deputy-chairman, and other directors, and the officers of the following respective departments and committees into which the Court of Directors is divided, for the despatch of business, viz. :—

**FIRST—SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT**, with secretary and deputy-secretary, and subdivided into five branches, viz., 1. *Minuting and Corresponding*, with an assistant-secretary and six clerks, and a clerk of the *Buying department*; two clerks in charge of *Ecclesiastical registrations*, &c.; a clerk of the *College department*, and a clerk of *Correspondence relative to vegetable productions of India*.

2. *Accounts' branch*, with an assistant-secretary and twelve clerks. 3. *Pay-branch*, with an assistant-secretary and five clerks. 4. *Audit branch*, with an assistant-secretary and six clerks. 5. *Marine branch*, with an assistant-secretary and three clerks, and a *superintendent and assistant* of extra clerks.

SECOND—THE EXAMINERS' DEPARTMENT, with chief and assistant-examiner, and two assistants, fifteen clerks, and registrar and assistant-registrar of book office.

THIRD—MILITARY DEPARTMENT. with secretary, and assistant-secretary and eight clerks, inspector and sub-inspector of military stores.

Recently an independent department has been established for the collection of statistical information, consisting of a chief, his assistant, and a clerk.

There is, besides, a standing counsel and solicitor, librarian, who is also Sanscrit professor at Oxford, keeper of the Asiatic museum, geographer, examining physician, inspector-surgeon for invalid seamen and soldiers, examiner of veterinary medicines and instruments for India, chaplain and surgeon of Poplar Hospital, clerk of the works, doorkeepers, &c. There is a hospital for invalids at Poplar, a *dépôt* for recruits at Warley, in Essex, with a colonel-commandant and second in command, a major, a captain and paymaster, adjutant captain, lieutenant, and surgeon. (See previous tabular statement of statistics of these departments.)

#### THE BOARD OF CONTROL.

This department originated with Mr. Pitt, and by act of parliament was styled "The Board of Commissioners for Controlling the Affairs of India;" but, like the *Board of Trade*, it is no board in its administrative functions; and, therefore, its name is a fiction, and it in reality and absolutely is, in conjunction with the chairman and directors of the East India Company, in Leadenhall-street, a department of state, with very extraordinary powers, and the president is, for all intents and purposes, a secretary of state for the affairs of India, with his parliamentary under-secretaries, assistant secretaries, and departmental clerks. No commission, we believe, ever sits: although, like the Board of Trade, the other three secretaries of state, with some additional members of the government, are *de jure* members of this commission, or committee.

The Board of Control is presumed to over-rule the political government of India, and also the financial expenditure of the civil and military departments of the Company. The political decisions are chiefly communicated to India by the president of the Board of Control, through the three secret directors of the Company. A power which may be both justified and denounced:

a power, when exercised with sound judgment, which imparts vigour and practicability to the administration of India; but which, in the absence of political wisdom and energy, may involve evil consequences that may be fatal to the whole Anglo-Indian empire. This board, or rather through it, her Majesty's ministers, have the appointment of judges, bishops, and the officers of the royal forces in India; but the Court of Directors name the governor-general and governors, but the nominations require to be approved of by her Majesty's government. The court usually chooses the royal commander-in-chief in India, and the royal commanders-in-chief at the different presidencies, to command their own armies.

The Board is divided into six departments, viz., Accounts, Revenue, Judicial, Military, Secret and Political, and Foreign and Public.

1. *The Accountant's Department.*—To examine the accounts of the finances at home and abroad: control the correspondence between the Court of Directors and the Indian governments, in the departments of finance, and mints, and coinage: also, occasional correspondence in most of the other departments of the Company's affairs requiring calculation, or bearing a financial character.

2. *The Revenue Department.*—Principally revision of despatches proposed to be sent to the several governments of India, reviewing the detailed proceedings of those governments, and of all the subordinate revenue authorities, in connexion with the adjustment of the land assessments, the realisation of the revenue so assessed, and the general operation of the revenue regulations on the condition of the people, and the improvement of the country. Besides the land revenue, the detailed proceedings of the local authorities in the salt, opium, and custom departments, come under periodical revision.

3. *The Judicial Department.*—Examination of all correspondence between the Court of Directors and the local governments, on subjects connected with the administration of civil and criminal justice and police in the interior of India, such as, the constitution of the various courts, the state of business in them, the conduct and proceedings of the judges, and all proposals and suggestions which, from time to time, come under discussion, with the view of applying remedies to acknowledged defects.

The royal courts at the three presidencies are not subject to the authority of the Court of Directors, or of the Board of Control; but, any correspondence which takes place in relation to the appointment or retirement of the judges of those courts, or to their proceedings (including papers sent home for submission to the king in council, recommendations of pardon, &c.), passes through this department.

4. *The Military Department.*—Attention to any alterations which may be made in the allowances, organisation, or numbers of the Indian army at the three presidencies: to the rules and regulations affecting the different branches of the service; to the general staff, comprehending the adjutant and quartermaster-general's department; the commissariat (both army and ordnance); the pay, build,

ing, surveying, and clothing departments ; and, in fact, to every branch of Indian administration connected with the Company's army. It also embraces so much of the proceedings, with respect to the king's troops, as relate to the charge of their maintenance in India, recruiting them from this country, and the periodical reliefs of regiments.

5. *The Secret, Political, and Foreign Department.*—Examines all communications from or to the local governments, respecting their relations with the native chiefs or states of India, or with foreign Europeans or Americans. It is divided into the following branches :—

I. The *Secret* department, containing the correspondence between the Indian governments and the secret committee of the Court of Directors. Under the provisions of the act of parliament, such confidential communications as in the opinion of the local governments require secrecy, are addressed by them to the secret committee. Any directions, also to the local governments, relating to war or negotiation, which, in the judgment of the Board of Control, require secrecy, are signed by the secret committee ; and the local governments are bound to obey those directions in the same manner as if they were signed by the whole body of directors.

II. The *Political* department, comprising all correspondence not addressed to the secret committee, or sent through that committee to the local governments, respecting the native chiefs or states, with whom those governments are in alliance or communication, or whose affairs are under their political superintendence, or who are in the receipt of pecuniary stipends in lieu of territory.

III. The *Foreign* department, including all correspondence relating to communications between the local governments and the several foreign Europeans who have settlements in India or the eastern islands ; and embracing, in fact, all the proceedings of the local governments, in relation to foreign Europeans or Americans resorting to India.

The proceedings of the local governments, with respect to their residents and political agents, and to any other officers and their respective establishments, through whom communications with native states and chiefs, or with foreigners, may be maintained, are also reported in the several departments in which those officers are respectively employed.

6. *The Public Department.*—The business of this department comprises the examination of all despatches to and from India upon *Commercial* or *Ecclesiastical* subjects, and of those which, being of a miscellaneous character, are distinguished by the general appellation of "Public." The commercial and ecclesiastical despatches, which are considered as forming two branches of correspondence distinct from the "Public," are united with the latter in the same department, only on account of the convenience of that arrangement, with reference to the distribution of business in the establishment of the Board of Control.



The *Public* correspondence comprises all those despatches which do not belong specifically to any of the branches of correspondence hitherto enumerated. They relate to the education of the natives and of the civil servants ; to the appointment of writers and of the civil service generally, and to their allowances ; to the several compassionate funds ; to the grant of licenses to reside in India ; to the press ; to public buildings ; to the Indian navy and the marine department ; to the affairs of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, Malacca, and St. Helena ; and to various miscellaneous subjects. Some of these being closely connected with the business of other departments, are reported upon in them, although the whole pass through and are recorded in the public department.

The *Ecclesiastical* despatches contain every thing relating to the appointment of chaplains, archdeacons, and bishops ; to their allowances ; to their conduct ; to the building and repair of churches, or other places used for public worship ; and to all questions respecting the affairs of the churches of England and Scotland in India, or that of Rome, so far as public provision is made for its maintenance.

Any papers treating of ecclesiastical or miscellaneous topics, though they are not despatches to or from India, are likewise recorded and reported upon in this department.

The expense of the Board of Control to the Company is about 30,000*l.* a year.

Appointments to the civil service of the East India Company are in the gift of the President of the Board of Control and individual members of the Court of Directors, who have the power of nominating students to the college at Haileybury, where officers in this department of the public service must be educated : persons are eligible whose age is not less than *seventeen* or more than *twenty-one* years ; provided they have not been dismissed the army or navy, or expelled any place of public instruction.

THE EAST INDIA COLLEGE AT HAILEYBURY has its visitor, the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of London for the time being ; its principal ; its professors, namely, European department—classics, mathematics, history and political economy, law ; Oriental department—Hindi, Hindoostani, and Mahratti ; Arabic and Persian, Sanscrit and Telooogo.

The terms of admission for students are one hundred guineas per annum each ; a moiety to be paid at the commencement of each term, besides the expense of books and stationery. Students to provide themselves with a table-spoon, tea-spoon, knife and silver fork, half a dozen towels, tea-equipage, and a looking-glass ; also, with not less than two pair of sheets, two pillow-cases, and two breakfast cloths. Ten guineas to be paid on leaving college by each student, for the use of the library.

The course of study pursued at this college embraces the Latin and Greek classics, ancient and modern history, political economy, jurisprudence, and the Hindi, Hindoostani, Mahratti, Arabic, Persian, Sanscrit, and Telooogo languages.

All time, not exceeding two years *bonâ fide* spent in the college in the regular course of education, after a student has attained the age of seventeen years, is considered as time passed in India, and reckons in his qualification for certain places and emoluments.

A student publicly expelled will not be admitted into the Company's civil or military service in India, or into the Company's Military Seminary.

The college terms are as follows:—the first commences January 19, and ends June 30, and the second commences September 10, and ends December 15, in each year.

The students are to provide themselves with proper academical habits.

*Appointment to the Service.*—No person can be appointed to the civil service whose age is less than eighteen or more than twenty-three years, nor until he has resided four terms, at least, in the college, and obtained a certificate of having conformed to the statutes and regulations.

On a student's appointment, he will be required to attend at the secretary's office, East India House, to enter into covenant, giving a bond for 1000*l.* jointly with two sureties, for the due fulfilment of the same; namely, that he will faithfully and honestly, to the best of his skill, do and perform all matters and things lawfully committed to his charge; obey orders; keep accounts, not divulge secrets, or be guilty of malpractices, nor leave India without notice, and to subscribe to the civil fund, and the annuity fund. A legal instrument is also to be entered into by some one person (to be approved by the Court of Directors) binding himself to pay the sum of 3000*l.*, as liquidated damages, to the Company, for breach of a covenant to be entered into that the student's nomination has not been in any way bought, or sold, or exchanged for any thing convertible into a pecuniary benefit.

*Rank.*—The rank of a student's leaving the college is determined by the certificate of the principal, granted with reference to the industry, proficiency, and general good behaviour. Such rank to take effect only in the event of the student's proceeding to India within six months from the date of the said certificate.

A civil servant, on arriving at the presidency to which he is appointed, should immediately report himself in the proper quarter, as his residence in India is calculated from the date of his so doing; and this is most important with respect to furlough regulations, and a variety of other privileges.

Under the royal warrant of precedence civil servants are divided into six classes, viz. civilians of thirty-five years' standing form the first class, of twenty years' standing the second class, of twelve years' standing the third class, of eight years' standing the fourth class, of four years' standing the fifth class, and under four years' standing the sixth class.

*Emoluments.*—On first reaching India a civilian is allowed about 30*l.* per month, till, having passed the necessary examination in one or more of the

Oriental languages (which must be within twelve months of his arrival), he is attached to the service, the emoluments of which vary from 500*l.* to about 10,000*l.* per annum. The members of council receive 9600*l.* each per annum in Bengal, and 6000*l.* per annum at Madras and Bombay. Civil servants must have three years' actual residence in India to hold a situation of over 1500*l.* per annum, nine years' residence to hold a situation of over 3000*l.* per annum, and twelve years' residence to hold a situation of over 4000*l.* per annum. No civil servant can receive a greater salary than 5220*l.* per annum, unless he be a governor or member of council.

*Sick Leave.*—A civil servant absent from his station on sick leave is entitled to retain his office for two years, and to the salary of such office, subject to a deduction of one-sixth for the first and one-fourth for the second year, where it exceeds 2400*l.* per annum. If it does not exceed that sum the deduction is one-eighth for the first and one-sixth for the second year; and where it is as low as 600*l.* per annum, no deduction is made for the first, and only one-eighth for the second year. If absent more than two years, a civil servant can only draw, if a senior merchant, 400*l.*, and if below that rank, 300*l.* per annum. Under this regulation no second leave is granted to a servant who has been absent two years, till three years have elapsed from the date of his return. These regulations refer to civil servants proceeding to China, Australia, the Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, St. Helena, or to any place within the limits of the East India Company's charter.

*Furlough.*\*—It is provided by regulation as follows:—That after an actual residence in India of ten years or upwards, a covenanted civil servant shall be entitled to return once to Europe, on leave for three years, and to receive for that period 500*l.* per annum, provided in no case a greater number come home under this regulation, annually, than seventeen from Bengal, nine from Madras and Bombay; and that the preference shall be given first to those servants producing medical certificates, that a visit to Europe is indispensably necessary for the restoration of health, and then to servants in their order of seniority.

That civil servants compelled by illness to return to Europe previous to completion of ten years, shall receive 2000 rupees as passage-money, and for a period not exceeding three years, 250*l.* per annum; but servants having received this, shall not, in the event of again returning to Europe, after a residence of ten years or upwards, be entitled to any allowance, except it be occasioned by illness, and then only to the difference between what they have before drawn in the shape of absentee allowance and 500*l.* per annum for three years.

That if the absence of a civil servant returning to Europe upon private affairs (previous to a residence of ten years) shall exceed one year, the excess shall be deducted from the period during which the furlough allowance when it is granted to him would otherwise be enjoyed.

\* The furlough regulations are under revision.

That servants proceeding to the Cape of Good Hope, &c., for health, and from the same cause thence to Europe, shall be entitled to the benefit of the foregoing regulations; and that in all cases, the allowances which are to be paid quarterly in Europe, commence from the date of leaving India, and terminate at the expiration of three years, or the time of arrival in India, whichever may first happen.

Assay masters, and deputy assay masters, compelled by ill-health to return to Europe, receive 191*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* and 118*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* respectively for three years, when it is to cease.

That any servant in receipt of absentee allowance from a civil fund, shall not be entitled during the same period to the allowances prescribed by these regulations beyond such amount as may bring the total of his annual receipts from both sources to the sum above limited.

Civil servants returning to England, must, immediately on arrival, report themselves with address, by letter to the secretary at the India House, forwarding at the same time the certificates received in India; and they are required to rejoin the service at the expiration of leave, unless an extension has been obtained six months previous to its expiration, which is only granted in cases of sickness, or where a further residence in Europe is indispensably necessary.

That when a civil servant has obtained an extension of leave, he must, at the expiration thereof, obtain permission either to return to duty or reside a further time in Europe; failing in which, he is liable to be struck off.

That the Act 33 Geo. 3, cap. 52, sec. 70, as it respects civil servants, applies only to cases of sickness or infirmity, and that no civil servant be considered eligible to return to the service after five years' absence under that enactment, who has failed to obtain, agreeably to the foregoing regulations, an extension of leave under the circumstances referred to in the Act.

*Abstract of Act 33 Geo. 3, c. 52, s. 70, precluding the Return to their Duty of Civil and Military Servants after an Absence of Five Years.*

"That no person who shall have held any civil or military station whatever in India, being under the rank of a member of council, or commander-in-chief, having departed from India by leave, and not returned within the space of five years next after such departure, shall be entitled to any rank or restoration of office, or be capable of again serving in India in the Company's service, unless it shall be proved, to the satisfaction of the Court of Directors, that such absence was occasioned by sickness or infirmity, or unless such person be permitted to return with his rank to India, by a vote or resolution passed by way of ballot, by three parts in four of the proprietors assembled in general court, specially convened for that purpose, whereof eight days' previous notice of the time and purpose of such meeting shall be given in the *London Gazette*, or unless, in the case of any military officer, it shall be proved, to the satisfaction of the said Court of Directors and the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, that such absence was occasioned by sickness or infirmity, or even inevitable accident."

*Retirement.*—A civil servant retiring from the service has no claim to a pension, but government guarantees him the benefits of the annuity fund of his

presidency, to which he is bound by covenant to subscribe. This fund secures to him, in his turn, a pension of 1000*l.* after twenty-two years' actual residence in India; and, if compelled by illness to retire previous to the completion of such term, he is entitled to 500*l.* per annum after fifteen, and 250*l.* per annum after ten years' actual residence. If he retires before the expiration of ten years' residence, he receives a bonus of 500*l.*; but for all particulars see Bengal Civil Service Annuity Fund. Assay masters and deputy assay masters who are permitted to retire after twenty years' service, including three years for a furlough, the former upon 300*l.* per annum, the latter upon 191*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* per annum, and if compelled by ill-health, duly certified, to quit India at an earlier period, the retiring allowance after ten years' service for an assay master 200*l.* per annum, and deputy assay master 150*l.* per annum.

#### MILITARY SERVICE OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

##### *Cavalry, Infantry, Engineers, and Artillery.*

APPOINTMENTS to the military service of the East India Company are made by the President of the Board of Control and individual members of the Court of Directors, either "direct" (that is, proceeding to India at once), or through the military seminary at Addiscombe. Neither "direct" appointments nor nominations to Addiscombe can be legally purchased; and where they have been obtained by corrupt means the parties are liable to penal consequences.

No person who has been dismissed the army or navy, the Royal Military College at Sandhurst, the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich, or who has been obliged to retire from any public institution for immoral or ungentlemanly conduct, will be appointed a cadet, either direct to India or to Addiscombe. Cadets appointed to Bengal must subscribe to the Military Orphan Asylum and Military Widow's Fund; and those to Madras and Bombay to the military fund at their respective presidencies.

*Conditions of Admission to the Service.*—Every candidate must produce the annexed documents:—

First,—A letter, in the following form, filled up and signed by the person who procures either the cadetship or the nomination to Addiscombe from the director for the party to be appointed:—

Gentlemen,—I do hereby declare, upon my honour that I received (the cadetship . . . or the nomination of a cadet for the military seminary, as the case may be) from [the director's name] gratuitously and expressly for Mr. [the cadet's name], and to whom I have given it gratuitously, being well acquainted with his character, family, and connections.

I am, gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

To the Hon. Court of Directors of the East India Company.

[The person recommending to sign at full length, and to insert his address.]

. . . In case the appointment is a "direct" one, insert here the presidency, and also whether for infantry or cavalry.

Second,—A certificate of birth in the following form:—

Extract from the Register Book of the Parish of \_\_\_\_\_ in the County of \_\_\_\_\_  
 Resident Clergyman's or }  
 Sessions' Clerk's Signature }  
 Churchwardens' or }  
 Elders' Signatures }

The above extract must be signed by the resident clergyman, and countersigned by the churchwardens ; or if in Scotland by the sessions' clerk and two elders ; and if there is no register of birth or baptism to be found, the cadet himself must then make a declaration of that circumstance, and of the date of his birth before a magistrate.

Third,—The annexed certificate from parent, guardian, or next of kin:—

I do hereby certify that the foregoing extract from the registrar of births and baptisms of the parish of \_\_\_\_\_ in the county of \_\_\_\_\_ contains the date of the \_\_\_\_\_ of my \_\_\_\_\_, who is the bearer of this, and nominated (a cadet on the \_\_\_\_\_ establishment, or on the military seminary establishment, as the case may be) by \_\_\_\_\_, Esq. ; and I do further declare, &c., &c., &c., as in form ; adding after the words "*above-mentioned*," and I do declare I am fully aware that if it should be discovered hereafter that the said appointment has been obtained by purchase, or by any other unlawful means, he will be subject to dismissal from the East India Company's service, and rendered ineligible to hold any situation in the Company's service again.

Witness my hand, this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, in the year of our Lord \_\_\_\_\_.

Fourth,—The following certificate to be signed by two practising surgeons:—

I have this day carefully examined Mr. \_\_\_\_\_, and certify that his eyesight and hearing are perfect ; that he is without deformity, and has the perfect use of all his limbs ; that he has no appearance of any constitutional disposition or tendency to disease ; and that he does not appear to have any mental or bodily defect whatever to disqualify him for military service.

*Embarkation.*—When a cadet is ready to embark, he must apply to the Clerk at the India House for passing Cadets, &c., for a certificate of his having passed, which certificate will direct him to the secretary's office, where he will obtain the certificate of his appointment. He will then hold himself in readiness to embark, either previous to the ship's departure from Gravesend, or at the last port from whence she shall take her departure from England.

Those cadets who shall fail to apply at the cadet department for their orders within three months from the date of their being passed and sworn before the committee, or shall not actually proceed under such orders, are considered as having forfeited their appointments, unless special circumstances shall justify the court's departure from this regulation.

*Cavalry and Infantry.*—Candidates for these branches of the service for the most part proceed "direct."

*Qualification.*—They must be *sixteen* and under *twenty-two* years of age, unless they have held a commission in her majesty's service, or in the militia or fencibles when embodied\* and called into actual service, or have been in the company of cadets of the royal artillery, when they are eligible, if not more than *twenty-five* years of age, provided always that they produce the certificates already noticed, and also their commissions, together with a certificate from the

\* A commission in the militia regiments of the Channel Islands is not considered a sufficient qualification.

War Office or commanding officer under whom they have served, to the effect that they have joined and done duty with a regiment for the full term of one year and upwards, and they have neither been dismissed, nor have they resigned in consequence of any misconduct.

*Rank.*—Cadets rank according to the seniority of the directors nominating them, from the date of the sailing of the ship in which they leave Gravesend or any outport at which they may embark, as it appears from Lloyd's List ; and all "direct" cadets appointed or sworn in between the 10th of March and 10th of June, or between 10th of September and 10th of December (or the days which may be fixed on for the public examination of the seminary cadets), rank after the seminary cadets who may pass their examinations, provided the latter sail for their respective destinations within *three* months after passing examinations.

*Engineers and Artillery.*—Candidates for the scientific branches of the service must be educated at the military seminary.\* Those cadets who are most distinguished are selected for the engineers, according to the vacancies in that branch of the service; and those immediately following in order of succession are promoted to the corps of horse and foot artillery. Those for whom there is no room in the engineers, but who are reported to have attained to a high degree of qualification, receive honorary certificates, and their names are announced to the governments in India, and published in general orders to the army, as meriting particular notice. They have the privilege of choosing the presidency in India in which they shall be stationed. The cadets not appointed to engineers or artillery are, when reported qualified, posted to the infantry, and rank together, according to the rank which they obtained at the seminary.

Cadets may pass through the seminary as rapidly as their qualifications will enable them after a year's residence, provided that they are of the age of *sixteen* years on or before the day of final examination. Their stay at the institution is limited to four terms.

*Rank.*—Cadets educated at this institution take rank in the army above all other cadets who are appointed from the commencement of three months previously to the date of the seminary cadets being reported qualified; and the time passed at the institution after *sixteen*, counts as so much time passed in India in calculating the period of service for retiring pensions on full pay.

#### MILITARY SEMINARY AT ADDISCOMBE.

THIS institution for military students is under the following inspection and training:—

A public examiner and inspector; a lieutenant-governor; a chaplain; surgeon; staff-captain; two orderly officers;† public examiner, Oriental depart-

\* "Direct" artillery appointments are sometimes made when the exigencies of the service require a large augmentation of officers.

† These officers are entitled to ten shillings a day, quarters and commons. They must be unmarried, and under the regimental rank of captain. Officers on furlough are eligible.

ment; professors and masters of mathematics and classics, fortification and artillery, military drawing, military surveying, landscape drawing, Oriental languages, chemistry and geology, practical mechanics, &c., French, sword exercises; clerk for passing cadets and assistant-surgeons; purveyor and steward, &c., &c.

*Seminary—Conditions for Admission.*—No candidate can be admitted under fourteen, or above eighteen years.

Independent of the documents already noticed as necessary for admission to the service, each candidate for the seminary must produce a certificate of having had the small-pox, or been vaccinated, and of good conduct, from the master under whom he last studied. He must also deliver the names of two persons residing in London, or its vicinity, who engage to receive him if dismissed the seminary, or he removed from sickness, or any other cause.

*Qualifications.*—The candidate will be required to write down a sentence from dictation, and if found deficient in hand-writing or orthography, his reception will be deferred for such length of time as the head master shall report necessary. No candidate will be admitted who cannot construe “Caesar’s Commentaries,” and who does not possess a correct knowledge of all the rules of arithmetic usually taught in schools, especially the rule of three, compound proportion, practice, interest, vulgar and decimal fractions, and the extraction of the square root.

These tests are all that are absolutely requisite, but it will be of advantage to a cadet, if, before admission, he is well acquainted with the following portions of Cape’s “Course of Mathematics,” in the order in which they are given, viz.:—

The remainder of arithmetic, omitting pages 76, 77. The use of logarithms. The first three sections in geometry, and the theory of proportion. First part of algebra, omitting the propositions of the greatest common measure and the least common multiple. Fourth and fifth sections in geometry, and geometrical problems. It is very desirable that a cadet, on joining, should be able to draw in pencil, and shade with Indian ink.

Every cadet is considered a *probationary* pupil for the first six months; at the end of which period the public examiner will report on the probability of his passing for the artillery or infantry within four terms, and, should this appear improbable, he will be returned to his friends.

*Payments, &c.*—The parents or guardians of the cadet are required to pay 50*l.* per term for board, lodging, and education, and an entrance subscription of 2*l.* 2*s.* to the public library; which payments include every charge except for uniform, clothes, books, and pocket-money, as hereafter specified. The payment of the fixed charges for each term is to be made in advance; and the payment for clothes, pocket-money, and books for the preceding term is to be made previous to the cadet’s return to the seminary.



A cadet entering in a term, must pay for the whole term, which will count as one of the four terms of his residence; and no return of any portion of the advance will be made in the event of a cadet's quitting the seminary.

*Equipments.*—Previous to the cadet's admission, his parents or guardians shall furnish him with the following articles, viz.: Nine shirts, three night-shirts, eight pairs of cotton stockings, six pairs of worsted ditto, six towels, six night-caps, eight pocket-handkerchiefs, one pair of white trousers (to be repaired, or, if necessary, to be renewed, at the vacation), two combs and a brush, a tooth-brush, a Bible and Prayer-book, a case of mathematical instruments of an approved pattern, to be seen at Messrs. Troughton and Simms, 136, Fleet-street; Mr. Jones's, 62, Charing-cross; Mr. Gilbert, 148, Fenchurch-street; and at Messrs. Reeves and Sons, 150, Cheapside.

Such articles of uniform dress\* as may be considered necessary, are provided at the cost of the cadet, and the amount of pocket-money issued to him is also to be defrayed by parents or guardians.†

The following class-books will be provided at the public expense, the mutilation or destruction of which to be chargeable to the cadets, viz.:—"Hindustani Dictionary," "Latin ditto," Woodhouse's "Spherical Trigonometry," Inman's "Nautical Astronomy," Inman's "Nautical Tables."

The cadet, on first joining, will be supplied with the following books at the cost of parents or guardians, viz.:—Cape's "Mathematics," Straith's "Treatise on Fortification," Shakspear's "Hindustani Grammar," First Volume "Hindu Selections," Fielding's "Perspective," "French Grammar," "French Dictionary," De la Voye's "French Instructions," "Caesar's Commentaries," Daniell's "Chemical Philosophy." Any other books required by the seminary to be paid for by the cadets.

*Prohibition.*—The cadet must not join the seminary with a greater sum in his possession than one guinea; and a further supply during the term, on any pretence whatever, may subject him to dismissal. Provision being made for furnishing him with every requisite, he cannot really want a supply of money to be placed at his disposal while at the seminary; and if his friends do notwithstanding think proper to furnish him with money, they put it in his power to commit irregularities, which must always retard his studies, and may eventually lead to his removal from the institution.

*Vacations.*—Midsummer commences about the middle of June, and ends July 31; Christmas about the middle of December, and ends January 31.

At the close of every vacation, the cadet must apply at the cadet depart-

\* Viz.:—Jackets, waistcoats, stocks, foraging caps, trousers, shoes, gloves, together with a proportionate share of the expense of any other periodical supplies, and the repairs of the same. The average cost is 6*l.* 6*s.* per term.

† Viz.:—2*s.* 6*d.* a-week, with 1*s.* additional to censors, and 2*s.* 6*d.* additional to corporals.

ment, East India House, for an order for re-admission, and all sums then due must be paid up. He is only re-admitted upon returning with the same number of books and instruments which he took home, with his linen put into proper repair, and he himself in a fit state of health to renew his studies.

Extract from the standing regulations of the seminary, Sec. 1., Clause 1:—

"No professor, master, or other person in the institution, shall receive from the cadet, or the parents or friends of any cadet, any pecuniary present or consideration, on any pretence whatever."

By a resolution of the Court of Directors, all cadets at the Military Seminary, and all subsequent nominations thereto, are deemed for general service until brought forward for public examination.

#### CLERICAL APPOINTMENTS.

CHAPLAINS are appointed to the East India Company's service by the chairman and deputy-chairman and individual directors of the Court of Directors, subject to the approval of the Archbishop of Canterbury or the Bishop of London. They must enter into a bond, with covenant for 500*l.* jointly with two sureties, the expenses of which amount to 14*l.* 5*s.*, and are required to subscribe to the military funds of the presidency to which they are attached. Chaplains are subject to military orders, and form part of the military staff.

*Qualifications.*—Candidates must not exceed forty years of age, and must show that they have been two years in orders, by producing their letters as deacons and priests. They must also produce the following testimonial, signed by three beneficed clergymen:—

We, whose names are hereunder written, declare and testify, from our personal knowledge of the life and behaviour of ———, for the space of three years last past, that he hath during that time lived piously, soberly, and honestly, nor hath he at any time (as far as we know or believe) written, taught, or held any thing contrary to the doctrine or discipline of the Church of England.—In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands the                      day of                      .

The Bishop of London requires a testimonial, in a form differing somewhat from the above, which form may be obtained upon application to his lordship's secretary.

The following certificate, signed by two practising surgeons, is also required:—

We have this day carefully examined the Rev.                      , and certify that his eyesight and hearing are perfect; that he has no appearance of any constitutional disposition or tendency to disease; and that he does not appear to have any mental or bodily defect whatever to disqualify him for the duties of his profession in India.

After obtaining the counter-signature of the Bishop of London to the certificate of appointment, chaplains must again attend at the India House on any subsequent Wednesday, at half-past one o'clock, for the purpose of being sworn, on which occasion they must appear in canonicals. When sworn, the sum of 150*l.* is paid to them to defray the expense of passage and outfit; but they must

proceed to their destination within six months; failing which, without leave obtained, the appointment lapses.

Chaplains of the Church of Scotland must be ministers of the Establishment, ordained and inducted by the Presbytery of Edinburgh, and are subject to the spiritual and ecclesiastical jurisdiction in all things of the Presbytery of Edinburgh, whose judgments shall be subject to dissent, protest, and appeal to the provincial synod of Lothian and Tweeddale, and to the general assembly of the Church of Scotland.

*Emoluments.*—Chaplains are paid per month as follows:—

	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Senior Presidency Chaplain.....	1,201 3 3	1,280 0 0	1,280 0 0
Junior do. do. ....	1,135 2 0	980 0 0	980 0 0
Chaplains.....	700 0 0	700 0 0	670 0 0
Assistant Chaplains .....	300 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0
			5 Juniors. 400 0 0

The chaplains of the Church of Scotland receive the same pay as the other chaplains and assistant chaplains of the presidencies to which they may be attached.

#### MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

*Assistant Surgeons.*—These officers are appointed by the President of the Board of Control and individual members of the Court of Directors, and such appointments cannot legally be purchased. They are required to subscribe to the military, or medical, and medical retiring fund, at their respective presidencies.

*Qualification, Age.*—A candidate must not be under twenty-two years; in proof of which he must produce an extract from the register; and also the other certificates and documents.

*Qualification in Surgery.*—On receiving a nomination, he will be furnished with a letter to the College of Surgeons, and their certificate will be a satisfactory testimonial of qualification; but should he possess a diploma from the College of Surgeons of London, Dublin, or Edinburgh, or the University or Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow, either will be deemed sufficient without further examination.

*Qualification in Physic.*—He must also pass an examination, by the Company's examining physician, in the practice of physic; in which will be included as much anatomy and physiology as is necessary for the treatment of internal diseases, as well as the art of prescribing and compounding medicines. He must produce proof of having attended, at least, two courses of lectures on the practice

of physic, and a certificate of having attended diligently the practice of the physicians at some general hospital in London, or in the country, for six months, provided the provincial hospital contain, at least, on an average, one hundred in-patients. No attendance on the practice of a physician at any dispensary will be admitted.

*Embarkation.*—The assistant-surgeon is required to apply to the cadet office for orders of embarkation, and actually proceed under such orders within three months from the date of being passed and sworn. He must pay 5*l.* for the certificate of appointment.

*Rank.*—The rank of assistant-surgeons is determined in the same manner as is that of persons proceeding to India as “direct” cadets.

*Veterinary Surgeons.*—These officers are appointed by the Court of Directors, and receive 90*l.* for a passage to India.

*Qualifications.*—They must be under *twenty years* of age and produce a diploma from the Veterinary College of London, and a certificate from the professor of general fitness.

#### REGULATIONS AFFECTING THE MILITARY SERVICE IN INDIA.

*Leave of Absence.*—Officers having leave on medical certificate to China, Australia, the Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, St. Helena, or places within the limits of the East India Company’s charter, are entitled to draw their pay and allowances.

Officers employed in the civil departments and drawing a civil allowance, are entitled, in common with officers holding staff situations in the military department, to draw the military pay and allowances of their rank, within the limits of the charter, while absent for two years, on leave under medical certificate, and likewise one half of the difference between such allowances and the civil or staff pay of the offices to which they stand appointed.

Chaplains proceeding on leave within the limits of the charter for benefit of health, are, in respect to proportion of allowances to be drawn during absence, the conditions and period for which such allowances are to be drawn, and the allowances to be drawn in case of their not returning within two years, subject to the same rules as civil servants proceeding on sick leave.

*Furlough.*—Officers must be ten years in India before they can be entitled (except in cases of certified sickness) to be absent on furlough. The furlough is granted by the commander-in-chief at each presidency, with the approbation of the respective governments.

Officers who have not served ten years, visiting England on urgent private affairs, may be allowed a furlough for one year without pay.

A chaplain (appointed previous to the 1st of September, 1836), after seven

*NOTE.*—The whole of the furlough regulations, both civil and military, being in progress of revision, the text applies only to existing regulations.

years' residence, is allowed furlough and 292*l.* per annum. Should he return from sickness, prior to such a period, he is allowed only 191*l.* 12*s.* per annum. If appointed subsequent to that date, after seven years, 191*l.* 12*s.* per annum; and if compelled by ill-health to return prior to that period, only 127*l.* 15*s.* per annum.

No officer on furlough can receive pay for more than two years and a half from the period of his quitting India until he returns, excepting colonels of regiments, and these of the rank of lieutenant-colonel regimentally, when promoted to that of major-general; the latter are then allowed to draw the pay of their brevet rank beyond the above period.

A conductor of stores is allowed furlough pay only in case of sickness.

Officers visiting England on furlough must report their arrival by letter to the secretary at the India House, stating the name of the ship in which they came, and their address, forwarding at the same time the certificates they received in India.

The period of furlough is three years, reckoning from its date to the day of the return of the officer to his presidency; and officers are required to rejoin at the expiration of three years, unless they have obtained an extension of leave six months before the expiration of that period. No furlough is extended except in cases of sickness, certified in the manner hereafter-mentioned; or where a further residence in Europe is indispensably necessary.

All officers soliciting extended leave must, if in London or its vicinity, appear before the Company's examining physician who will report on the state of such officer's health. And if resident in the country, must transmit with the letter of application a certificate in the following form, signed by at least two eminent medical practitioners. When the officer is abroad, in any part of Europe, it must have also the attestation of a magistrate, that the parties certifying are "eminent physicians."

I hereby certify, that I have carefully examined (state the nature of the case, as well as the name of the party), and I declare, upon my honour, that, according to the best of my judgment and belief, — — — is at present unfit for military duty, and that it is absolutely necessary, for the recovery of his health, that he should remain at least longer in this country.

Officers having obtained an extension of furlough to a given period must, at its expiration, apply for permission, either to return to duty or to reside a further time in England.

In every case in which an officer has had his furlough extended beyond the prescribed period, on the ground of health; and shall apply to return to duty, he shall produce a certificate from the examining physician that his health is completely re-established.

No officer who has failed to obtain an extension of furlough will be considered eligible to return to the service after five years' absence, under the act of 33

Geo. 3, cap. 52, sec. 70; but the provisions of this act have been modified as respects some officers, by the 53 Geo. 3, cap. 155, sec. 84, as follows:—Whereas inconvenience to the military service of the East India Company has been found to arise in certain cases from the provisions of the act 33 Geo. 3, cap. 52, sec. 70; be it therefore enacted, that it shall and may be lawful for the said Court of Directors, with the approbation of the said Board of Commissioners to permit any military officer, being of the rank of a general officer or colonel commanding a regiment, or being a lieutenant-colonel commandant of a regiment, who, having departed from India with such leave as aforesaid, shall not have returned to India within five years from the time of such departure, to have his rank and to be capable of again serving in India, although such absence may not have been occasioned by sickness or infirmity, or any inevitable accident; any thing in the said act contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

Every officer upon leaving India will receive a printed copy of the general order on this subject, so that a plea of ignorance cannot be admitted. Officers, therefore, who shall not in due time apply, so as to effect their return within the period of three years from the commencement of furlough, will subject themselves to the loss of the service, unless they shall be permitted by the court to remain a further time in Europe.

*Returning to India.*—Whenever a detachment of Company's recruits, to the extent of thirty men, are embarked on any one ship, they may be placed in charge of the senior Company's officer, not exceeding the rank of a field officer, who shall have obtained permission to return to his duty on the ship, within at least seven days of the period fixed for embarkation:—the officer is to proceed with the men from the depôt; and, as a remuneration for this service, is to be granted the passage money of his rank, payable to the commander of the ship.

*Retiring from Service.\**—Officers who have served less than three years in India, and lost their health, are entitled to an allowance from Lord Clive's Fund, if proper objects of that bounty, as follows, viz.:—Second lieutenant, cornet, or ensign, 2s. a-day; and a lieutenant, 2s. 6d. a-day; provided they are not possessed of, or entitled to, real or personal property to the extent, if an ensign, of 750*l.*, if a lieutenant, of 1000*l.*

Officers compelled to quit the service by wounds received in action, or by ill-health contracted on duty after three years' service, may retire on the half-pay of their rank, viz.:—Second lieutenant, cornet, or ensign, 3*s.* a-day; lieutenant, and assistant-surgeon, 4*s.* a-day.

A subaltern officer, or assistant-surgeon, having served six years, may retire on 3*s.* a-day, if his health prevent his continuing in India. A lieutenant having

\* In these regulations, where a prescribed time is mentioned, "including a furlough," it does not mean that the party must have absolutely served the entire time, whether he has taken his furlough or not. Thus an officer who is entitled to retire on full pay after an actual service of twenty-five years "including a furlough," should he not have taken such furlough, is entitled to the same privilege after an actual service of twenty-two years.

served thirteen, or a second lieutenant, cornet, or ensign, nine years (including a furlough), may retire on the half-pay of his rank, in case his health shall not permit him to serve in India.

Regimental captains, majors, and lieutenant-colonels, who have not served sufficiently long to entitle them to retire on full pay, and whose health renders it impossible to serve in India, may retire on half-pay, viz.:—Captains, 7*s.* a-day; majors, 9*s.* 6*d.* a-day; and lieutenant-colonels, 11*s.* a-day.

All officers who have actually served twenty-five years, including a furlough, may retire on the full pay of their rank. Officers may also retire on the following pensions, without reference to rank, if they have served for the undermentioned periods, including a furlough, viz.:—After twenty-three years, 191*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* per annum; after twenty-seven years, 292*l.* per annum; after thirty-one years, 365*l.* per annum; after thirty-five years 456*l.* 5*s.* per annum.

Surgeons who have served as follows, including a furlough, may retire on the annexed annual pensions, viz.:—After twenty years, 191*l.*; after twenty-four years, 250*l.*; after twenty-eight years, 300*l.*; after thirty-two years, 365*l.*; after thirty-five years, 500*l.*; after thirty-eight years, 700*l.*

When officers on furlough retire upon the pay or half-pay of their rank, they are only entitled to claim the benefit of the rank held by them at the expiration of one year from the date of landing in the United Kingdom.

A veterinary surgeon may retire after the following service, including a furlough, viz.:—After twenty years, 7*s.*; after thirteen years, 5*s.* 6*d.*; and, after six years, 3*s.* a day. In the two last cases, provided his health shall not permit him to continue in India.

A chaplain, (appointed previous to the 1st of September, 1836) may retire after eighteen years' service, including furlough, on 365*l.* per annum; after ten years, if compelled by ill-health, on 200*l.* 15*s.* per annum; after seven years, on 173*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* per annum. If appointed subsequently to that date, according to the following scale, viz.:—After an actual residence in India of fifteen years, on 292*l.* per annum; after ten years, if compelled by ill-health, on 173*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* per annum; after seven years, on 127*l.* 15*s.* per annum.

Officers retiring from the service will be considered to have retired from the date of their application for leave to retire; or from the expiration of two years and a half from their quitting India, whichever shall happen first.

**LORD CLIVE'S FUND.**—Every petitioning officer and soldier must produce a certificate from his commanding officer of being incapable of further service in India, together with an approbation by the governor and council of the presidency where he shall have served.

Every commissioned officer must previously make oath that he is not possessed of, or entitled to, property, if a colonel, to the value of 4000*l.*; a lieutenant-colonel, 3000*l.*; a major, 2500*l.*; a captain, 2000*l.*; a lieutenant, 1000*l.*; an ensign, 750*l.* Officers' widows must produce proof, on affidavit, that their

husbands did not die possessed of property as above. Petitioners residing in England may be admitted, if the court shall adjudge them to be proper objects.

All commissioned, staff, or warrant-officers, to receive as follows, viz.:—

	per annum.				per annum.		
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Colonels and mem. of Medical Board	228	2	6	Lieutenants and assistant-surgeons...	45	12	6
Lieut.-colonels and super. surgeons...	182	10	0	Ensigns .....	36	10	0
Majors (chaplains 15 years' service).	136	17	6	Conductors of ordnance .....	36	10	0
Captains (chaplains 7 years' service)				Their widows one-half the <sup>a</sup> above, to continue			
and surgeons .....	91	5	0	during widowhood.			
Chaplains under 7 years' service.....	63	17	6				

Serjeants of artillery to have ninepence, and those that have lost a limb, one shilling per day. Gunners of the artillery, sixpence, and those that have lost a limb, ninepence per day. All other non-commissioned officers and bombardiers to have fourpence three farthings per day.

Officers and privates to be entitled from the period of their landing in England.

Pensioners neglecting to claim the pension for three half-years will be considered as dead, and no arrears for a larger period than two years back from the date of application for admission or re-admission will be allowed, either to claimants or to pensioners after admission.

#### MARINE.

INDIAN NAVY.—Appointments to the marine service of the East India Company are made by the president of the Board of Control and the Court of Directors.

Nominees must not be under *fifteen*, or above *eighteen* years of age, unless they shall have served on board a steam-vessel, or under an engineer in a factory or foundry, from the completion of their *eighteenth* year up to the time of being nominated; and in such case they must not exceed *nineteen* years.

No person who has been dismissed the army or navy, or obliged to quit school for immoral conduct, will be appointed.

Nominees must produce such certificates of having undergone an examination in arithmetic and the elementary branches of nautical education, as will satisfy the Court of Directors that they are qualified to enter upon the service; also one from a respectable engineer, that they have acquired such a knowledge of marine engineering as to afford promise of efficient service on board a steam-vessel; and a certificate from two practising surgeons, that they have no mental or bodily defect that may disqualify them for the service.

Volunteers are required to proceed to India within three months after appointment, or their appointment will be forfeited. They must subscribe to the Indian Navy Fund.

Rank is determined as in the case of "direct" cadets.

*Leave of Absence.*—A certain proportion of the officers (to be determined by Government) are allowed furlough for three years, with the pay only of their rank;



but no officer under the rank of captain, who has not actually served ten years, can be allowed furlough, unless in cases of ill-health.

The regulations for drawing pay on furlough and retirement by the officers are, as far as circumstances will admit, the same as those for the military officers.

*Retirement.*—Every officer who has actually served twenty-two years or upwards in India, is permitted to retire from the service with the following pay, viz.:—A captain, 360*l.*; commander, 290*l.*; lieutenant, 190*l.*; purser, 190*l.* Every officer retiring from ill-health, after ten years' service, and before he has completed that of twenty-two years, is granted the following retiring allowance, viz.:—A captain, 200*l.*; commander, 170*l.*; lieutenant, 125*l.*; purser, 125*l.*

STATEMENT showing the Strength of the Indian Navy at the Periods stated, distinguishing Ships of War from other Vessels, and specifying the aggregate Number of Guns, Horse-Power of Steam Vessels, and the Strength of the Crews.

YEARS.	SHIPS OF WAR.						OTHER VESSELS.						
	Sailing Vessels.			Steam Frigates.			Sailing Vessels.			Steam Vessels.			
	Vessels.		Crew.	Frigates.		Horse Power.	Vessels.		Crew.	Vessels.		Horse Power.	
	No.	Guns.		No.	Guns.		No.	Guns.		No.	Guns.		
1836-37.....	5	80	189	..	..	..	15	487	1	109	..	60	
1837-38.....	4	61	377	..	..	..	15	452	4	368	11	288	
1838-39.....	5	61	312	..	..	..	13	371	5	350	11	324	
1839-40.....	5	71	426	..	..	..	11	559	12	1151	23	662	
1840-41.....	5	71	438	2	110	8	269	11	378	17	2951	32	930
1841-42.....	5	70	432	3	710	11	317	11	378	18	3151	35	948
1842-43.....	5	62	430	5	1120	26	608	11	305	21	4370	31	1039
1843-44.....	4	44	311	4	1020	20	460	16	131	20	2560	30	761
1844-45.....	4	48	311	4	1020	20	418	12	106	23	2770	36	1009

### INDIAN Navy, Marine, and Pilotage Charges.

CHARGES.	1840-41	1841-42	1842-43	1843-44	1844-45	1845-46
AT BOMBAY.	Co.'s rupees.	Co.'s rupees.	Co.'s rupees.	Co.'s rupees.	Co.'s rupees.	Co.'s rupees.
Expenses of the superintendent, naval storekeeper, and other departments on shore; pilot vessels, repairs to vessels and boats, repairs to buildings, and expenses of internal and external steam navigation.....	17,37,818	21,35,192	18,63,667	20,89,802	15,31,101	18,60,202
Less receipts for inward and outward pilotage, lighthouse, and harbour dues.....	8,21,513	7,66,577	8,73,873	7,83,742	8,17,923	10,26,811
Nett charges.....	9,16,305	13,68,615	10,12,814	13,06,060	7,13,178	7,33,391
Stores from England, included among the home charges.....	5,87,482	2,37,761	1,37,282	1,32,808	3,38,211	2,17,641
	13,03,787	16,06,376	11,87,096	14,38,868	10,51,417	10,21,032
AT MADRAS.						
Master, attendant, and beach department, marine police, &c.....	21,446	1,71,549	1,22,105	61,290	66,912	43,300
Less receipts for port duties and anchorage dues.....	1,39,633	1,50,168	1,02,396	67,025	59,919	78,840
Nett.....	43,167	21,121	20,509	725	6,993	33,344
Stores from England, as before stated....	1,089	927	174	..	..	50
	nett receipts 44,108	22,048	20,681	nett receipts 725	6,993	nett receipts 32,564
AT BOMBAY.						
Superintendent, office charges and establishments, lighthouse, dock, and steam-engine, and other departments on shore; expenses of cruisers and vessels; steam vessels, including those employed in the packet service, purchase of stores at Bombay, &c., deducting receipts for Red Sea passage-money.....	17,37,373	14,71,503	13,26,537	14,41,667	15,89,631	16,93,301
Less receipts for hire of docks, pilotage, lighthouse-duty, sale of stores, &c.....	2,11,220	1,27,600	1,63,331	2,40,609	2,31,211	2,23,808
	15,26,153	12,73,903	11,61,204	12,01,058	13,58,420	14,69,493
Stores from England, as before stated....	4,23,243	3,17,506	5,20,808	7,64,630	2,00,572	6,09,266
	20,20,096	15,91,409	16,81,332	19,65,688	15,58,992	20,79,369

LIST of Ships under the Bengal Presidency, distinguishing Steam from Sailing Vessels and specifying the aggregate Horse Power of the former and the Strength of the Crews.

Y E A R S.	Steam Vessels.	Aggregate Horse Power.	Number of Crew.	Sailing Vessels.	Number of Crew.
	number.	strength.	persons.	number.	persons.
1836.....	9	680	321	2	65
1837.....	10	712	331	1	27
1838.....	10	712	325	1	29
1839.....	10	711	367	1	24
1840.....	12	1044	513	2	24
1841.....	13	1132	506	3	160
1842.....	15	1532	641	1	185
1843.....	15	1802	870	3	154
1844.....	17	1802	779	4	181
1845.....	17	1922	763	4	171

Note.—The above statement includes the steamboats employed in inland navigation, and small schooners employed for various purposes. There are also several pilot brigs, which are exclusively employed in connexion with the navigation of the Hooghly, and the strength of the pilots, masters, mates, &c., pilot service has averaged during the period included in the statement, 116 persons in each year. The strength of the crews of the brigs is not known.

### BENGAL PILOT SERVICE.

No person can be appointed who is under *fifteen*, or past *seventeen* years of age, unless he has already been at sea; in which case he shall be eligible till *nineteen*, upon producing a certificate of having served at sea for as many years or months as his age shall at the time of appointment exceed *seventeen* years.

No candidate will be appointed who is not of a strong, robust constitution; and who does not produce a certificate signed by two practising surgeons, that his eye-sight and hearing are perfect; that he is without deformity, and has the perfect use of all his limbs; that he has no appearance of a constitutional disposition or tendency to disease, and that he does not appear to have any mental or bodily defect whatever to disqualify him for the pilot service.

Volunteers must proceed to India within three months, or the appointment will be forfeited.

Officers may retire on pension after thirty years' service, or sooner on medical certificate.

PAY PER MEN-EM.		PENSION PER MEN-EM.	
	Co.'s Rs.		Co.'s Rs.
Branch pilots.....	550	Branch pilot.....	200 widow 100
Master, after 12 years' service.....	400	Master.....	100 " 50
" " 8 " ".....	360	Mates.....	60 " 30
" " 4 " ".....	320	Second mate and volunteer.....	30 " 15
" on appointment.....	280	Children are allowed as follows:—	
Mates, after 6 years' service.....	190	Boys until 15 years of age.....	12
" " 3 " ".....	170	Girls until 10 years of age.....	14
" on appointment.....	150	After 10 till married.....	20
Senior second mates, after 3 years' service..	140	To the fund the contributions are as follows:—	
" " " on appointment.....	120	Branch pilots.....	40
Junior second mates, after 3 years' service..	100	Master.....	20
" " " on appointment.....	80	Mate.....	10
Volunteers.....	60	Second mate and volunteer.....	4

**EMOLUMENTS OF THE MILITARY SERVICE.**  
**TABLE of Pay and Allowances, for a Month of Thirty Days.**

R A N K.	IN GARRISON OR CANTONMENT.							IN THE FIELD.							ON FURLOUGH. Per Diem.	
	Pay.	Gratuity.	Tent Allowance.	Horse Rent, if only in Receipt of Half Batta, and not provided with quarters.	Horse Allowance.	Half Batta.	TOTAL.	Pay.	Gratuity.	Tent Allowance.	Horse Allowance.	Full Batta.	TOTAL.			
EUROPEAN INFANTRY.																
Colonel, not a general officer on the staff....	rupees. 350 0 0	...	200	...	30	750	1250 0 0	rupees. 300 0 0	...	200	30	750	1250 0 0	£ 1 5 0	d. 0	
Lieutenant-colonel.....	240 0 0	...	150	200	30	300	920 0 0	240 0 0	...	150	30	600	1020 0 0	1 0 0	0	
Major.....	180 0 0	...	120	80	30	225	635 0 0	180 0 0	...	120	30	450	750 0 0	0 16 0	0	
Captain.....	120 0 0	36	75	50	...	90	371 0 0	120 0 0	36	75	...	180	411 0 0	0 16 0	0	
Lieutenant.....	60 0 0	24	50	30	...	60	221 0 0	60 0 0	24	50	...	120	251 0 0	0 6 6	0	
Ensign.....	48 0 0	12	50	25	...	45	180 0 0	48 0 0	12	50	...	90	260 0 0	0 5 3	0	
Surgeon, as captain.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	371 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	411 0 0	...	...	
Assistant-surgeon, as lieutenant.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	221 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	251 0 0	...	...	
EUROPEAN ARTILLERY.																
Colonel of a battalion.....	300 0 0	...	200	...	30	750	1280 0 0	300 0 0	...	200	30	750	1280 0 0	1 5 0	0	
Lieutenant-colonel.....	240 0 0	...	150	100	30	300	920 0 0	240 0 0	...	150	30	600	1020 0 0	1 0 0	0	
Major.....	180 0 0	...	120	80	30	225	635 0 0	180 0 0	...	120	30	450	750 0 0	0 16 11	0	
Captain.....	120 0 0	36	75	50	...	90	391 0 0	120 0 0	36	75	...	180	441 0 0	0 11 1	0	
1st Lieutenant.....	60 0 0	24	50	30	...	60	241 0 0	60 0 0	24	50	...	120	261 0 0	0 6 10	0	
2nd Lieutenant.....	48 0 0	12	50	25	...	45	192 0 0	48 0 0	12	50	...	90	212 0 0	0 5 7	0	
Surgeon and assistant-surgeon.....	As in the European Infantry.															
Engineers.....	The same as the Artillery.															
NATIVE CAVALRY.																
Colonel.....	1307 8 0	...	200	...	120	1750	1467 8 0	1307 8 0	...	200	120	750	1467 8 0	1 17 8	0	
Lieutenant-colonel.....	1278 1 0	...	150	100	120	300	948 4 0	1278 1 0	...	150	120	600	1148 4 0	1 3 0	0	
Major.....	1232 13 4	...	120	80	120	225	777 13 4	1232 13 4	...	120	120	450	922 13 4	0 19 3	0	
Captain.....	1179 6 4	36	75	50	50	50	520 6 4	1179 6 4	36	75	50	180	520 6 4	0 14 7	0	
Lieutenant.....	1109 8 0	24	50	30	60	60	333 8 0	1109 8 0	24	50	60	120	363 8 0	0 9 0	0	
Cornet.....	97 5 4	12	50	25	60	45	269 5 4	97 5 4	12	50	60	90	309 5 4	0 7 0	0	
Surgeon, as captain.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	520 6 4	...	...	...	...	...	520 6 4	...	...	
Assistant-surgeon, as lieutenant.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	333 8 0	...	...	...	...	...	363 8 0	...	...	
Veterinary-surgeon.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 0 0	24	50	15	122	311 0 0	...	...	
NATIVE INFANTRY.																
Colonel, not a general officer on the staff....	300 0 0	...	200	...	30	750	1280 0 0	300 0 0	...	200	30	750	1280 0 0	1 5 0	0	
Lieutenant-colonel.....	240 0 0	...	150	100	30	300	920 0 0	240 0 0	...	150	30	600	1020 0 0	1 0 0	0	
Major.....	180 0 0	...	120	80	30	225	635 0 0	180 0 0	...	120	30	450	750 0 0	0 16 0	0	
Captain.....	120 0 0	36	75	50	...	90	371 0 0	120 0 0	36	75	...	180	411 0 0	0 16 0	0	
Lieutenant.....	60 0 0	24	50	30	...	60	221 0 0	60 0 0	24	50	...	120	251 0 0	0 6 6	0	
Ensign.....	48 0 0	12	50	25	...	45	180 0 0	48 0 0	12	50	...	90	260 0 0	0 5 3	0	
Surgeon, as captain.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	371 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	411 0 0	...	...	
Assistant-surgeon, as lieutenant.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	221 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	251 0 0	...	...	

\* Pay and batta are per diem allowances.      † The same for any month.      ‡ Colonels in regimental rank are allowed full batta at any station.  
 § Horse allowance only granted to field officers of artillery, engineers, and infantry, while in the actual performance of regimental duty. Officers of inferior rank, when actually commanding corps of infantry, will continue to draw horse allowance, as heretofore sanctioned.      || Tent allowance is not allowed to the chief engineer, or adjutant of engineers.  
 All officers, while in command of corps, receive 400 rupees per month, exclusive of the pay of their rank.      Adjutants receive 212 rupees per month, exclusive of pay.      Quarter-masters and interpreters receive 140 rupees per month, exclusive of pay.      An assistant-surgeon, while in medical charge of a corps, receives 160 rupees per month, exclusive of pay.      A subaltern officer, while in charge of a company, receives 30 rupees per month, exclusive of pay, provided he has passed the prescribed examination in native languages.

## PRECEDENCE IN THE EAST INDIES.

Governor-general for the time being.	Members of the Sudder Adawlut, according to their situation therein.
Deputy-governor of Bengal.	Members of the law commission, according to their situation therein.
Governor of Madras.	Civilians of thirty-five years' standing.
Governor of Bombay.	Advocates-general of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay.
Governor (or lieutenant-governor) of Agra.	Major-generals, according to date of commission.
Chief-justice of Bengal.	Civilians of twenty years' standing.
Bishop of Calcutta.	Colonels, according to date of commission.
Chief-justice of Madras.	Archdeacons of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay.
Bishop of Madras.	Civilians of twelve years' standing.
Chief-justice of Bombay.	Lieutenant-colonels, according to date of commission.
Bishop of Bombay.	Civilians of eight years' standing.
Commander-in-chief in India, when also a member of the supreme council.	Majors, according to date of commission.
Members of the supreme council, according to their situation therein.	Chaplains.
Members of council, Bengal, according to their situation therein.	Civilians of four years' standing.
Commander-in-chief at Madras, when also a member of council.	Captains, according to date of commission.
Members of council at Madras, according to their situation therein.	Civilians under four years' standing.
Commander-in-chief at Bombay, when also a member of council.	Subalterns, according to date of commission.
Members of council at Bombay, according to their situation therein.	All officers not mentioned in the above table, whose rank is regulated by comparison with rank in the army, to have the same rank with reference to civil servants as is enjoyed by military officers of equal grades.
The puisne judges of the supreme court at Calcutta, according to date.	All other persons who may not be mentioned in this table, to take rank according to general usage, which is to be explained and determined by the governor-general in council, in case any question shall arise.
The puisne judges of the supreme court at Madras, according to date.	All ladies to take place according to the rank assigned to their respective husbands, with the exception of ladies having precedence in England, who are to take place according to their several ranks, with reference to such precedence, after the wives of the members of council at the presidencies in India.
The puisne judges of the supreme court at Bombay, according to date.	
The recorder of Prince of Wales' Island.	
The commander-in-chief in India.	
The commander-in-chief of her Majesty's naval forces, and the commander-in-chief of the army at the several presidencies (not being commanders-in-chief in India), according to relative rank in their respective services.	
Naval and military officers above the rank of major-general.	

## RELATIVE RANK.

Admirals with generals.	Physicians-general, surgeons-general, and inspectors-general of hospitals, with brigadier-generals.
Vice-admirals with lieutenant-generals.	Superintending-surgeons with lieutenant-colonels.
Rear-admirals with major-generals.	Senior surgeons with majors.
Commodore and first captain to commander-in-chief with brigadier-generals.	Surgeons with captains.
Captains of three years' post with colonels.	Assistant-surgeons with lieutenants.
Other post-captains with lieutenant-colonels.	
Commanders with majors.	
Lieutenants with captains.	

## ADMINISTRATION OF THE GENERAL AND RESIDENTIAL GOVERNMENTS IN INDIA.

BRITISH INDIA is divided into the presidencies of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay. The governor at each presidency is assisted and partly controlled by a council

of two of the Company's senior civil servants, and usually the commander-in-chief of the army. The supreme government is vested in the Governor-General of India, and the same council as that for Bengal. The governor-general, under certain limits, is invested with extraordinary power, and exercises some of the most important rights of sovereignty, such as declaring war, making peace, framing treaties, to a certain extent forgiving criminals, and enacting laws.

The governor-general's council consists of five councillors, the first three ordinary councillors are to be chosen from those who have been, or are, servants of the Company, and to be appointed by the directors; the fourth to be appointed by the directors also, subject to the approbation of the king, but not from among East India Company's servants, and with power to sit and vote in council only at meetings for making laws and regulations. The commander-in-chief is not necessarily a member, but if appointed is extraordinary, and has precedence after the governor-general.

On all questions of state policy, the governor-general, independent of his council, possesses extraordinary powers, and administers accordingly. If the council are dissentient, the members record their objections, which are submitted to the governor-general; and if he should still persist in his original opinion, the discussion is adjourned for forty-eight hours, when the governor-general may proceed to execute his measures: first assigning his reasons for dissenting from the council. The whole of the documents relative to the difference between the governor-general and the council, are then transmitted to the Court of Directors and Board of Control; and the court have the power, should they deem fit, of appointing new members of council to succeed the dissentient ones, or of recalling the governor-general.

The governor-general, when assembling the council of India, at a subordinate presidency, sits as president, the governor of such presidency being at such council an extraordinary member. The governors of Madras and Bombay are independent of local control, but for the sake of unity in foreign transactions, on matters of general and internal policy, or in expending money, they are subject to the authority of the governor-general.

Regulations for the good government of the British possessions in India are passed by the governor-general in council; they immediately become effective, but are transmitted home, and subject to the revision of the Court of Directors and Board of Control; heretofore ordinances for the government of the presidency capitals were not valid until published for fourteen days; and then when registered by the supreme (Royal) court, put in force, subject to a further ordeal at home: but these checks excepted, and which may be said to have been, to a great extent, removed by the new charter, the governor-general in council can make laws for the regulation of even her Majesty's supreme courts. Under this supreme

and legislative government, the executive is generally administered in Bengal by the respective departments of Revenue; Customs, salt and opium; Trade; Military; and Medical;—at Madras three: Revenue; Military; Medical;—and at Bombay by one, viz.: the *Secretariate Establishment*, with its subdivisions into *Political and Secret Department*; *Military, Marine, and Steam Department*; *Territorial and Finance Department*; *Judicial Department*; *General and Ecclesiastical Department*; *Persian Department*, &c. &c. There are at Bombay, *Customs and Opium, and Mint Sections*, with revenue commissioners, collectors, &c., under the *Finance Department*, and also the *Police*, and some other *Subsidiary Departments*. These boards, or departments, make reports to government; they also receive from their subordinates suggestions, either for their own information or for transmission to the governor-general in council; so that the local knowledge of the inferior officers is brought under the knowledge of the supreme or presidential governments. The first duty of the government in India is that of recording every transaction, whether as chief departments or as boards; regular habits of business are therefore systematised with the checks of supervision. All minutes of proceedings are laid before the government monthly, and then transmitted to London. The objection to this is delay; but the Court of Directors, in their letter to the Board of Control, 27th of August, 1829, observes that the government of India may in one word be described as a *Government of Checks*. The court thus judiciously remarks:—

“Now, whatever may be the advantage of checks, it must always be purchased at the expense of delay, and the amount of delay will generally be in proportion to the number and efficiency of checks. The correspondence between the Court of Directors and the governments of India, is conducted with a comprehensiveness and in a detail quite unexampled; every, the minutest proceedings of the local governments, including the whole correspondence respecting it which passes between them and their subordinate functionaries, is placed on record, and complete copies of the Indian records are sent annually to England for the use of the home authorities. The despatches from India are indexes to those records, or what a table of contents is to a book, not merely communicating on matters of high interest, or soliciting instructions on important measures in contemplation, but containing summary narratives of all the proceedings of the respective governments, with particular references to the correspondence and consultations thereon, whether in the political, revenue, judicial, military, financial, ecclesiastical, or miscellaneous departments. In the ordinary course of Indian administration much must always be left to the discretion of local governments; and unless upon questions of general policy and personal cases, it rarely occurs that instructions from hence can reach India before the time for acting upon them is gone by. This is a necessary consequence of the great distance between the two countries, the rapid succession of events in India, which are seldom long foreseen, even by those who are on the spot, and the importance of the ruling authorities there acting with promptitude and decision, and adopting their measures, on their own responsibility, to the varying exigencies of the hour. These circumstances unavoidably regulate, but do not exclude the controlling authority of the Court of Directors. Without defeating the intentions of Parliament, they point out the best and indeed the only mode in which these intentions can be practically fulfilled. Although, with the exceptions above adverted to, a specific line of conduct cannot often be

prescribed to the Indian governments, yet it seems to indicate any other rather than a state of irresponsibility, that the proceedings of those governments are reported with fidelity, examined with care, and commented upon with freedom by the home authorities; nor can the judgments passed by the court be deemed useless whilst, though they have immediate reference to past transactions, they serve ultimately as rules for the future guidance of their servants abroad. The knowledge, on the part of the local governments, that their proceedings will always undergo this revision, operates as a salutary check upon its conduct in India, and the practice of replying to letters from thence paragraph by paragraph is a security against habitual remissness or accidental oversight on the part of the court, or their servants at home. From a perusal of the Indian records, the court also obtain an insight into the conduct and qualifications of their servants, which enables them to judge of their respective merits, and to make a proper selection of members of council. The duties of territorial secretary, in one branch, correspond in a great measure with those of the chancellor of the exchequer in this country; he manages the whole financial business of the government, in concert with the accountant-general; but the secretary is the chief officer of the government in that department; moreover, he has the management of the territorial revenue, and the revenue derived from salt and opium, and he conducts the correspondence of government with the three boards of revenue in the upper, lower, and central provinces respectively.

"In relation to the board of revenue, he is merely the ministerial officer of the government; he is not a responsible officer, and has no direct power over the board of revenue.

"If any increase of charge were proposed by any of the board of revenue, or by any person acting under them, that proposal for increase is submitted to the territorial secretary before it is acquiesced in and sanctioned by government—he is the person always addressed. The boards of revenue have the power of writing directly to the governor-general in council; but that it is a mere matter of form, for such letter goes equally through the office of the territorial secretary, and is submitted by him to the governor-general in council.

"The territorial secretary offers his opinion upon the admissibility of any new charge proposed. He has no right or power to do so, but he is generally called upon to do so. The secretaries are in the habit of giving in papers called memoranda. As the governor-general, or members of council, lay minutes before the council board, so the secretaries, whenever they have any suggestion to make, submit what are called memoranda.

"One of the members of the council is nominally President of the Board of Revenue; he performs no duties.

"The duties of the territorial and judicial departments as regard the judicial department are quite distinct departments. There are two secretaries; the judicial secretary is quite independent of the territorial; he conducts the correspondence of the government with the Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut; they are the chief criminal and civil courts.

"The police is under his direction, at least all the correspondence of government on the subject of the police is conducted by him. Like the territorial secretary, he is not a substantive officer, only a ministerial functionary of the government. He writes always in the name of the government; his letters always begin with words to this effect, 'I am directed by the governor-general in council to inform you;' and this holds good with regard to all other secretaries.

"The business of a collector in the lower provinces is the receipt of revenue; the conduct of public sales, in the event of any defalcation on the part of any landed proprietor who is responsible for any portion of the revenue.

"There being a permanent settlement of the land revenue in those provinces, he has not much to do directly with the collection of the revenue; but he has a great number of other duties, as the management of wards' estates (minors' estates); for the Board of Revenue is also a court of wards.

"He exercises judicial functions in what are called summary suits, arising from dis-

putes between landlord and tenant, between zemindar and ryot. That is, in disputes connected with the administration of the revenue.

"With reference to the extent in which he decides suits. The suits are summary suits; they are not conducted with the formality of regular suits; they are instituted originally in the courts of law, and are referred by the judge to the collector for decision; they are of a particular description; they are not conducted with the formality of regular law suits; there is a particular process laid down by the regulations for them.

"It is indirectly in the nature of a reference; it is a claim of the zemindar on the ryot for rent, which the ryot disputes or denies; and it is referred to the collector, as a summary suit, under particular regulations.

"All the instances in which he exercises judicial power are referred to him by the court, as far as regards the summary suits referred to; but there are also investigations which partake largely of judicial inquiries, which he conducts independently of the courts, as, for instance, where landholders in coparceny have petitioned to have their estates divided, and to become separately responsible to government. Such divisions are called butwarahs.

"The revenue collected remains in the custody of a native treasurer, who gives heavy security, and who is to a great degree independent of the collector. Security is given to the government through the collector; but the board of revenue see that it is sufficient, and the collector is also responsible."

#### ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE IN INDIA.

THE civil law is administered according to the religious code of the party, whether Hindoo or Mahomedan. A commission has been issued to examine into the variety of the civil laws existing in the various provinces, and to endeavour to codify them into a general system. The criminal law in India is the Mahomedan code, in which mutilations of the limbs and flagellations to death are not unfrequently ordained; these are commuted by us for imprisonment, &c., and it will be seen in the section on gaols how crime has been diminished in India. There are in the Company's courts three grades of *European* judges, the district, the provincial, and the judges of the Sudder Court (there are also magistrates, who exercise civil jurisdiction under special appointments, and the registrars try, and decide causes referred to them by the judge of the district). The native judges are divided into two classes, 1st, *Moonsiffs*, of whom there are several stationed in the interior of every district; and 2ndly, *Sudder Aumeems*, established at the same station with the European judge. Native judges of any sect can try causes as far as 1000 rupees, and the amount may be increased at the recommendation of the European judge to 5000 rupees; this permission has been granted in very many cases, and the decisions have been extremely satisfactory. An appeal lies from the district native judges to the district European judge, from the latter to the high court of Sudder Adawlut at Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, and from thence to the queen in council in England, but not for a less sum than 10,000 rupees, or 1000*l.* sterling.



In the Bengal presidency, for instance, there is first a high court of appeal, termed the "Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut," or chief civil and criminal court. The functions of this court are cognizance of civil, criminal, and police matters; the remission or mitigation of punishment when the sentence of the law officers is unduly severe, co-revision previous to the execution of any sentence of death, transportation, or perpetual imprisonment, arbitration where the provincial judges differ from their law officers; revisions of the proceedings of any of the courts, with power to suspend provincial judges; it may direct suits for property exceeding 5000*l.* in value, to be originally tried before it; it may admit second or special appeals from the inferior courts, and its construction of the government regulations is final. The chief justice has 6000*l.* a year, and the three puisne judges 5000*l.* each.

The second degree of courts are the provincial courts of appeal, with a chief and puisne judge to each. They have no criminal jurisdiction; try suits exceeding 5000 rupees in value, if the plaintiff desire their decision (he may prefer it before the Zillah judge, if the value do not exceed 10,000 rupees), appeals lie from the Zillah courts, and are final unless in cases of special appeal.

For the Bengal presidency there are numerous commissioners of circuit, who combine revenue with judicial functions. They hold sessions of gaol delivery at least twice in each year at the different Zillah and city stations. The direction and control of the magistrates, revenue officers, and police are vested in them. The salary of each commissioner is, or was, 4000*l.* a-year.

The Zillah Courts of Bengal have a judge, magistrate, and registrar; in some less extensive, the duties of judge and magistrate are conjoined, or the duties of magistrate and registrar.

These courts have cognizance of affrays, thefts, burglaries, &c., when not of an aggravated character, and power to the extent of two years' imprisonment; commit persons charged with heinous offences for trial before the commissioners of circuit; try original suits to the value of about 20,000 rupees; decide appeals from registrars (*i. e.* causes not exceeding 500 rupees in value), Sudder Aumeems (native judges) and Moonsiffs; and by a regulation of 1832 (for the expedition of criminal justice), three Zillah judges may be invested with power by the governor-general to hold sessions and gaol delivery.

These courts have authority over the police, and the judges are enjoined to visit the gaols at least once a week.

Another and extensive set of Zillah and city courts have been established with native judges of every class, caste, or persuasion, found qualified for the duties enjoined them, to whom liberal salaries have been granted; and by a

more recent regulation, native assessors sit on the bench with the European judges.

The courts of judicature similar to the foregoing in the presidencies of Madras and Bombay, and in the North-West Provinces are modified by local usages ; in some parts there are punchayets (native juries) of arbitration and of civil and criminal procedure ; in others, native assessors in civil and criminal matters.

In the administration of civil justice the objects of the East India government have been that it should be pure in its source, speedy in execution, and inexpensive in practice ; in criminal justice the objects have been to prevent crime, and to promote the reformation of the criminal.

*Laws and Regulations.*—In pursuance of the direction, and by virtue of the powers given by the 47th section of the Act of the 3rd and 4th William IV., chap. 85, the Court of Directors of the East India Company, with the approbation of the Commissioners for the Affairs of India, ordain as follow :—

1. "Copies of all laws and regulations shall be communicated to the several functionaries appointed to carry them into effect, and shall be preserved in all courts of justice, and there be open to the inspection of all persons.

2. "All laws and regulations shall be translated into the several native languages most commonly spoken, and printed and sold at a low price.

3. "The governments of the several presidencies will make such a distribution of copies of the laws and regulations so to be sold as may bring them most conveniently within the reach of all persons, and will notify in a public manner where such copies may be procured.

4. "The governments will likewise, on the passing of any law and regulation, publish the title of it, and an abstract of its contents, in the gazettes and such other newspapers as are most generally circulated.

*Authentication of Laws and Regulations.*—1. The original copy of all laws and regulations shall be signed by the members of the legislative council by whom they shall be passed, and such copy shall be preserved in the archives of the government of India.

2. "Such copies only of the several laws and regulations hereafter passed as shall be printed at the government press shall be admitted as evidence in courts of justice. Such copies so printed shall bear in the title-page fac-similes of the signatures of the members of council by whom the several laws and regulations may have been respectively passed."

There is a supreme court at each presidency, with a chief and two puisne judges at Calcutta, and a chief and one puisne judge at each of the other presidencies. A master in equity, registrar, and attorneys and barristers admitted to practise, at the discretion of the judges. At Calcutta there is a Hindoo and a Mahomedan law officer attached to the supreme court. The jurisdiction of this court extends over the presidency, with certain exceptions, and the courts claim jurisdiction in certain cases beyond the presidency ; such claims have, however, been viewed with jealousy. The salaries of the judges of supreme court are, *Bengal*, chief, 8000*l.*; Puisne, 6000*l.*; *Madras*, chief, 60,000 rupees; Puisne,

50,000 rupees; *Bombay*, chief, 60,000 rupees; puisne, 50,000 rupees. Trial by jury in criminal matters, not in civil; natives are eligible as petty and grand jurors; proceedings are in English, with the aid of interpreters, and in general the civil laws of England are applied. There are at Calcutta and Bombay courts of requests, for the recovery of small debts, the recorders of which are Europeans.

The police in Bengal are divided into stations with a native officer, native registrar, petty officer, and from twenty to thirty policemen well armed. In each district there are numerous stations, making altogether in lower Bengal above 500, and in the upper, or western provinces, above 400. Every village has also its own watchman, armed and paid by the village, and as there are above 160,000 villages in lower Bengal, there is, therefore, a force of about 160,000 men added to the government establishment. In some parts of Central India, each village has a petty officer, whose duty it is to apprehend thieves, or when he traces them to a village, to intrust the arrest to the police of that village.

The head officer at each station receives criminal charges, holds inquests, forwards accused persons with their prosecutors and witnesses to the Zillah magistrate, uses every exertion for the apprehension of criminals and the preservation of the peace in his district, and regularly reports all proceedings to the European magistrate from whom he receives orders. The village police, with the village corporation officers, that is, the barber, schoolmaster, accountant, waterman, measurer, &c., land agents, Zemindars, &c., are all required to give immediate information of crime committed within their municipalities, and to aid in the apprehension of offenders. There is a mounted police and a river police, both commanded by native officers.

The police officers are furnished with brief, clear instructions. The best of the native laws have been retained, and a practical and generally equitable system constitutes the police law and practice. The general system of police in India, is thus detailed in the evidence before parliament:—

“The lowest police officer is the village watcher. There are several in the village who perform the lower offices. They are under the control of the head of the village; the head of the village is under the control of the Tehsildar, who is a native collector of revenue; the Tehsildar is under the magistrate, who is the collector. The village watchers are remunerated by a small quantity of grain from the produce of the village, and from certain fees from the inhabitants; and the head of the village has also similar allowances, to a greater extent. The Tehsildar is a stipendiary officer of the government, employed in the collection of the revenue. There are police officers appointed to towns, called Aumeens of police, who have a jurisdiction also beyond those towns; and there are officers called Cutwals, a kind of high constables, resident chiefly in market towns. There are, in some districts, paid police; and there were formerly various classes of native peons, under different denominations, many of whom have of late years been dismissed as unnecessary.”

## CIVIL AND MILITARY ESTABLISHMENTS IN INDIA.

*Bengal and Agra Civil Establishment.*

THE supreme council of India consists of the Governor-general of India, who is also governor of the presidency of Fort William; the commander-in-chief of the army, when not governor-general, is an extraordinary member; the first, second, third, and fourth ordinary members; with a provisional member to fill a vacancy.

The governors of the other presidencies, when the supreme council shall assemble within their territory, are also extraordinary members.

*Secretaries to the Government of India.*—The home department, finance department, foreign department, and military department, have each a secretary and under-secretary.

For the North-Western Provinces there is a lieutenant-governor, secretary, and assistant-secretary.

For the government of Bengal there is a secretary and two under-secretaries.

On the personal staff of the governor-general there is a private secretary, military secretary, surgeon, five aides-de-camp, two extra aides-de-camp, and several honorary aides-de-camp.

*Civil Servants in Bengal and Agra.*—The following abbreviations are used in the annexed lists:—Coll., collector; com., commissioner; jud., judge; mag., magistrate; agt., agent; sup., superintendent; sec., secretary; prin., principal; dep., deputy; sen., senior; asst., assistant; spl., special; jt., joint; sub., subordinate; hd., head; ex., extra; adl., additional; civ., civil; ses., sessions; rev., revenue; circ., circuit; f., furlough.

*First Class.*—Salt agt., Hidgelee; civil auditor; civ. and sess. jud., Agra; adl. jud., Tirhoot; export warehousekeeper; com. rev. and circ. Allahabad; accountant-general; coll. Nuddeah; member of sudder board rev. pres.; jud. sudder dewanny and nizamat adawlut pres.; civ. and sess. jud., Hoogley; civ. and sess. jud. Patna; jud. sudder dewanny and nizamat adawlut, Agra; jud. sudder dewanny and nizamat adawlut pres.

*Second Class.*—Mag. and coll., Azimghur; temp. jud. sudder dewanny and nizamat adawlut pres.; civ. and sess. jud. Meerut; civ. and sess. jud. Seharunpore; mag. and coll. Allyghur; sudder board of rev. Agra; civ. and sess. jud., Nudder; com. rev. and circ. Bhaugulpore; salt agent; sec. to govt. Tumlook; spl. com. Cuttack; civ. and sess. jud. Furruckabad; sess. jud. Tirhoot; civ. and

sess. jud. Rajeshye ; mag. and coll. Boolundshehur ; com. rev. and circ. Rohilcund ; civ. and sess. jud. Dacca ; sec. to govt. ; sec. sudder board pres. ; sup. police, Lower Prov. ; com. rev. and circ. Jessore ; jud. sudder dewanny, &c., Agra ; sec. to govt. ; com. rev. Dacca ; com. rev. and circ. Meerut ; civ. and sess. jud. E. Burdwan ; temp. jud. sudder dewanny and nizamat adawlut pres. ; civ. and sess. jud. Dinagepore ; mag. and coll. Panneeput ; sec. govt. ; resident, Indore ; coll. Calcutta ; coll. and sess. jud. Sarun ; reg. sudder dewanny and nizamat adawlut pres. ; coll. and sess. jud. Ghazeepore ; com. rev. and circ. Moorshedabad ; board of customs, salt and opium ; civ. and sess. jud. Delhi ; coll. and sess. jud. Banda ; sudder board rev. pres. ; coll. and sess. jud. ; com. Kumaon, Futtehpoore ; mem. of council ; com. rev. and circ. Delhi ; mem. of council ; com. rev. and circ. Kuttaek ; sp. com. Moorshedabad ; civ. and sess. jud. Benares ; opium agt. Behar ; civ. and sess. jud. Mirzapore ; sup. stamps, Calcutta, and dep. sec. board, salt and opium ; salt agt. Jessore ; sup. Abkaree rev. ; coll. customs, Allahabad, chief mag. Calcutta ; coll. and sess. jud. Gorruckpore ; civ. and sess. Purneah ; com. rev. and circ. Patna.

*Bengal Civil Service Annuity Fund.*—Under the regulations of this fund, to which the subscribers must contribute *four per cent* of salary, and every other public emolument, except compensation for travelling expenses ; nine members of the civil service, who have not been dismissed, but have served twenty-five, and actually resided twenty-two years in India, are entitled to retire upon an annuity of 1000*l.* per annum, payable to the date of decease, provided they actually resign the service, and that in each case the contributions of the party amount to *one-half the value* of such annuity on his life, or that he pays over to the institution, when retiring, a sum equal to the deficiency. If the deficiency be not paid, the individual is only entitled to an annuity diminished in proportion. The senior members on the gradation list have, in each year, the option of accepting or refusing the retirement ; and when a person who has served the requisite period resigns the service before the option of an annuity devolves upon him, he is still entitled to the same when his turn has arrived.

Civil servants who have not completed the full period of twenty-two years' residence, and twenty-five years' service in India, but are compelled to retire from illness, are entitled, out of the unclaimed annuities of any year, and before any other appropriation is made, to receive as follows, viz. :—If they have not completed ten years' residence, a donation of 500*l.* If they have completed a residence of ten, but not more than fifteen years, an annuity of 250*l.* per annum, on payment, subscriptions included, of a sum amounting to one-half the value thereof. If they have completed fifteen years, an annuity of 500*l.* per annum on the same terms.

*Bengal Civil Fund.*—This fund provides for the widows and children of members who die without leaving sufficient provision for their families, provided they contribute as follows, viz.:—If salary and other public allowances do not exceed 1000 Company's rupees per mensem, 10 Company's rupees per mensem; if exceeding 1000 Company's rupees, and not above 2000 Company's rupees, 20 Company's rupees; if exceeding 2000 Company's rupees, and not above 3000 Company's rupees, 30 Company's rupees; if exceeding 3000 Company's rupees, and not above 4000 Company's rupees, 40 Company's rupees; if exceeding 4000 Company's rupees, 50 Company's rupees per mensem. When the annual income of the fund is less than its expenditure, the deficiency is made up, by assessing all subscribers in proportion to their allowances.

If a subscriber who has served twenty-two years in India retires from the service, or having served ten years in India retires from ill-health, and has contributed by previous payments, including interest, or by a further donation, the sum of 25,000 Company's rupees, he entitles his family to the benefits of the institution; but the family of a member who has been dismissed the service has no interest in the fund. When a subscriber discontinues his subscription for one entire year, he is considered to have withdrawn altogether. No family can receive more from this fund than 600*l.* per annum.

*Widows.*—A widow whose income, however derived, does not exceed 100*l.* per annum, is entitled to as much as will make her income 400*l.* per annum. When her income, pension included, exceeds 400*l.* per annum, to a pension reduced as much as her income exceeds the latter sum; and when the income, exclusive of pension, exceeds 400*l.* per annum, the pension ceases altogether. For every ten pounds sterling per annum allowed in England, the recipients of this fund are entitled to be paid ten rupees per mensem while resident in India. If a widow marries, her pension ceases during coverture, but may be renewed on again becoming a widow, subject to the preceding conditions.

*Children.*—Children are entitled as follows, viz.:—Till five years of age, to an annual payment of 30*l.*; from five to eight, of 60*l.*; from eight to eleven, of 80*l.*; and, after eleven, of 100*l.* While the child remains in India, 30 Company's rupees per mensem are considered equal to 30*l.* per annum; 40 Company's rupees to 60*l.*; 50 Company's rupees to 80*l.*; and 60 Company's rupees to 100*l.* The payments to female children cease on marriage, and to males on attaining the age of twenty-one years, or being settled in any profession or employment, whichever first happens; or sooner, should they, whether male or female, obtain, by bequest or otherwise, sufficient to afford the payments already specified; but where the amount is insufficient for such purpose, the fund is to provide the deficiency.

## LAW DEPARTMENT.

*Supreme Court of Judicature.*—Chief justice, first puisne justice, and second puisne justice.

The East India Company's law officers are the advocate-general, the standing counsel, and solicitor.

*Officers of the Court.*—Sheriff; deputy-sheriff; master in equity, accountant-general, and examiner; taxing officer; clerk of the crown, prothonotary, and clerk of the papers; registrar ecclesiastical side; coroner; receiver, record-keeper, and sworn clerk; attorney for paupers; sealer and clerk to second puisne justice; clerk to grand jury; chief interpreter and translator; clerk to chief justice; clerk to first puisne justice; crier, keeper, and apparitor; about sixteen advocates being barristers, and numerous attorneys.

A commissary, registrar, and marshal of the Vice-Admiralty Court. Advocates and attorneys of the Supreme Court are advocates and proctors in this court.

*Insolvent Debtors' Court.*—The judges of the Supreme Court preside, with an examiner and common assignee, chief clerk, and special assignee.

*Police Office.*—Chief magistrate, and superintendent of police.

The civil servants of the Company, dispersed all over India, are, alphabetically, agents, auditors, collectors of revenue, commissioners, judges, magistrates, superintendents, secretaries, clerks. These are divided into first, second, third, fourth, fifth, and sixth classes, and they have also their gradations of principal, head-deputy, assistants, special, joint, subordinate, extra, additional; and also with respect to land, the terms of sessional, council, sudder dewanny, nizamat adawlut.

*Bengal Ecclesiastical Church of England Establishment.*—The Lord Bishop or Metropolitan of India, the archdeacon, and about twenty chaplains, and thirty-six assistant chaplains, dispersed in various states in India. There are also ministers of the Church of Scotland at Calcutta.

*Mudras Civil Establishment.*—The civil administration of this presidency consists of the governor, with his council of first, second, and a provisional member. The chief secretary, who is also secretary in revenue and product department, secretary of civil department, secretary and deputy secretary of military department; private and military secretary, and three aides-de-camp to the governor, with six classes of revenue and other civil officers dispersed over the presidency.

There is a civil annuity fund regulated on the same principle as at Calcutta.

*Madras Law Department.*—Chief and puisne justices of the supreme court are the advocate-general, solicitor, sheriff, and deputy sheriff, master in equity, accountant-general, prothonotary, and registrar, deputy ditto, clerk of the crown, clerk to the grand jury and examiner, coroner counsel and attorney for paupers, sealer, French, Portuguese, American, and Dutch interpreters, clerk to chief justice, and advocates, attorneys, notaries, &c.; commissary of vice-admiralty court, with registrar and marshal; insolvent debtors' court, in which the judges of supreme court preside, with examiner, common assignee, and clerk. The police is under the superintendence of a chief magistrate.

*Madras Ecclesiastical Establishment.*—Bishop of Madras, archdeacon and registrar, with about twelve chaplains, and eighteen assistant chaplains. There are two ministers of the Church of Scotland.

*Bombay Civil Establishment.*—Governor, chief, and first and second ordinary members of council, and provisional members to fill vacancies. Chief secretary, who is secretary in secret and political departments, secretary of judicial and general departments, secretary of revenue and finance, and secretary of military and naval departments, with private and military secretary, surgeon, and two aides-de-camp of the governor. There are also six classes of civil servants.

The civil annuity fund is regulated as at Bengal and Madras.

The law department consists of the supreme court, with chief justice and puisne judge, advocate-general, solicitor, sheriff, and deputy, master in equity, accountant-general, prothonotary, and registrar, ecclesiastical registrar, clerk of the crown, clerk of small causes, attorney for paupers, sealer, coroner, chief interpreter, crier, advocates, solicitor, &c. In the insolvent debtors' court, the judges of the supreme court preside, having an examiner and common assignee and clerk. The POLICE is under a chief magistrate and superintendent. The ECCLESIASTICAL ESTABLISHMENT is under a bishop, archdeacon, and registrar, with about twelve chaplains, and about sixteen assistant chaplains. There are two ministers of the Church of Scotland.

STATISTICS OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF CIVIL AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN BRITISH INDIA FROM 1841 TO 1844, BOTH INCLUSIVE, CONDENSED FROM THE OFFICIAL RETURNS, PREPARED BY LIEUT.-COLONEL W. H. SYKES, F.R.S.

*Civil Justice: Bengal Government.*—The total number of appealable cases in the principal Sudder Ameens courts in the four years under review was 31,368, and the number absolutely appealed was 6080, or 19·4 per cent. The reversals are not distinguished from the modifications, but the two together amounted to



2381, or 7·6 per cent of the total appealable cases, but more than 30 per cent of the cases appealed. It is a defect that the reversals are not shown separately. In the Sudder Ameens courts the total number of cases appealable in four years was 11,818, and of this number 5320 were appealed, or 45 per cent. The number modified and reversed was 1732 or 14·6 per cent of the appealable cases, but more than 32 per cent of the cases appealed. In the Moonsiffs courts the total number of appealable cases in the four years was 243,267 cases, of which 40,404 were appealed, or 16·6 per cent, 13,013 of these cases were reversed or modified, being 5·8 per cent of the appealable cases, but 32 per cent of the cases appealed. The amount of appeals and reversals far exceed those in the native courts in Bombay.

The amount of property in litigation in the first two years was nearly eight millions sterling. In 1843 it fell to about 5,680,000*l.* and in 1844 to 3,000,000*l.* sterling.

The very small number of suits connected with caste and religion speaks favourably for the harmony with which the different tribes and sects live in juxtaposition.

I.—ORIGINAL Suits on the Files of the Moonsiffs Courts.

S U I T S.	1841	1842	1843	1844
	number.	number.	number.	number.
Depending, 1st of January .....	41,201	41,535	37,358	35,371
Admitted .....	92,954	99,144	98,976	193,768
Disposed of .....	160,019	163,082	161,261	163,389
Depending, 31st of December .....	41,535	37,358	35,371	35,419

II.—SUDDER AMEENS.

S U I T S.	1841	1842	1843	1844
	number.	number.	number.	number.
Depending, 1st of January .....	2,375	3,104	3,066	1,641
Admitted .....	5,278	5,152	3,736	2,966
Disposed of .....	4,583	5,186	5,121	2,997
Depending, 31st of December .....	3,069	3,066	1,641	1,650

III.—PRINCIPAL Sudder Ameens.

S U I T S.	1841	1842	1843	1844
	number.	number.	number.	number.
Depending, 1st of January .....	5,560	5,658	5,203	4,781
Admitted .....	10,536	10,221	10,138	9,621
Disposed of .....	10,758	10,674	10,560	9,917
Depending, 31st of December .....	5,658	5,203	4,781	4,537

IV.—ZILLAH and City Judges.

S U I T S.	1841	1842	1843	1844
	number.	number.	number.	number.
Depending, 1st of January .....	4,170	3,800	2,661	2,470
Admitted .....	26,161	24,744	22,378	16,433
Disposed of .....	26,111	25,720	22,509	16,030
Depending, 31st of December .....	3,800	2,661	2,470	2,261

## V.—SUDDER Dewanny Adawlut.

S U I T S.	1841	1842	1843	1844
	number.	number.	number.	number.
Depending, 1st of January.....	663	557	425	440
Admitted.....	329	317	293	313
Disposed of.....	436	449	369	344
Depending, 31st of December.....	557	425	440	420

## VI.—APPELLATE Jurisdiction over the several Classes of Native Judges.

	PRINCIPAL SUDDER AMEENS.				SUDDER AMEENS.				MOONSIFFS.			
	1841	1842	1843	1844	1841	1842	1843	1844	1841	1842	1843	1844
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Appealable.....	7743	8170	7933	7522	3168	3710	2881	2102	61,564	60,373	59,730	60,991
Appealed.....	1169	2693	1124	809	1147	2260	1147	776	9,341	13,611	8,666	3,783
Confirmed.....	747	733	539	412	400	656	646	494	4,812	4,497	4,480	4,390
Modified or reversed.....	602	656	594	329	367	537	501	327	3,393	3,419	3,146	3,633

## VII.—AVERAGE Duration of a Suit before the several Tribunals, according to the Average Number of Decisions during the last Five Years.

	1841			1842			1843			1844		
	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Sudder Dewanny Adawlut.....	1	7	8	1	2	25	1	3	5	1	1	
Zillah and city judges.....	..	10	11	..	7	9	..	6	11	..	7	7
Principal Sudder Ameens.....	..	7	10	..	6	16	..	3	24	..	5	22
Sudder Ameens.....	..	11	14	..	9	14	..	5	11	..	5	5
Moonsiffs.....	..	5	12	..	4	24	..	4	16	..	4	14

## VIII.—TOTAL Value of the Regular Suits Depending at the end of the Year.

	1841	1842	1843	1844
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
Before the Sudder Adawlut.....	9,006,792	9,998,405	10,193,630	8,711,955
Other courts (original).....	67,311,591	66,490,490	41,916,390	24,408,413
" (appeals).....	2,023,015	1,729,290	1,734,516	1,941,143
TOTAL.....	78,451,798	78,197,185	56,866,736	30,661,541

## IX.—DESCRIPTION of Original Suits.

S U I T S.	1841	1842	1843	1844
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
Connected with land rent.....	16,214	17,363	17,375	26,025
Otherwise connected with land.....	12,125	12,592	6,781	
Connected with debts, - - - , &c.....	67,143	64,437	70,056	64,590
Connected with caste, religion, &c.....	443	451	661	734
Connected with indigo, sugar, &c.....	4,032	3,470	4,740	3,933
TOTAL.....	99,957	98,613	99,116	95,199

## CIVIL JUSTICE : AGRA GOVERNMENT OF NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

FROM the returns available, the business of the courts of the Agra government is satisfactory. In the courts of the European judges, the principal sudder ameens, and those of the moonsiffs, the current business of the year appears to have been got through and arrear diminished. In the highest Appellate Court a slight increase of arrears took place in the years 1843 and 1844, and in the courts of the sudder ameens less activity is manifested than in any of the others, the current business of the year not being got through. Considerable improvement, however, had taken place in shortening the duration of suits in all the courts; from seven months and thirteen and a half days, in the sudder or highest court of appeal, in 1842, to six months and eighteen and a half days in 1844; and very remarkably so in the courts of the European judges, from seven months and three days in 1842, to four months and sixteen days in 1844. Cases occupied about the same time in the principal sudder ameens courts during the years under review, but the suits were comparatively of short duration. The sudder ameens, from not getting through the current business of the year, do not figure favourably in comparison with the other judges, the average duration of their suits having increased from four months and five days to four months and sixteen days. The moonsiffs reduced the duration of a suit from three months and one day, in 1842, to two months and twenty-one days, in 1844. It may be remarked, very much to the credit of all the courts, European and native, that the duration of a suit with them is considerably less than in the courts of Bengal, in the highest court of appeal, the sudder, to half the time even.

The appeal cases from the several courts are only shown for the native courts for 1843 and 1844. The principal sudder ameens had 9859 cases appealable, and of this number 1724 were appealed, or 17½ per cent. Of these were modified or reversed 832, or 8¼ per cent of the total cases *tried*, but amounting to forty-eight per cent of the cases *appealed*. The sudder ameens had 6168 appealable cases, and 1772 were appealed, or 28·7 per cent; 603 were modified or reversed, being 9·7 per cent of the whole number of cases, and thirty-four per cent of the appealed cases. The moonsiffs had 71,826 appealable cases; of these 11,035 were appealed, or 15·3 per cent, 3919 were modified or reversed, being 5·4 per cent of the whole number of cases, and thirty-five per cent of those appealed. The moonsiffs, therefore, have the advantage over the other native judges in their decisions being less questioned. The value of the property in dispute in the respective years was 1,637,941*l.*, and 1,057,260*l.*, and 1,442,561*l.*

## I.—ORIGINAL Suits on the Files of the Moonsiffs Courts.

S U I T S.	1841	1842	1843	1844
Dependent, 1st of January, 1842.....	number.	number.	number.	number.
Admitted.....	..	14,560	13,261	12,411
Transferred.....	..	56,703	56,323	56,484
Disposed of.....	..	2,933	4,729	2,021
Dependent, 1st of January, 1843.....	..	53,772	51,883	56,189
	..	12,561	12,161	12,634

## II.—SUDDER AMEENS.

S U I T S.	1841	1842	1843	1844
Dependent, 1st of January, 1842.—Original.....	number.	number.	number.	number.
Admitted.....	..	773	1,062	894
Transferred.....	..	3,152	4,515	2,641
Disposed of.....	..	77	345	131
Dependent, 1st of January, 1843.....	..	2,856	6,109	2,470
	..	992	1,113	934

## III.—PRINCIPAL Sudder Ameens.

S U I T S.	1841	1842	1843	1844
Dependent, 1st of January, 1842.. { Original.....	number.	number.	number.	number.
Admitted..... { Appeal.....	..	1711	1390	1164
Transferred to other courts..... { Original.....	..	671	375	512
Disposed of..... { Appeal.....	..	3778	2767	2807
Dependent, 1st of January, 1843.. { Original.....	..	2705	3165	3137
Admitted..... { Appeal.....	..	518	208	110
Transferred to other courts..... { Original.....	..	94	45	237
Disposed of..... { Appeal.....	..	3581	2745	2878
Dependent, 1st of January, 1843.. { Original.....	..	2705	3083	2992
Admitted..... { Appeal.....	..	1399	1164	975
Transferred to other courts..... { Original.....	..	375	512	610
Disposed of..... { Appeal.....	..			

## IV.—JUDGES.

S U I T S.	1841	1842	1843	1844
Dependent, 1st of January, 1842.. { Original.....	number.	number.	number.	number.
Admitted..... { Appeal.....	..	12	17	11
Transferred to other courts..... { Original.....	..	3262	3607	2287
Disposed of..... { Appeal.....	..	2563	6264	3104
Dependent, 1st of January, 1843.. { Original.....	..	7500	7168	6609
Admitted..... { Appeal.....	..	8163	6739	1072
Transferred to other courts..... { Original.....	..	2743	3383	3061
Disposed of..... { Appeal.....	..	45	31	17
Dependent, 1st of January, 1843.. { Original.....	..	5073	4565	4397
Admitted..... { Appeal.....	..	17	11	5
Transferred to other courts..... { Original.....	..	3607	2287	1664
Disposed of..... { Appeal.....	..			

## V.—SUDDER Dewanny Adawlut.

S U I T S.	1841	1842	1843	1844
Dependent, 1st of January, 1842.....	number.	number.	number.	number.
Admitted.....	..	139	113	120
Decided.....	..	2356	140	254
Otherwise disposed of.....	..	120	111	118
Dependent, 31st of December.....	..	62	62	123
	..	113	120	133

## VI.—DESCRIPTION of Original Suits.

S U I T S.	1841	1842	1843	1844
	number.	number.	number.	number.
Connected with land rent.....	..	13,992	10,334	15,383
Otherwise connected with land.....	..	..	..	..
Connected with debts, wages.....	..	43,739	46,779	41,779
Connected with caste, religion.....	..	74	63	55
Connected with indigo, sugar, silk, &c.....	..	633	731	714

## VII.—AVERAGE Duration of a Suit before the several Tribunals.

TRIBUNALS.	1841			1842			1843			1844		
	Yrs.	Mths.	Days.	Yrs.	Mths.	Days.	Yrs.	Mths.	Days.	Yrs.	Mths.	Days.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Sudder Dewanny Adawlut.....	..	..	..	..	7	134	..	8	91	..	6	184
Zillah Judges.....	..	..	..	..	7	3	..	5	21	..	4	16
Principal Sudder Ameens.....	..	..	..	..	3	11	..	3	123	..	2	7
Ameens.....	..	..	..	..	1	5	..	3	94	..	4	16
Moonsiffs.....	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	2	23	..	2	21

## VIII.—TOTAL Value of the Regular Suits Depending at the end of the Year.

TRIBUNALS.	1841	1842	1843	1844
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
Before the Sudder Adawlut Appeals.....	..	1,413,918	1,333,712	2,971,369
Other Courts.—Original.....	..	13,896,716	6,610,978	9,561,329
Appeals.....	..	978,779	2,423,880	2,795,875
TOTAL.....	..	16,379,413	10,372,600	14,428,612

## IX.—APPELLATE Jurisdiction over the several Classes of Native Judges.

C A S E S.	Principal Sudder Ameens.				Sudder Ameens.				Moonsiffs.			
	1841	1842	1843	1844	1841	1842	1843	1844	1841	1842	1843	1844
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Appellables.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,591	3,177	..	..	33,078	36,718
Appealed.....	..	..	4,911	4,918	..	..	937	865	..	..	8,413	5,620
Affirmed.....	..	..	553	523	..	..	576	567	..	..	2,264	3,330
Modified or Reversed.....	..	..	475	357	..	..	297	316	..	..	2,975	1,844
Depending.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

## CIVIL JUSTICE: MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

THE European provincial courts were abolished in 1842, and the following is the jurisdiction of the courts as now constituted under the Madras government. The Village Moonsiffs exercise jurisdiction to the amount of ten rupees (1/.) without institution fee or appeal. The District Moonsiffs to the extent of 1000 rupees (100/.), with fees and appeal. The Sudder Ameens in reference to the extent of 2500 rupees (250/.). The European Registers to the extent of 3000 rupees (300/.). The Principal Sudder Ameens (natives), and Assistants, and Auxiliary Judges (Europeans), to the extent of 5000 rupees (500/.). The Zillah Courts have power to a greater extent. Appeals exist from all these courts to the Supreme or Sudder Court. From the character of the returns above noticed I cannot enter into details or contrasts, and whether the several courts have or

have not got through their annual original and appeal business I cannot tell, for the numbers depending at the commencement of each year are nowhere given. If Table V. be intended to show the amount of business done respectively by the European judges and by the native judges for the years 1841 and 1842, then all the tribunals determined 133,280 suits; the European tribunals 3830, and the native 129,450; the former performing 2.87 per cent of the business, and the latter 97.13 per cent.

#### I.—ORIGINAL Suits on the Files of the Village Moonsiffs Courts.

S U I T S.	1841		1842		1843		1844	
	1.	2.	1.	2.	1.	2.	1.	2.
Instituted.....	number. 1631	number. 2174	number. 1453	number. 2258	number. 1786	.....	number. 2530	number.
Decided {	754	963	659	793	750	.....	795	
On the merits.....								
On admission of de- fendants.....	394	95	113	214	269	.....	194	
By default.....	.....	615	970	711	463	.....	356	
Kazanamah.....	406	646	637	506	374	.....	706	
TOTAL.....	1554	2749	2379	2314	1946	.....	2215	
Depending.....	1927	1402	1379	1309	1193	.....	1683	

#### II.—ORIGINAL Suits before the District Moonsiffs.

S U I T S.	1841		1842		1843		1844	
	1.	2.	1.	2.	1.	2.	1.	2.
Instituted.....	number. 25,339	number. 27,254	number. 23,446	number. 30,275	number. 27,346	.....	number. 24,100	number.
Referred.....	816	324	162	111	121	.....	47	
TOTAL.....	26,155	27,578	23,608	30,126	27,467	.....	24,147	
On the merits.....	11,304	10,043	9,409	1,642	9,962	.....	9,540	
Admission of defendants.....	7,727	1,853	1,316	7,204	1,356	.....	1,321	
By default.....	.....	4,165	7,065	5,529	7,533	.....	7,503	
Kazanamah.....	7,174	7,574	6,657	7	7,963	.....	8,664	
TOTAL.....	26,240	24,075	24,427	27,755	29,814	.....	26,371	
Depending.....	21,606	20,536	19,007	21,431	21,796	.....	24,315	

#### III.—ORIGINAL Suits before the several Zillah Courts.

S U I T S.	1841		1842		1843		1844	
	1.	2.	1.	2.	1.	2.	1.	2.
Instituted.....	number. 4731	number. 4609	number. 3744	number. 5456	number. 3397	.....	number. 4193	number.
By judges, assistant judges, and principal Sudder Amceus.....	668	727	556	748	547	.....	587	
Registrars.....	113	296	153	212	91	.....	.....	
Sudder Amceus.....	3077	3013	3041	4146	2847	.....	2708	
TOTAL.....	3778	4661	3843	5146	3905	.....	3143	

#### IV.—Suits and Appeals decided in the several Zillah Courts.—

S U I T S.	1841		1842		1843		1844	
	1.	2.	1.	2.	1.	2.	1.	2.
Decided.....	number. .....	number. 6,416	number. 4,975	number. 6,490	number. 4,642	.....	number. 3,943	number.
Depending.....	7709	7,237	7,157	7,047	6,503	.....	7,279	
TOTAL.....	7709	13,653	12,132	13,537	11,145	.....	11,222	

## V.—OPERATIONS of the European Tribunals in Original Suits.

S U I T S.	1841		1842		1843		1844	
	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.
By the provincial courts, judges, assistant judges, and registrars.....	811	7,041	825	1,153				
By the other tribunals.....	30,870	34,473	22,930	31,337				
TOTAL.....	31,681	31,514	30,755	33,510				

## VI.—APPEALS from District Moonsiffs to Sudder Ameens.

S U I T S.	1841		1842		1843		1844	
	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.
Referred.....	143	617	510	534				
Reversed.....	151	174	114	204				
Confirmed.....	213	271	154	328				
By default.....	12	24	11	53				
Razanamah.....	5	19	10	13				
TOTAL.....	411	491	294	504				

## VII.—APPEALS from District Moonsiffs to Registrars.

S U I T S.	1841		1842		1843		1844	
	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.
Referred.....	47	124	24	67				
Reversed.....	23	34	29	30				
Affirmed.....	23	41	61	63				
By default.....	2	3	1	3				
Razanamah.....	..	4	3	3				
TOTAL.....	54	92	94	79				

## VIII.—APPEALS from District Moonsiffs to Zillah Judges.

S U I T S.	1841		1842		1843		1844	
	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.
Appealed.....	725	34	609	776	565	..	318	2
Reversed.....	71	90	46	58	77	..	37	
Confirmed.....	85	123	77	196	79	..	56	
By default.....	31	26	30	52	66	..	10	
Razanamah.....	14	10	8	13	12	..	2	
TOTAL.....	566	249	461	729	245	..	163	

## IX.—APPEALS from the Sudder Ameens to the Registrars.

S U I T S.	1841		1842		1843		1844	
	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.
Referred.....	149	237	224	161				
Reversed.....	20	40	25	35				
Affirmed.....	49	77	73	103				
By default.....	3	10	13	5				
Razanamah.....	4	4	9	6				
TOTAL.....	76	140	150	160				

## X.—APPEALS from Sudder Ameens to Zillah Judges.

S U I T S.	1841		1842		1843		1844	
	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
Appealed.....	number. 521	number. 609	number. 591	number. 662	number. 531	number. ..	number. 358	number. ..
Reversed.....	46	115	111	172	127	..	149	..
Confirmed.....	137	165	131	179	141	..	201	..
By default.....	27	37	17	54	53	..	30	..
Razanamah.....	16	17	14	18	19	..	13	..
TOTAL.....	264	364	279	427	311	..	353	..

## XI.—APPEALS from Native Judges, or Principal Sudder Ameens, to Zillah Judges.

S U I T S.	1841		1842		1843		1844	
	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
Appealed.....	number. 21	number. 16	number. 16	number. 19	number. 37	number. ..	number. 74	number. ..
Reversed.....	3	6	3	3	1	..	7	..
Confirmed.....	5	13	6	4	2	..	16	..
By default.....	..	1	2	5	2	..	..	..
Razanamah.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
TOTAL.....	8	20	11	12	5	..	24	..

## XII.—APPEALS from Registrars to Zillah Judges.

S U I T S.	1841		1842		1843		1844	
	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
Appealed.....	number. 61	number. 70	number. 51	number. 81	number. 47	number. ..	number. 4	number. ..
Reversed.....	19	15	17	26	16	..	16	..
Confirmed.....	25	11	22	44	23	..	27	..
By default.....	8	1	7	7	4	..	1	..
Razanamah.....	7	2	2	3	1	..	2	..
TOTAL.....	53	34	42	80	46	..	46	..

## XIII.—APPEALS from Assistant Judges to Zillah Judges.

S U I T S.	1841		1842		1843		1844	
	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
Appealed.....	number. 68	number. 23	number. 49	number. 77	number. 39	number. ..	number. 37	number. ..
Reversed.....	5	13	11	19	11	..	12	..
Confirmed.....	17	39	23	31	36	..	31	..
By default.....	4	9	4	10	12	..	16	..
Razanamah.....	..	2	2	1	..	..	1	..
TOTAL.....	26	63	42	61	59	..	59	..

## XIV.—SUDDER Adawlut Appeals.

S U I T S.	1841		1842		1843		1844	
	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
Decided.....	number. 3	number. 13	number. 16	number. 14	number. 7	number. ..	number. 33	number. ..
Confirmed.....	2	6	4	6	3	..	23	..
Dismissed.....	..	6	8	8	1	..	2	..
Reversed.....	1	1	1	..	1	..	3	..
Depending.....	27	51	42	31	43	..	79	..
Remanded.....	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	..
TOTAL.....	63	80	71	59	46	..	141	..



## XV.—DESCRIPTIONS of Parties in the foregoing Suits.

NAMES.	1841		1842		1843		1844	
	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.
Plaintiffs. { Zemindars.....	{ Given for five Years. }	2,505	2,856	2,810	2,500	..	2,267	..
{ Renters.....		1,745	1,631	6,056	1,198	..	1,083	..
{ Ryots.....		8,625	7,541	9,711	7,957	..	8,999	..
{ Merchants and others.....		23,733	19,556	21,409	21,486	..	21,911	..
Total.....	..	36,508	32,047	41,510	33,541	..	34,299	..

## XVI.—DESCRIPTIONS of Parties in the foregoing Suits—continued.

SUITS.	1841		1842		1843		1844	
	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Defendants. { Zemindars.....	{ Given for 5 years. }	1,431	3,601	4,213	1,108	..	3,915	..
{ Renters.....		1,723	2,048	2,307	1,705	..	2,107	..
{ Ryots.....		17,226	13,540	16,811	16,319	..	16,343	..
{ Merchants and others.....		20,399	17,315	20,848	17,813	..	13,953	..
Total.....	..	41,789	38,514	44,391	35,913	..	36,388	..

## CIVIL JUSTICE: BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

THE returns from Bombay have not a common form with those of either of the other governments of India. The Bombay returns are defective in the Appellate tables, and in filling up the details of the working of the respective courts. On the whole, however, they are sufficiently perspicuous and satisfactory, and show the same efficient results in the employment of native judges, as in the returns I formerly submitted to the Statistical Society. Of the total number of original suits before all the courts, the European judges decided in the half year of 1842 nearly 2·15 per cent and 1·34 per cent respectively, and for the entire years 1843 and 1844, within a fraction—1·18 and 1·32 per cent respectively. The native judges, for the half years of 1842, decided 97·85 per cent, and 98·66 per cent respectively, of the whole number of original suits, and for the entire years 1843 and 1844, they decided 98·92 per cent, and 98·68 per cent respectively.

In regard to appeals from the decisions of native judges it appears that in 1843 the returns give 3291 cases appealed out of 72,959, or about 4·78 per cent, and of this number 1061 were reversed, or 1·45 per cent, not in fact three cases reversed out of every 200 decided. In 1844 the number of cases decided by native judges was 74,067, and of these 3571 were appealed, or 4·82 per cent, and of this number 936 were reversed, or 1·26 per cent: that is, not more than  $1\frac{1}{4}$  cases were reversed in 100 tried. This affords strong testimony to the carefulness of the decisions by the native judges. The discrepancies in these proportions and those of decisions by European judges are so considerable, as in-

dictated by the returns, that further explanations are necessary to account for them. The returns do not afford the means of stating the number of appeals from each of the classes of Judges, European and native.

The annual current business of the whole courts would appear to have been well kept down, and arrears to a small extent diminished. The Sudder Adawlut in 1843 diminished its arrears, and in 1844 cleared off the business of the year.

Table XI. of these returns gives the number of debtors confined at the instance of the government and of individuals. An opinion obtains in Europe, and even in India to a certain extent, that the land-tax presses very severely upon the people. Now if this were really the case, the debtors to government would be numerous, and the incarcerations proportionally numerous; but it would appear from this table that, in the half years of 1842, there were respectively only nine, and five farmers, in gaol at the instance of government. In the year 1843 only five, and in the year 1844 this small number was reduced to two, and this under a government controlling between six and seven millions of souls.

### I.—ORIGINAL Suits on the File of the Adawlut Courts.

S U I T S . -	1841		1842		1843	1844
	1	2	1	2		
	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.
On the file, 1st of January, 1842.....	..	..	8,818	9,336	9,217	9,319
Instituted during the half year ..	..	..	34,826	39,464	74,072	74,463
Total.....	..	..	43,644	48,800	83,339	84,182
Decided on merits.....	..	..	20,111	28,573	44,016	45,334
Dismissed.....	..	..	1,474	1,640	3,509	3,470
Dismissed in default.....	..	..	3,234	3,379	5,024	4,228
Adjusted.....	..	..	7,051	8,770	19,517	20,229
Depending.....	..	..	9,504	9,496	9,319	9,076
Total, 31st of July....	..	..	43,644	48,800	81,855	82,741
Decided by European judges.....	..	..	724	313	594	990
Ditto by native judges.....	..	..	33,124	48,269	71,950	74,967
Ditto by punchaut.....	..	..	76	72	63	49
Total decisions.....	..	..	34,230	48,654	72,607	75,966

*Remaining, 1st of January, 1843.*

\* European judges, 2.15 per cent.  
Native ditto 97.75 ..

† 7.34 per cent. 1.16 and ‡ 32 per cent.  
98.66 .. 98.72 98.66 ..

### II.—MOONSIFFS.

S U I T S . -	1841		1842		1843	1844
	1	2	1	2		
	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.
Depending.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Admitted.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Decided.....	..	..	21,540	29,400	31,277	56,143
Depending, end of half year.....	..	..	..	..	..	..

## III.—SUDDER AMEENS.

S U I T S.	1811		1812		1813	1814
	1	2	1	2		
Depending.....	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.
Admitted.....	..	..	5,591	6,718	13,123	13,406
Disposed of.....	..	..				
Depending, end of half year.....						

## IV.—PRINCIPAL Sudder Ameens.

S U I T S.	1811		1812		1813	1814
	1	2	1	2		
Depending.....	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.
Admitted.....	..	..	2,591	2,811	5,799	4,519
Disposed of.....	..	..				
Depending, end of half year.....						

## V.—EUROPEAN Judges.

S U I T S.	1811		1812		1813	1814
	1	2	1	2		
Depending.....	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.
Admitted.....	..	..	724	511	595	990
Disposed of.....	..	..				
Depending, end of half year.....						

## VI.—SUDDER Adawlut.

S U I T S.	1811		1812		1813	1814
	1	2	1	2		
Depending.....	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.
Admitted.....	..	..	179	124	89	79
Disposed of.....	..	..	65	71	121	79
Dismissed, on default.....	..	..	59	107	121	156
Adjusted.....	..	..	4	3	8	73
Confirmed.....	..	..	3	..	5	5
Amended.....	..	..	39	55	60	40
Reversed.....	..	..	2	8	4	2
Depending, end of half year.....	..	..	18	41	54	31
			174	89	79	79

## VII.—APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

S U I T S.	Appeals from European Judges.						Appeals from Native Judges.					
	1811		1812		1813		1811		1812		1813	
	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
On the file, July 1, 1812.....	..	..	1303	1254	1406	1199	..	..	..	..	..	..
Referred from European judges.....	..	..	261	399	610	564	..	..	..	..	..	..
Doitto from native judges.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1691	1977	3291	3571
Confirmed.....	..	..	239	270	414	311	..	..	736	914	1699	1591
Amended.....	..	..	42	21	57	30	..	..	213	273	491	374
Reversed.....	..	..	83	91	132	43	..	..	407	570	1061	936
Total disposed of.....	..	..	1901	2324	4117	3567	..	..	..	..	..	..
Depending.....	..	..	1354	1406	1199	1658	..	..	..	..	..	..

## VIII.—AGGREGATE Value of the Cases.

S U I T S.	1811		1812		1813	1814
	1	2	1	2		
Before the Sudder Adawlut.....	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
Original suits before other courts.....	..	..	104,877	53,472	170,164	27,819
			1,796,321	2,160,372	4,024,131	3,543,594

## IX.—DESCRIPTION of Original Suits.

S U I T S.		1841		1842		1843	1844
		1	2	1	2		
		number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.
Plaintiffs	Zemindars .....	..	..	1,958	1,983	3,333	
	Ryots .....	..	..	12,612	14,785	23,933	
	Miscellaneous .....	..	..	16,137	22,469	37,377	
Defendants	Zemindars .....	..	..	6,559	6,559	10,982	
	Ryots .....	..	..	10,983	14,166	21,141	
	Miscellaneous .....	..	..	17,613	24,194	32,673	

## X.—LENGTH of Time Suits have been upon the File, Original and Appeals.

S U I T S.		1841		1842		1843	1844
		1	2	1	2		
		number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.
Naddee Adawlut	Under a year .....	..	..	65	71	67	33
	Above a year .....	..	..	63	65	17	26
	Other courts .....	..	..	9123	9111	9052	8994
Appeal cases	Under a year .....	..	..	162	166	206	142
	Above a year .....	..	..	19	19	51	30
	Other courts .....	..	..	1287	1379	1163	1328
		..	..	67	28	27	130

## XI.—CIVIL Debtors in Gaol.

S U I T S.		1841				1842				1843		1844	
		1		2		1		2					
		No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.
At the instance of individuals....		..	..	..	..	121	Rs. 5,531	129	21,324	130	112,732	123	101,992
For arrears of revenue at the instance of Government.....		..	..	..	..	9	1,223	5	1,668	5	178	7	318
Total number in gaol.....		..	..	..	..	130		134		135		130	

## CRIMINAL JUSTICE: BENGAL GOVERNMENT.

It would appear that the number of offenders had increased before the magistrates and lower courts from 65,908 in 1842, to 87,838 in 1844; but the acquittals had increased in a greater ratio. Before the sessions judges also the offenders had increased from 3659 in 1842, to 4559 in 1844; but the acquittals had also increased in a greater ratio. Before the highest criminal court the cases referred had diminished from 642 in 1841, to 547 in 1844; indicating that very atrocious cases had been of less frequent occurrence; and in this court also the acquittals had increased. Out of 322,394 prisoners tried in the several courts, in the four years under review, only 112 were condemned to death by the Nizamut Adawlut, being only 0.034 per cent of the prisoners, or one in 2,878 criminals. It will be seen that in 1841 there were 99 prisoners sentenced to imprisonment for life by the Nizamut Adawlut, and only 19 in 1844, while in 1841 only 26 were transported, and in 1844 there were 79. These changes resulted from the Court of Directors disapproving of imprisonment for life, and suggesting transportation instead. Contrasting the sentences of death in

England and Wales for the corresponding years of 1841, 1842, 1843, and 1844, with the sentences in India, it will be found that the contrast is most favourable to the leniency of the Indian courts. The following is from the official criminal returns of England and Wales.

Y E A R S.	Prisoners.	Sentences of Death.
	number.	number.
1841.....	27,760	80
1842.....	31,309	57
1843.....	29,501	97
1844.....	26,512	57
TOTAL.....	115,082	291

Which gives a per centage of 0.258, or one sentence of death to every 388 prisoners, the proportion in Bengal being one in 2878. And it will be borne in mind that this is for a period subsequent to the modification of the English sanguinary code. In 1841, the committals to the population were one in 619 souls. In Bengal, in the same year, the prisoners being 67,720, and the population about forty-two millions, this proportion, singularly enough, would be one committal to 620 souls.

I may here state that the returns from India do not distinguish the age or sex of the prisoners, or the amount of instruction they may have received.

The Table No. VI., showing the criminal business performed by the magistrates and their subordinates, including the native judges, is only for the year 1842, and is the only one received. There are not any tables of the numbers of prisoners in the gaols, nor returns of the average imprisonment of offenders before conviction by the Nizamut Adawlut; nor tables of appeals, nor tables of crimes.

The blanks in the tables from the non-regulation provinces result from the non-receipt of the returns for 1843 and 1844. It does not appear from the returns that Moonsiffs exercise criminal jurisdiction; but Principal Sudder Ameens and Sudder Ameens do.

#### I.—MAGISTRATES, and Officers subordinate to them.

T R I A L S.	1841	1842	1843	1844
	number.	number.	number.	number.
Prisoners.....	67,720	65,094	85,319	87,810
Acquitted.....	19,569	18,667	36,710	33,935
Convicted.....	41,406	46,612	41,511	46,669
Committed for trial before sessions judge.....	1,117	3,287	3,782	4,685
Pending.....	2,120	1,837	2,177	2,064
Otherwise disposed of.....	..	639	1,139	634
Transferred.....	..	..	..	541

#### II.—SESSIONS JUDGES.

T R I A L S.	1841	1842	1843	1844
	number.	number.	number.	number.
Under trial.....	2939	3639	4270	4556
Acquitted.....	825	953	1113	1217
Convicted and sentenced.....	2664	1772	2996	2113
Referred to Nizamut Adawlut.....	556	263	592	475
Pending.....	360	377	409	467
Otherwise disposed of.....	..	54	70	52
Transferred.....	..	..	..	15

## III.—NIZAMUT ADAWLUT.

TRIALS.	1841	1842	1843	1844
	number.	number.	number.	number.
Under reference.....	612	546	574	547
Acquitted.....	168	156	127	148
Convicted.....	341	365	340	316
Pending.....	51	57	23	10
Otherwise disposed of.....	..	24	34	16

## IV.—SENTENCES by the Nizamut Adawlut.

SENTENCES.	1841	1842	1843	1844
	number.	number.	number.	number.
Death.....	23	16	41	36
Transportation.....	21	36	61	79
Imprisonment for life.....	99	43	11	19
Ditto 14 years and upwards.....	51	51	46	42
Ditto 7 ditto ditto.....	60	39	74	49
Ditto 3 ditto ditto.....	57	52	66	55
Ditto for less than 3 years.....	39	44	70	11
Ditto for 21 years.....	..	..	..	1

## V.—SENTENCES of Imprisonment by the several Courts.

SENTENCES.	1841	1842	1843	1844
	number.	number.	number.	number.
From 1 to 14 years.....	9,026	8,355	..	..
For less than 1 year.....	11,524	11,043	..	..

## VI.—MAGISTRATES, and Joint and Assistant Magistrates and Native Judges, 1842.

TRIALS.	By Magistrate.	By Joint Magistrate.	By Assistant Magistrate.	By principal Sudder Ameen.	By Sudder Ameen.	By Law Officer.	Total disposed of.	Number of prisoners.
	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.
Number of prisoners.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65,054
Acquitted.....	10,107	33,09	169	979	843	1,540	15,667	..
Convicted.....	21,904	8,700	2,651	1,731	1,789	4,442	40,511	..
Committed for trial before Sessions Judge.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,287	..
Otherwise disposed of.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	430	..
Pending.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	63,235
TOTAL.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,857
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	65,092

## VII.—PENISHMENTS by Magistrates and Joint Magistrates, and Native Judges.

SENTENCES.	1841	1842	1843	1844
	number.	number.	number.	number.
Imprisonment above 3 years.....	..	..	772	862
Ditto ditto 2 ditto.....	..	..	669	1,014
Ditto ditto 1 ditto.....	..	..	1,532	1,531
Ditto ditto 6 months.....	..	..	3,119	2,987
Less than 6 months.....	..	..	16,451	11,040
Fined.....	..	..	22,161	21,741
On security.....	..	..	1,325	1,679
Discharged.....	..	..	1,325	1,694
Plugged.....	..	..	160	1,127

## VIII.—PENISHMENTS by Sessions Judges.

SENTENCES.	1841	1842	1843	1844
	number.	number.	number.	number.
Imprisonment, 16 years.....	..	..	..	27
Ditto, 14 years and upwards.....	..	..	..	130
Ditto, 7 ditto ditto.....	..	..	703	642
Ditto, 3 ditto ditto.....	..	..	785	979
Ditto, 2 ditto ditto.....	..	..	239	141
Ditto, 1 year.....	..	..	156	123
Less than year.....	..	..	..	110
Fined and discharged.....	..	..	..	2

## IX.—EXTRA Regulation Provinces by Magistrates and their Assistants, and Native Judges.

TRIALS.	1841	1842	1843	1844
	number.	number.	number.	number.
Prisoners.....	10,664	10,149		
Acquitted.....	3,821	3,903		
Convicted.....	6,010	5,560		
Committed.....	193	172		
Otherwise disposed of.....	22	26		
Pending.....	254	214		

## X.—SESSIONS JUDGES.

TRIALS.	1841	1842	1843	1844
	number.	number.	number.	number.
Under trial.....	325	217		
Acquitted.....	60	43		
Convicted.....	157	112		
Referred to Nizamut Adawlut.....	35	30		
Otherwise disposed of.....	14	10		
Pending.....	23	23		

## XI.—NIZAMUT ADAWLUT.

TRIALS.	1841	1842	1843	1844
	number.	number.	number.	number.
Under reference.....	32	40		
Acquitted.....	7	4		
Convicted.....	26	25		
Remanded to sessions judge.....	7			
Otherwise disposed of.....	2			
Pending.....	3	7		

## XII.—SENTENCES by Nizamut Adawlut.

SENTENCES.	1841	1842	1843	1844
	number.	number.	number.	number.
Death.....	2	4		
Transportation for life.....	1	4		
Imprisonment for life.....	7	5		
Ditto 14 years and upwards.....	4	4		
Ditto 7 ditto ditto.....	7	1		
Ditto 3 ditto ditto.....	3	5		
Ditto less than 3 ditto.....	3			

## XIII.—SENTENCES of Imprisonment by the several Courts.

SENTENCES.	1841	1842	1843	1844
	number.	number.	number.	number.
From 1 to 16 years.....	151	115		
For less than 1 year.....	2471	2431		

## CRIMINAL JUSTICE: AGRA GOVERNMENT.

THE forms and character of the returns from the Agra Criminal Courts differ essentially from those from the Bengal Courts. The Agra returns have the advantage of Tables of Crimes, of the prisoners in the gaols, of the ordinary periods of cases referred to the Nizamut Adawlut, and also of the returns of appeals; none of which are in the Bengal returns. The chief features of these returns are

the modifications or reversals of sentences under appeal; and the formidable array of murders, compared with other crimes referred to the Nizamut Adawlut; but this is partly accounted for by the court taking cognizance only of the highest class of crimes. The modifications or reversals of sentences by the session judges, and commissioners upon appeal against sentences of the magistrates, joint magistrates, and native judges, would appear to be very considerable.

#### I.—MAGISTRATES and Joint Magistrates.

T R I A L S.	1841	1842	1843	1844
	number.	number.	number.	number.
Prisoners under trial .....	41,847	47,800		
Acquitted and discharged .....	12,259	13,440		
Convicted and sentenced .....	29,669	24,217		
Committed for trial before session judges .....	3,102	326		
Pending .....				

#### II.—ASSISTANTS, Principal Sudder Amceens, and Sudder Amceens, included in the above Total Prisoners.

T R I A L S.	1841	1842	1843	1844
	number.	number.	number.	number.
Acquitted and discharged .....	1115	2040		
Convicted and sentenced .....	2366	3352		
Otherwise disposed of .....				
Pending .....				

#### III.—Sessions Judges, by Appeals from Magistrates and Joint Magistrates.

T R I A L S.	1841	1842	1843	1844
	number.	number.	number.	number.
Total prisoners .....	1954	2100		
Confirmed .....	1129	1211		
Modified or reversed .....	693	600		
Otherwise disposed of .....				
Pending .....				

#### IV.—COMMISSIONERS, by Appeals from Magistrates and Joint Magistrates.

T R I A L S.	1841	1842	1843	1844
	number.	number.	number.	number.
Total prisoners .....	1185	1317		
Confirmed .....	645	694		
Modified or reversed .....	531	351		
Otherwise disposed of .....				
Pending .....				

#### V.—NUMBER of Persons under Trial by the Sessions Judges.

T R I A L S.	1841	1842	1843	1844
	number.	number.	number.	number.
Under trial .....	368	3185		
Acquitted and discharged .....	1032	722		
Convicted and sentenced .....	1764	2142		
Referred to Nizamut Adawlut .....	513	543		
Pending .....				

#### VI.—APPEALS to the Nizamut Adawlut.

T R I A L S.	1841	1842	1843	1844
	number.	number.	number.	number.
Under trial .....	172	86		
Confirmed .....	77	32		
Modified or reversed .....	91	34		



## VII.—CASES referred to the Nizamut Adawlut.

T R I A L S.	1841	1842	1843	1844
	number.	number.	number.	number.
Under reference.....	613	606		
Acquitted and discharged.....	85	70		
Convicted and sentenced.....	174	515		
Returned.....	23	12		

## VIII.—CRIMES against Persons under Reference to the Nizamut Adawlut.

C R I M E S.	1841	1842	1843	1844
	number.	number.	number.	number.
Murder.....	7	351		
Homicide, not amounting to murder.....	2	3		
Riotous.....	87	111		
Riots ditto.....	2	3		
Highway robbery.....	17	8		
Burglary.....	31	13		
Theft.....	44	45		
Assault.....	8	11		
Arson.....	1	12		
Suicide.....	1	1		
Miscellaneous.....	2	101		

## IX.—PRISONERS in the Gaols.

U N D E R   S E N T E N C E.	1841	1842	1843	1844
	number.	number.	number.	number.
Labour in irons, seven years of which are unexpired.....	2,752	3,035		
Ditto ditto, of which less than seven years are unexpired.....	13,706	12,596		
Labour with irons, redeemable by fine.....	1,829	2,156		
Imprisonment without labour, with or without fine.....	1,525	1,273		
Total.....	19,312	19,360		

## X.—ORDINARY Periods of Cases referred to the Nizamut Adawlut.

Y E A R S.	From Apprehension to Commitment.	From Commitment to Reference.	Transmission.	From Receipt of Reference to Sentence.	TOTAL from Apprehension.
	days.	days.	days.	days.	days.
1841.....	41	32	12	18	123
1842.....	44	41	9	12	106

## CRIMINAL JUSTICE: MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

CRIMINAL justice is administered under the Madras government, 1st. By village police; 2nd. District police, both of which are in the hands of natives; 3rd. Magistrates and their assistants; 4th. Criminal courts, a few of which are under natives; 5th. Courts of circuit; and 6th. Foujdarry Adawlut.

The returns for criminal offenders from Madras are for half-yearly periods, a practice which will be discontinued for the future. They embrace returns from the village police courts, which do not form part of the returns from the other presidencies. The village police officer (native) can imprison for a few hours only, or put into the stocks. The district police officer (native) can fine to the amount of three rupees (six shillings) or confine for twenty-four hours, with or without labour, and flog under the authority of the magistrate. The power of the magistracy and judges of the several courts is shown by the punishments inflicted. Every capital sentence, or sentence of transportation, requires the sanction of the Foujdarry Adawlut. It would not appear from the returns that

the very important permission to appeal in criminal cases is in operation under the Madras government. The returns, like those of Bengal and Agra, are destitute of the table affording a compendious view of the criminal business of all the courts; there are not any tables of the number of prisoners in the gaols; none of the ordinary period of cases before the Foujdarry Adawlut; nor tables of crimes, and of course no tables of appeals. On the other hand, the business of the several courts and the punishments adjudged are given with a detailed perspicuity superior to that in the returns from the other presidencies.

The sentences of death are given only for the second half of 1842 to the first half of 1844, both inclusive, a period of two years. The number was eighty-four and the offenders before the several courts for these periods (excluding the village courts), were 271,842, the sentences of death therefore were 0.031 per cent or one in 3236 offenders; a singular approximation to the proportions under the Bengal and Bombay courts.

In the period under review no prisoners were condemned to imprisonment for life.

#### I.—VILLAGE POLICE.

T R I A L S.	1841		1842		1843		1844	
	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.
Summoned.....	..	8072	6942	5811	2849	3006	4513	
Acquitted { After investigation.....	..	1323	1171	1094	725	761	509	
Without investigation upon Razanamah.....	..	1869	1184	1299	743	837	692	
Punished.....	..	4734	4543	3231	2345	2200	3253	

#### II.—DISTRICT POLICE.

T R I A L S.	1841		1842		1843		1844	
	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.
Summoned, and depending 1st of July.....	..	58,691	55,259	60,129	53,355	63,678	60,511	
Acquitted, after investigation.....	..	19,649	19,374	20,379	18,820	21,194	19,501	
Discharged, upon Razanamah, &c.....	..	22,140	19,851	22,443	20,449	24,513	22,716	
Punished, without reference to magistrate.....	..	14,572	13,069	15,312	13,531	17,110	15,171	
Punished, after reference to magistrate.....	..	1,349	1,221	1,154	1,217	1,522	1,619	
Total disposed of by district police.....	..	57,710	54,258	59,284	53,215	64,343	59,407	
Total disposed of by the magistrates.....	..	..	25	..	..	..	..	
Depending.....	..	947	1,373	841	337	1,695	1,434	

#### III.—MAGISTRACY.

T R I A L S.	1841		1842		1843		1844	
	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.
Summoned, and under examination.....	..	4304	4012	4052	2993	2956	6535	
Acquitted.....	..	2039	2101	1574	1265	1777	2901	
Discharged, on Razanamah, or dismissed.....	..	843	506	972	442	640	1290	
Convicted.....	..	1462	1341	1401	1161	1470	1566	
Total disposed.....	..	4311	4924	3946	2468	3433	4516	
Depending.....	..	41	14	117	127	173	113	

#### IV.—CRIMINAL COURTS.

T R I A L S.	1911	1912		1913		1914	
	2nd Half.	1st Half.	2	1	2	1	2
	number. 3117	number. 720	number. 3157	number. 2811	number. 2950	number. 3333	number.
Accused.....							
Released unconditionally.....	1033	973	1214	910	921	1161	
on security .....	64	83	71	91	77	93	
Detained for ditto.....	120	80	93	107	71	74	
Convicted and punished .....	947	761	913	776	854	910	
Committed for trial.....	773	860	792	606	734	933	
Under examination .....	110	201	159	159	217	169	
Escaped .....	"	"	"	"	"	1	
Died.....	2	10	6	6	6	4	
Admitted as approvers.....	2	1	"	1			
Punished in another case.....	"	1					

### V.—COURTS OF CIRCUIT.

T R I A L S.	1841	1842		1843		1844	
	2nd Half.	1st Half.	2	1	2	1	2
	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.
Accused.....	701	944	542	431	919	1137	
Released unconditionally.....	187	390	154	233	224	333	
"    on security.....	82	67	61	55	62	111	
Convicted and punished.....	252	314	149	356	323	397	
Returned to criminal judge.....	11	10	11	19	15	13	
Referred to Foujdarry Adawlut.....	147	146	112	111	134	142	
Postponed.....	12	6	43	13	180	172	
Otherwise disposed of.....	11	6	8	23	3	13	
Died.....		5	1	1	4	5	

## VI.—FOUJDARRY ADWLUT.

T R I A L S.	1841	1842		1843		1844	
	2nd Half.	1st Half.	2	1	2	1	2
	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.
Accused.....	176	160	167	94	144	154	
Released unconditionally.....	29	31	33	8	25	35	
"    on security.....	15	..	9	1	3	21	
Convicted.....	107	119	121	68	111	45	
Remaining.....	23	9	..	15	1	6	
Otherwise disposed of.....	2	1	4	..	3		
Insane.....	..	..	..	1	1	1	
Died.....	..	..	..	1			

## VII.—PUNISHMENTS—Native Magistrates.

T R I A L S.	VILLAGE POLICE.								DISTRICT POLICE.							
	1941		1942		1943		1944		1941		1942		1943		1944	
	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Confined in Village Choultry.....	..	..	..	..	291	1693	1656	2177	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
"    In the stocks.....	..	..	..	..	650	597	632	775	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fined.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53	55	120	144	..
Confined in Choultry, with or without labour.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11,379	10,316	13,129	11,437	..
Flogged, with authority of mag- istrates.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,285	4,272	3,211	5,085	..
	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	141	112	121	129	..



## CRIMINAL JUSTICE: BOMBAY GOVERNMENT.

THE criminal returns from the Bombay criminal courts have the great advantage over the returns from the other presidencies of being preceded by a table, giving a compendious view of the criminal business of all the courts, followed by detailed returns of the business before each class of courts. They comprise also tables of appeals, and returns of prisoners in gaols; but want the table of the ordinary periods of cases referred to the Nizamut Adawlut, and the returns of crimes met with in the returns from the Agra government; the returns from the minor courts for the year 1844 are imperfect, and the appeal cases before the Nizamut Adawlut for 1844 are not filled in. As under the Bengal government, the number of offenders apprehended had considerably increased, from 46,946 in 1842 to 60,504 in 1844. The total number of prisoners tried in the years 1843 and 1844 was 113,080, and of this number forty were condemned to death, being 0.035 per cent, or one in 2827 offenders, a singular approximation to the proportions under the Bengal government.

The very great importance of permitting appeals in criminal cases is manifested in ninety sentences being annulled and eighty-nine mitigated in 1843, out of a total number of 1021 sentences appealed or called for; nor would it appear that there is a great risk of the Nizamut Adawlut being overwhelmed by appeals, since the 1021 cases out of 27,100 convictions in 1843 in all the courts, was only 3.76 per cent, or one appeal in twenty-six and a half convictions.

## I.—GENERAL VIEW.

T R I A L S.	1841		1842		1843	1844
	1	2	1	2		
	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.
Persons under trial.....	..	..	23,122	23,524	51,376	60,504
Remaining.....	..	..	773	1,050	..	..
TOTAL.....	..	..	24,195	24,574	..	..
Acquitted.....	..	..	11,378	11,245	21,314	26,414
Convicted.....	..	..	11,805	12,411	25,553	29,041
Otherwise disposed of.....	..	..	..	..	1,267	..
Discharged on security.....	..	..	..	..	..	1,235
Imprisoned in default.....	..	..	..	..	..	136
Banished the Zillah.....	..	..	..	..	..	39
Committed to Sessions Court.....	..	..	..	..	2,536	3,072
Deaths and escapes.....	..	..	2	7	..	12
Depending.....	..	..	1,650	711	865	7,166
TOTAL.....	..	..	24,195	24,574	51,376	60,504

## II.—TRIED by District Police.

T R I A L S.	1841		1842		1843	1844
	1	2	1	2		
	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.
Acquitted.....	..	..	9,330	8,912	..	..
Convicted.....	..	..	9,317	9,169	21,134	23,763
Remaining.....	..	..	541	314	..	..
TOTAL.....	..	..	19,188	18,395	..	..

## III.—MAGISTRATES and Assistants.

T R I A L S.	1841		1842		1843	1844
	1	2	1	2		
	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.
Acquitted.....	..	..	1539	1799	..	..
Convicted.....	..	..	1405	1953	4130	4679
Remaining.....	..	..	291	183	..	..
TOTAL.....	..	..	3635	3935	..	..

## IV.—SESSIONS Judges and Assistants.

T R I A L S.	1841		1842		1843	1844
	1	2	1	2		
	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.
Otherwise disposed of.....	..	..	..	..	10	..
Acquitted.....	..	..	409	504	561	550
Convicted.....	..	..	673	740	1341	1611
Remaining.....	..	..	175	214	225	437
Referred to Nizamut.....	..	..	..	..	205	226
TOTAL.....	..	..	1,257	1,507	2749	3311
Deaths and Escapes.....	..	..	2	7	..	7
GRAND TOTAL.....	..	..	21,195	24,374	2749	3231

## V.—OPERATION of Nizamut Adawlut.

T R I A L S.	1841		1842		1843	1844
	1	2	1	2		
	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.
Acquitted.....	..	..	..	..	22	18
Committed.....	..	..	..	..	143	204
Otherwise disposed of.....	..	..	..	..	..	4
TOTAL.....	..	..	..	..	205	226

## VI.—NIZAMUT Adawlut Appeal Cases.

C A S E S.	1843	1844
	number.	number.
Petitions rejected.....	..	544
Sentences confirmed.....	..	254
Ditto mitigated.....	..	20
Ditto annulled.....	..	50
TOTAL.....	..	1021

## VII.—SENTENCES by District and Village Police Officers.

S E N T E N C E S.	1843	1844
	number.	number.
Imprisonment one month and under, with or without fine...	21,431	..

## VIII.—SENTENCES by Magistrates and their Assistants.

S E N T E N C E S.	1843	1844
	number.	number.
Imprisonment, 5 to 12 months...	383	..
Ditto, 5 to 9 months.....	233	..
Ditto, 3 to 6 months.....	829	..
Ditto, 3 months and under.....	2615	..
Flogged and discharged.....	10	..
TOTAL.....	4170	..

## IX.—SENTENCES by Sessions Judges.

S E N T E N C E S.	1843	1844
	number.	number.
Imprisonment, 5 to 7 years.....	84	..
Ditto, 3 to 5 years.....	214	..
Ditto, one year and under.....	1038	..
TOTAL.....	1344	..

X.—SENTENCES by the Nizamut Adawlut.			XI.—NUMBER of Convicts in Gaols.		
SENTENCES.	1843	1844	SENTENCES.	1843	1844
	number.	number.		number.	number.
Death.....	19	21	Imprisoned for life.....	721	245
Transportation.....	67	45	Ditto, 10 to 14 years.....	240	233
Imprisonment for life.....	4	4	Ditto, 7 to 10 years.....	716	689
Ditto, 10 to 14 years.....	9	13	Ditto, less than 7 years.....	3527	3916
Ditto, 7 to 10 years.....	37	25	Total on 31st Dec. 1843.....	4714	5103
Ditto, less than 7 years.....	44	42	Deaths in the year.....	..	229
Otherwise disposed of.....	..	4			
TOTAL.....	183	264			

The foregoing tables are exactly the same as those prepared by Colonel Sykes.

## CHAPTER IX.

### STATISTICS OF EDUCATION IN INDIA.

A CHARTERED ecclesiastical episcopal establishment has been provided for, as before stated, in British India, by the Company; the members of the Church of Scotland have also their clergy, and an allowance is made even to the Roman Catholic clergy for ministrations to European soldiers belonging to their faith. As these ecclesiastical establishments have much less direct reference to the Hindoo and Mahomedan population than the seminaries of general education, we can say little more regarding the former: But the efforts which have been made by the Indian Government to promote general education in India are so highly meritorious, and have been so eminently successful, while they are so little known in the United Kingdom, that we have great satisfaction in introducing a condensed statistical view of the educational institutions of the East India Company in India, from the interesting materials which have been given us by Colonel Sykes, and which were prepared by him with great labour, care, and ability for the Statistical Society of London.

We wish that the whole of Colonel Sykes' Educational Statistics were published in a collected and popular form, including the interesting examinations of the native pupils in the sciences and *belles lettres*, including the classics.

"The government educational institutions of India," he observes, "date comparatively from so recent a period, that the most ancient among them (with the exception of the Sanscrit College at Benares), the Hindoo College at Calcutta, was only in its 28th year in 1844; and very many of them are only of five to six years' standing. A gradual progress, however, is manifest both in the number and character of these institutions; and though the time is far—very far—distant when they will be commensurate with the wants of the people, yet a perseverance in the benevolent and politic activity which has evidently been strengthening of late years, will ultimately fully realise the objects contemplated—a healthy, moral, and intellectual standard in the native mind, and a bond of union between the

governors and governed, by sympathies and tastes in common, derived from a common knowledge. For some time much embarrassment was experienced by the Bengal Government, and the progress of education was retarded by the conflicting opinions of able and zealous partisans of the respective advantages of teaching the natives of India the science and literature of Europe through the medium of the English language or through the medium of the vernaculars. The English system obtained at first, and held its ground from the want of vernacular class-books; but latterly various translations of English scientific and literary works have been made and are making, and most of the schools have now an English and Oriental department."

The details given by Colonel Sykes are derived from the official reports of the several Boards of Education to their respective governments from the years 1835—6 downwards.

#### COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS.

*Bengal.*—All the educational institutions under the Bengal presidency, including the Agra government, up to the 30th of April, 1843, were under a general committee of public instruction sitting in Calcutta. At that date it was thought expedient that the institutions should be brought more directly under the control of the government itself; the general committee was abolished; the institutions in the North-West Provinces were separated from those in Bengal and placed under the lieutenant-governor of those provinces. A council of education was established in Calcutta for the immediate superintendence of the colleges and schools at Calcutta and Hoogly, and to aid and advise the government; but the whole of the institutions, both in the Bengal and Agra governments, were directed to address their reports to the government of India in the general department.

The council of education, on the 30th of April, 1842, consisted of the president of the Indian law commission, the Indian law commissioner, the secretary to government of Bengal, the secretary to the Indian law commission, the superintendent of the eye infirmary, two Hindoo gentlemen, and the secretary to the council.

The institutions under the inspection of the council on the 30th of April, 1843, consisted of six in Calcutta, namely, the Hindoo college and auxiliary Patsala, school society's school, medical college, Mahomedan madressa, and the Sanscrit college; at Hoogly there were five, namely, college of Mahomed Mohsin, Hoogly branch school, Hoogly infant school, Seetapoor school, and Unmerpoor school. In the provinces under Bengal there were twenty-five, namely, Bancoorah probational school, Jessore school, Dacca college, Commillah school, Chittagong school, Bauleah school, Burrisaul probational school, Sylhet probational school, Cuttack school, Midnapoor school, Gowhatty school; Gow-



katty branch schools at Nilachol, Panda, Beltulla, Aningong, and North Gowhatty ; Seesaugor school, Akyab school, Ramree school, Moulmein school, Tavoy and Mergui branch schools, Patna school, Bhaugulpoor school, and Bhaugulpoor-hill school. In the North-Western Provinces there were fifteen, namely, Benares Sanscrit college, Benares English seminary, Benares branch school, Ghazepoor school, Allahabad school, Saugor school, Jubbulpoor school, Azimghur school, Gorruckpoor school, Agra college, Delhi college, Bareilly school, Meerut school, Furrackabad school, and Ajmere school. The total number of educational institutions under the Bengal presidency amounted, therefore, to fifty-one for a population of more than 70,000,000 of souls.

*Vernaculars.*—The vernacular languages taught in the respective schools, according to the part of the country in which they are located, would appear to be Oordoo, Hindec, Bengali, Oorya, Mug, and Burmese.

The Council superintend personally the institutions at Calcutta and Hoogly, and did regulate the others through local committees ; but Government has now taken the direct control into its own hands. Nevertheless, the Council feel it to be their duty to state their full conviction that, “unless a minister of public instruction, with properly qualified inspectors, or a council, with secretary and inspectors, be appointed, the duties of the general educational department cannot be fully or uniformly provided for.” Of the justness of these observations no reflective person can doubt.

The colleges are divided into two departments—the junior or elementary, and the senior ; each department is composed of classes, the studies of which are graduated. When the pupils of any class are too numerous for one master, it is subdivided into sections. No class, or section of a class, consists of more than forty scholars in the junior department ; and in the senior department, of not more than thirty scholars. Masters are selected at public examinations, and assistant teachers are chosen from those pupils who have distinguished themselves in the colleges and schools. But the educational system in Bengal labours under the disadvantage of the want of normal schools, and an organised system of inspection or examination, or even adequate local superintendence, in regard to teachers after appointment.

The several colleges and institutions are respectively supplied with European and native masters and tutors in furtherance of the specific objects contemplated in each foundation ; and inducements are held out for the acquisition of the higher branches of knowledge by the foundation of scholarships of different values, tenable for a greater or less length of time. And the council make it a condition with the candidates for these scholarships that they shall be thoroughly versed in the vernacular on their becoming candidates, on the ground that they would otherwise be unable to communicate to their countrymen the knowledge

they had derived from European sources. This is a highly politic resolution. Proofs are already afforded of the interest the native nobility and gentry take in the instruction of their countrymen in Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, by their munificent donations in aid of educational institutions. In 1840—41, the Raja of Burdwan gave 25,000 rupees for the general purposes of education. The Bengal report for 1842 mentions a donation of 20,000 rupees by Raja Bijai Govind Sing for the same object. Dwarkanath Tagore gave 2000 rupees for prizes in the Medical College; Rustumjee Cowajee also gave a sum for prizes; and others founded scholarships. In Bombay, the magnificent foundations of the Elphinstone Institution, and Medical College and Hospital, show the bent of the native mind there.

It would appear that the total number of scholarships gained in 1843—4 in the English department, in the junior class, was four, and in the senior class six; and in the junior class of the Oriental department nine, and in the senior class six; leaving available for 1844—5 in the junior class of the English department, fifteen, and in the senior class eight; in the junior Oriental class three, and senior class six; making a total of thirty-two scholarships available for 1844—5. Only 19½ per cent of the whole of the pupils in the Bengal and Agra government schools contributed towards their education, and nearly the half of the whole of the paying students is contributed by the Hindoo college and its scholars. Under the Agra government out of 2420 students only forty-two paid. At first it was not deemed sufficient that instruction was gratuitous; students were actually bribed to attend the schools by having stipends allotted to them. The impolicy of this measure early manifested itself, and has almost disappeared, and the system of scholarships for the senior and junior classes has been adopted; holding out to those who have attained a prescribed intellectual standard, not only distinction amongst their fellows, but a liberal monthly provision for a period of years. A constant stimulus is thus applied to the industry of all the scholars, emulation is excited, and the prizes are eagerly contended for, in the superior colleges and schools.

The conditions upon which scholarships are to be obtained and to be held; and the qualifications for obtaining the senior and junior English, Arabic, and Sanscrit scholarships; the terms on which they are held, the forms and customs in the examinations, &c., &c., show that the standard of acquirements for senior scholars is not only very high to insure success, but the rules prescribe that the scholarships shall be forfeited "if the holders of them do not make a reasonable progress in their studies; and periodical examinations of the scholars are to take place to ascertain the fact."

Independently of classical and scientific instruction, it was proposed to establish a professorship of the laws and regulations; but objections being taken to the proposition, the Advocate-general, Mr. Edwardes Lyall, gave a series, or

course, of gratuitous lectures on jurisprudence in the various forms in which it is administered in the courts of India. These lectures were attended by the senior classes of the Hindoo and Hoogly Colleges, from October, 1843, to February, 1844. At an examination consequent upon these lectures, six of the pupils acquitted themselves with the greatest credit, and it was thought right to award to one of them, Issor Chunder Mitter, a gold medal.

With respect to the nature of the instruction in the vernacular schools, it will be best understood by naming some of the class books in use, translated into the native languages. For instance, "Introduction to Natural Philosophy," "Euclid's Elements of Geometry," "Elements of Practical Geometry and Trigonometry," with trigonometrical tables, "Elements of Political Economy," "History of India," "Hindoostanee Poetical Reader," "History of England," "Principles of Government," "Principles of Legislation," "Principles of the Government Revenue Laws in Bengal," "Chambers' Educational Course," and "History of Rome."

With respect to the English branches of education, the examination papers for senior scholarships show what studies are prescribed and followed in the highest departments of the colleges and schools. The examination would carry honours in the universities in Europe.

An enumeration of the establishment of one of the Hindoo, and one of the English colleges will give the best idea of the objects, character, and intellectual means of these institutions. In the Benares Sanscrit College there are three professors of Sanscrit grammar, with salaries varying from sixty to thirty rupees per mensem; two of poetry, with salaries respectively of eighty and thirty-two rupees; one of the vedanta, one of logic, one of shankha, one of law, and two of astronomy—each, with the exception of the second astronomer, who gets thirty-two rupees, receiving eighty rupees per mensem; and one professor of natural philosophy, with a salary of sixty rupees. All these professors or teachers are Brahmins. Persian is also taught by two Hindoos. There is a librarian, an English writer (a native), and assistant secretary, with a salary of fifty rupees monthly, and various servants, water-bearers, sweepers, peons or messengers, &c., the total monthly expense being 1105 rupees, with 396 for scholarships. Twenty-one pupils were paid for their attendance, one receiving five rupees and the rest three rupees monthly. The scholarships are four senior at twenty rupees, eight at fifteen rupees, and sixteen at eight rupees monthly.

*The Delhi College* consists of an English and Oriental department. In the former the principal is F. Bontras, Esq., with a salary of 600 rupees monthly; four European head masters, with salaries varying from 400 to 120 rupees monthly; two native head masters in English; three teachers of the Oordoo language, with salaries varying from eighty to thirty rupees; an European drawing-master on 100 rupees monthly; writing-master for English, nagree ditto, librarian, servants, &c. In the Oriental department there are five teachers of Arabic,

three of Persian, and two of Sanscrit, with salaries varying from 100 to twenty rupees monthly. There are two teachers of European science, a writing, and nagree master, an arithmetician, an English writer, treasurer, and librarian (the two last receiving ten rupees a month each), servants, &c. The scholarships in the English department are, one at forty rupees, one at thirty, six at twenty-five, four at eight, four at six, and thirteen at four rupees monthly. In the Oriental department there are twelve scholarships at eighteen and sixteen rupees, thirty-two at four rupees, three senior scholarships at twenty rupees (founded by Nawab Itma-ood-Dowlah), and sixteen junior at four rupees monthly, making a total of ninety-two scholarships. The total monthly grant to the College is 2790 rupees, 780 rupees for scholarships.

The above details supply a sufficient picture of college establishments, and will render unnecessary systematic remarks upon each college.

The Hindoo College at Calcutta differs only in having a larger establishment than the preceding, there being a principal, nineteen English teachers, seven vernacular teachers, with a superintendent and twelve teachers to the Patsala school attached; the whole cost being 60,065 rupees per annum for 1842—3 for 518 Hindoo pupils in the College, and 252 in the Patsala; nearly the half of the cost being derived from school fees. The cost, therefore, per head was  $6\frac{1}{2}$  rupees monthly.

For the information of the council of education, the Court of Directors of the India Company transmit from time to time such reports as appear on education, both in England and on the continent.

In the Sanscrit College at Calcutta the students are all Hindoos, being in fact Brahmins, with a few Boyolyas; almost all of them are in indigent circumstances, and not one of the students pays for his education. Admission to the grammar classes is permitted up to fifteen years of age, to the Sahitya class up to eighteen, to the alaokar class up to twenty, and to the higher classes up to twenty-two years of age. Books from the library are allowed to be taken home for study, upon the responsibility of the professors.

The Madressa at Calcutta is devoted to Mahomedans, and most of the scholars receive gratuitous instruction; forty-two of them, however, paying. It is stated that the Mahomedans generally, and particularly the gentry, are averse to receiving European instruction at public institutions; but this assertion is not borne out by the returns. The subjects of instruction in the first class are history, geometry, algebra, arithmetic, natural philosophy, logic, geography, and grammar; the lower classes have easier matter. All the scholars devote themselves to Arabic, and some learn English.

*Medical College.*—The Medical College, with auxiliary male and female hospital, exhibits the feature of not having a single paying student. It has its European professors of anatomy and midwifery, surgery, medicine, botany, chemistry, and materia medica; and to the European it presents the unexpected and

singular feature of turning out accoucheurs, surgeons, and anatomists from the castes of Brahmins, Bunneas, Bankers, Oilmen, Writer Castes, and Mahomedans, as well as Christians. The natural as well as religious repugnance which must have been overcome in these castes bears strong testimony to the changes that can be effected even in rooted predilections when operated upon through the medium of the understanding. The report for 1844 says, "with regard to the last day's examination on practical anatomy and surgical operations performed on the dead body, it may be stated that several exceedingly neat dissections were made in a very short space of time." Now this to me (says Colonel Sykes), with my more than forty years' knowledge of the natives, does appear a marvellous change. But so strongly is the advantage of surgical skill felt, that a native gentleman of Calcutta, Rustumjee Cowajee, has presented 600 rupees to the college to be devoted to the purchase of an annual gold medal for the most proficient student in practical anatomy. And his letter making the offer (page cxxviii., Report, 1843), is a model of English composition and of enlightened sentiment. Dwarkanath Tagore also had previously given 2000 rupees for prizes. The successful students are appointed sub-assistant surgeons to the several dispensaries, founded by government, or to regimental hospitals. The report mentions thirteen dispensaries in 1842—3, and seventeen in 1843—4. In the former year 1391 in-door patients were treated, and 46,766 out-door patients: the whole expense of these dispensaries being 20,958 rupees. The report, dated July 1, 1843, contains a list of thirty-three sub-assistant surgeons, the designation of those natives of the highest grade who have passed the college and who have been appointed to stations, and this is independent of thirty-two native doctors sent to regiments. The half-yearly report, ending October 31, 1843, contains a list of thirty-one sub-assistant surgeons, and forty-five native doctors, who had passed the college. A females' hospital, capable of accommodating 100 patients, as auxiliary to the college, has been built by subscription, with a view to instruction in midwifery. In the male hospital all castes eagerly avail themselves of its advantages; and the Brahmin and the outcaste may be found occupying neighbouring beds in the same wards without repugnance.\*

*College of Mahomed Mohsin.*—The college of Hadjee Mahomed Mohsin at Hoogly, although called after a Mahomedan, its benevolent founder, admits Christians and Hindoos as well as Muhomedans; indeed the Hindoos far prevail over the other two religions, and the expression in the rules of admittance is based on the widest liberality, "that it is open to candidates of every sect or creed willing to conform to the established rules of discipline."† It is

\* The Governor-general, with a view of enabling the Medical College to meet the demands of the service, increased, in 1845, the stipendiary students of the secondary school to one hundred.

† While these sheets are going through the press, Bolonath-Bose, a native of Calcutta, has won his diploma of Doctor of Medicine in the London University, the first instance known.

divided into the English and Mahomedan departments, and in the latter amongst the fourteen Mahomedan professors there are, singularly enough, three Shias to the eleven Sunis. The principle of toleration, therefore, is in efficient operation. There are several branch schools attached, and the total number of students in college and schools in 1843 was 1125, and in 1844 the number was 1124. The majority of them are free scholars, but in the last year 468 paid for instruction, and the institution would be overwhelmed with pupils were it not for the stringent conditions of admission. Pupils cannot compete for honorary or pecuniary rewards after twenty years of age. On the opening of the college on the 1st of August, 1836, within three days, 1200 candidates enrolled their names, many of them attending from a distance of six or eight miles.

By a statement of Mr. H. P. Bayley, deputy secretary to government, dated the 15th of February, 1843, the foundation funds of this noble institution were on that day 78,740l.!

*Dacca College.*—To the Dacca College, Bapoo Rama Lochun Ghose presented 1000 rupees, the interest of which is to be given in prizes annually; and he proposed giving 3000 rupees more for the improvement of the vernacular department. The first class of this college had read the History of Rome, selections from Shakspeare, Addison, and Pope; they could sketch maps of part of Europe and Asia; had read the first four books of Euclid, and in Algebra had gone as far as quadratic equations. The rest of their studies was vernacular reading.

*Hindoo College.*—The Hindoo college was founded by the personal desire and voluntary contributions of the Hindoo gentlemen of Calcutta; it was benefited by their care, and its efficiency was established by the secretary, Dr. H. H. Wilson, now Professor Wilson. All the students, 498, learn English and Bengali, and 448 of them pay for their education; and the paying students have increased and the non-paying decreased from 100 to fifty. The students are all Hindoos. Its capital on the 20th of May, 1836, was 21,000 rupees; 291 students paid one at seven rupees, five at six rupees, and 285 at five rupees; and the annual receipts from tuition were 17,544 rupees, and the disbursements 42,600 rupees annually. On the 30th of April, 1844, the tuition receipts were 28,981 rupees, and the total receipts, including interest of capital, 30,952 rupees. The disbursements were 56,948 rupees. The college being now part of the public institutions, the difference is paid by government.

*Moorshedabad Nizamut College.*—The Moorshedabad Nizamut College is supported entirely out of the Nizamut deposit fund, and forms no charge upon the resources of government. It is divided into two departments, one for the education of the sahibzadahs or relations of the Nizamut family, and the other for that of persons of respectability, who are admitted at the discretion of the college committee. The nawab distributed the prizes to the students in 1844.

The annual resources of the nizamat funds are 137,932 rupees. The college cost in building, in 1843, the sum of 73,000 rupees, and the expenses of the college for that year were 29,104 rupees; but the establishment is fixed at 37,000 rupees. The governor-general and the nawab are the patrons. The governor-general's agent at Moorshedabad is the visitor and president of the college committee, and has the power of a veto on any measure pending a reference to the governor-general. The committee consists of the English judge and collector, the nawab and one of his relatives, also the native dewan or minister, and Captain Showers. On leaving, a student for superior moral conduct gets an exhibition of 100 rupees. For good conduct in the senior class a horse is given. In the junior class an English saddle, or a gun, foils, &c. Corporal punishment is not permitted; but offenders are debarred from their amusement or exercise. The relatives of the nizamat family are to have separate seats and separate classes: they cannot enter after twelve, nor before seven years of age. There are three English, three Arabic, three Persian, three Bengalee, and three Oordoo scholarships at sixty rupees per mensem, tenable for three years. The college is governed by an English principal; but the Ataleeg, who is to be a Shia, is the custos morum and resident guardian (under the principal and visitor) of the students of the nizamat family. There is a library within the walls.

*Bhagulpoor Hill School.*—The Bhagulpoor Hill school was established to improve the moral character of the rude tribes of these hills. It has been eminently successful, although it had to contend with the difficulty of the people having a language of their own, and having to teach them Hindec. Drunkenness, which was formerly a vice of those Hill people, is fast disappearing. A regiment of Hill Rangers being raised from amidst the people, the sepoy's take great pride in the knowledge their children and themselves derive from the school. In 1843 neither Hindoo nor Moosulman were amongst the pupils—the students belonging to the low castes; but in 1844 six Mahomedans and sixteen Hindoos were admitted. Seventy of the pupils were learning English.

*North-West Provinces.*—Returns not having been received from the North-West Provinces since 1843, the number of scholars can only be given for that year.

*Agra Government Institutions.*—The observations which have been made on the institutions under the Bengal government apply to those under the Agra presidency, and it will be superfluous to particularise. The institutions which were placed under the general supervision of the Agra government on the 30th of April, 1843, are under the immediate control of the local committees, generally consisting of the chief civil officers at the stations. The instruction is almost universally gratuitous, only forty-two students paying, and the system of scholarships obtains. The following are the sums allotted to each institution:—

NAME OF INSTITUTIONS.	Monthly Amount of Establishment and Contingencies.	Amount appropriated for Scholarships and Stipend.	NAME OF INSTITUTIONS.	Monthly Amount of Establishment and Contingencies.	Amount appropriated for Scholarships and Stipend.
	rupees.	rupees.		rupees.	rupees.
Benzies			Brought forward..	5,013	720
Sancet College.....	1,105	300	Goruck pore school.....	303	4
English ditto.....	1,100	212	Agra College.....	2,204	650
Branch school.....	363	4	Delhi ditto.....	2,750	720
Ghazee pore school.....	602	16	Hareilly school.....	516	4
Allahabad ditto.....	734	91	Farruckabad ditto.....	514	4
Saugor ditto.....	514	4	Meerut ditto.....	171	4
Jubbulpore ditto.....	365	4			
Azamgar ditto.....	132	5	Per mensem.....	11,419	2,714
Carried forward.....	5,013	720	Annually.....	1,37,028	20,576

In the Agra college the Rajah of Bhurtpoor founded a scholarship, and Mr. C. Grant gave a monthly donation for one year, to be awarded in prizes.

The Ajmere school had entirely failed, and was abolished on the 1st of January, 1843, owing to the low estimation in which it was held by the classes for whom it was intended.

*Village Schools.*—Previously to any comment on the annexed tables, it would appear desirable to say a few words in regard to the omission of village schools in the reports of the general committee. Mr. Adams investigated the state of indigenous education in Bengal and Behar, and made three reports on the subject. These reports came under the consideration of the general committee in 1838-39. Mr. Adams strongly advocated the establishment of village schools on the ground of the very small proportion of the native children, male and female, capable of receiving instruction, receiving, in fact, any kind of education whatever; he showed by a census of the city of Moorshedabad, taken with minute accuracy, and of a Thanah in each of the districts of Burdwan, Beerbhoom, Behar, and Tirhoot, that there were taught only—

In the city of Moorshedabad . . . . .	8.3 per cent.
In a Thanah of the district . . . . .	6.05 "
Ditto Beerbhoom . . . . .	8.1 "
Ditto Burdwan . . . . .	16.05 "
Ditto Behar . . . . .	5.8 "
Ditto Tirhoot . . . . .	2.5 "

of the whole number of children capable of receiving instruction.

*Note.*—While this paper was going through the press, the address of the Governor-general, Sir Henry Hardinge, now Lord Hardinge, in January, 1845, on the occasion of the annual examinations at the Hindoo college for the award of scholarships, appeared. The address contains the following passage:—

"The government is deeply sensible of the inestimable value of education; and besides another college at Patna since last autumn, arrangements have been made for the establishment in Bengal of 100 schools for instruction in the vernacular."



OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, TEACHERS, STUDENTS, DISBURSEMENTS, &c., in successive Years, under the Bengal and Agra Governments.

Y E A R S.	I N S T I T U T I O N S.									S T U D E N T S I N											T O T A L S T U D E N T S.
	Number.	Anglo-Vernacular.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.	Persian and Vernacular.	Professors and Masters.	Pundits.	Moulvies, &c.	Total Teachers.	English.	Sanskrit.	Arabic.	Persian.	Oorloo.	Hindee.	Bengalee.	Oorrah.	Mug.	Burmese.		
1823-6.	No. 21	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1826-7	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1815	474	219	376	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3573
1827-8	34	31	..	..	17	..	..	..	170	3311	351	258	155	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4654
1828-9	35	34	..	..	15	114	61	..	231	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5100
1829-30	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5727
1830-1	41	..	..	..	..	79	192	..	271	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6556
1831-2	51	..	..	..	..	47	349	..	330	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7324
1832-3	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3132	426	372	705	1504	1410	2714	142	57	59	..	7391
1833-4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2953	150	371	150	150	931	2959	56	73	71	..	8263
																					5570

Y E A R S.	Disbursements.		S T U D E N T S.					R E L I G I O N O F S T U D E N T S.				R E M A R K S.
			Non-Paying.	Paying.		Amount.		Christians.	Mahomedans.	Hindus.	Other Classes.	
				No.	No.	Rs.	A. P.					
1835	Rs.	A. P.	No.	No.	Rs.	A. P.	No.	No.	No.	No.	10 students in Mahratta not included. The reports do not mention the number learning the vernaculars. The Calcutta Medical College in this year cost £5,816 rs.; monthly cost, each pupil, 50 rs.; monthly cost from 16 rs. in Hooghly, to 1 r. in Saugor schools. 1000 English and Vernacular students, and 1039 Arabic, Sanskrit, and Persian.  Rajah of Burdwan gave 25,000 rs. The miscellaneous receipts from schools and colleges this year were 1,80,761 rs. 10 a.	
1836	3,55,195	10	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
1837	6,00,222	10	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
1838	3,73,114	8	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
1839	4,51,994	12	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
1840	4,14,874	8	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
1841	5,31,297	15	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
1842	5,27,558	6	1	6583	1614	34,156	7	9	253	1641		149
1843	5,47,176	5	9	1000	1630	38,943	6	6	541	4311		181

In 1832 Rajah Chhatta Dhari Sahayee made a donation of £500 to the General Education Fund. In 1840 the Rajah of Burdwan gave £2500.  
 \* The colleges and schools were thus located: Calcutta, 1; Hooghly, 7; Bengal, 3; Behar, 3; Orissa, 2; Allahabad Division, 2; Eastern Provinces, 13; North-west Provinces, 6.  
 † Not distinguished whether Pundits or Moulvies.  
 ‡ There not being any returns from the Agra government, the figures relate to the Bengal Presidency alone, with the exception of the disbursements, which are the total expenses of the Bengal and Agra governments.

## STATEMENT of Number, Caste, &amp;c., of the Students of the Colleges and Schools in the Bengal Presidency on April 30, 1844.

NAMES OF INSTITUTIONS.	Statement showing the Number of Paying Students, and the Amount paid by them, and Students who do not pay.			Statement showing the Number of Students studying each of the Languages taught.											Statement showing the Number of Students of each Caste.					Daily Average Attendance of the Students from April 30, 1843, to April 30, 1844.
	Non-Paying.	Paying.	Total Amount Paid.	English.	Arabic.	Persian.	Gurdon.	Hinder.	Sanscrit.	Bengalee.	Oreah.	Mug.	Burmese.	Christians.	Mahomedans.	Hindus.	Other than these three.	Total.		
	No.	No.	Rs. A. P.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	number.	
Sanscrit College.....	110	..	..	74	..	..	..	..	110	..	..	..	..	..	..	149	..	140	89	
Hindoo College.....	50	415	78,572 8 6	475	..	..	..	..	..	494	..	..	..	..	..	478	..	478	355	
Pataiah, attached to ditto.....	..	114	564 4 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	111	..	..	..	..	..	111	..	111	122	
School Society's School.....	249	294	2,155 13 6	451	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	631	..	431	339	
Madressa.....	123	42	40 8 0	47	171	..	..	..	..	25	..	..	..	..	171	..	..	171	..	
Medical College.....	73	..	..	73	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	4	44	1	73	58	
Secondary School.....	71	..	..	..	..	..	71	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55	16	..	71	..	
College of Mahomed Mohsin.....	519	374	1,491 0 0	631	177	82	..	..	..	632	..	..	..	10	263	617	..	891	672	
Brauch School.....	212	66	1,114 0 0	250	31	37	..	..	..	250	..	..	..	3	56	250	..	368	251	
Infant School.....	40	..	..	40	..	..	..	..	..	40	..	..	..	1	1	38	..	40	30	
Seetapore School.....	61	36	213 12 0	169	..	..	..	..	..	169	..	..	..	..	..	169	..	169	60	
Ummerpore School.....	107	..	..	107	..	..	..	..	..	86	..	..	..	..	..	107	..	107	42	
Ramree School.....	100	..	..	32	..	..	31	..	..	..	..	73	..	5	57	3	37	100	66	
Moulmein School.....	71	..	..	71	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	71	13	..	..	58	71	44	
Midnapore School.....	47	47	337 8 0	129	..	..	..	..	..	129	..	..	..	3	1	123	..	129	88	
Cuttack School.....	25	41	..	98	..	..	..	..	..	..	96	..	..	16	11	69	..	96	73	
Dacca College.....	333	..	..	333	..	..	..	..	..	335	..	..	..	14	18	303	..	333	224	
Commallah School.....	4	104	334 0 0	116	..	6	..	..	..	110	..	..	..	3	12	101	..	116	56	
Chittagong School.....	21	69	189 0 0	93	..	25	..	..	..	93	..	..	..	19	11	63	..	93	65	
Sylhet School.....	117	..	..	109	..	..	..	..	..	104	..	..	..	8	31	73	..	112	66	
Jessore School.....	121	..	..	122	..	..	..	..	..	122	..	..	..	..	15	107	..	122	62	
Gowahatty School.....	174	..	..	33	..	23	..	..	..	3	137	..	..	..	67	103	..	174	133	
Seebaugur School.....	41	..	..	36	..	..	..	..	..	10	41	..	..	1	4	36	..	41	30	
Chota Nagpore Schools.....	63	..	..	63	..	..	..	63	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	47	9	63	38	
Nizamut Coll., Moorabedabad:—																				
Nahibzadab's Department.....	19	..	..	19	2	7	7	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	19	..	..	19	11	
General Department.....	5	..	..	5	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	5	2	
Baulrah School.....	109	..	..	109	..	..	..	..	27	109	..	..	..	3	..	106	..	109	82	
Patna School.....	112	..	..	112	..	..	112	112	..	..	..	..	..	26	27	59	..	112	81	
Ditto Hindree Schools.....	647	..	..	..	..	..	..	647	..	..	..	..	..	..	56	391	..	647	456	
Bhusulpore School.....	130	..	..	130	..	..	130	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	38	92	..	130	72	
Ditto Hill School.....	109	..	..	78	..	..	..	109	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	24	75	109	63	
TOTAL.....	2930	1610	34,540 6 6	3953	371	140	359	931	180	2956	96	73	71	147	937	4311	181	5570	3967	

\* Exclusive of the amount paid at Cuttack, which is not stated in the local returns.

\* Exclusive of the Madressa and Secondary School—not stated in the local returns. The Hancoorah School, which in the preceding year had 159 students on its books, in the present year was reduced to 60, and government withdrew its support. The aid given to the Hurrissal School was suspended in 1844, until certain conditions were fulfilled.

ABSTRACT Statement of the Disbursements of the Education Department, from the 30th of April, 1842, to the 30th of April, 1843, as furnished by the Accountant-General.

INSTITUTIONS	Establishment	Scholarships or Prizes	Stipend	House Rent	Purchase of Books
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
<b>INSTITUTIONS AT THE PRESIDENCY.</b>					
Medical College.....	66,275 18 5	1 0 0	4,247 7 3		250 0 0
Madras College.....	27,351 19 5	2,368 8 7			770 0 0
Namur College.....	11,901 13 8	674 0 0	1,352 13 11		140 0 0
Hudson College.....	67,317 9 11	5,925 7 0		1,680 0 0	1,330 3 9
Patalah.....	2,124 15 4				
School Society's School.....	6,947 8 0				
Secretary to Council of Education.....	9,779 19 0			200 0 0	12,880 19 0
	169,672 13 0	19,460 1 2	5,600 5 2	1,880 0 0	1,460 11 9
<b>MORABIL INSTITUTIONS, BENGAL PRESIDENCY.</b>					
Hogly College.....	61,664 5 7	5,161 6 7	450 0 0	10 0 0	1,388 8 6
Hogly Branch School.....	6,618 0 0	281 0 0			483 0 0
Hogly Infant School.....	1,220 0 0				50 0 0
Setapore School.....	2,764 9 0			2 0 0	267 1 0
Immerpore Probationary School.....					34 2 0
Bancomah Probationary School.....					220 0 0
Jessore School.....	4,086 10 10	117 19 10		1 15 0	279 15 3
Dacca College.....	17,161 6 4	783 12 4		1,070 0 0	773 0 0
Commiffah School.....	1,666 0 0	39 11 8			278 0 0
Chattagram School.....	4,784 0 0				210 0 0
Buriah School.....	6,370 0 0	120 5 8			346 0 0
Buriah Probationary School.....		75 2 0			307 12 0
Cuttack School.....	3,168 15 5			308 0 0	371 0 0
Midnapore School.....	7,932 0 0	172 0 0		5 0 0	275 0 0
Gowahatty School.....	6,660 5 4				200 0 0
Seebaugur School.....	2,680 11 3				215 5 0
Akyah School.....	7,790 10 7				
Ramree School.....	2,140 0 0	239 0 0			247 13 8
Moulmein School.....	5,740 4 8				
Patna School.....	7,017 6 2	160 0 0		1 0 0	225 0 0
Bhaugulpore School.....	4,288 0 0	80 0 0		11 8 4	424 2 1
Bhaugulpore Hill School.....	2,100 0 0		1,188 6 0		180 0 0
	166,511 11 0	7,960 3 1	1,644 6 0	2 15 0	6,220 11 8
<b>INSTITUTIONS IN THE NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.</b>					
Benares College, A.....	2,748 11 10	1,075 0 0		1,200 0 0	147 1 1
Gharipore School.....	4,960 5 8	64 0 0			294 12 0
Allahabad School.....	8,540 0 0	184 0 0			118 0 0
Bacoor School.....	6,024 0 0	368 0 0			350 7 1
Jathulore School.....	4,132 0 0			134 0 0	445 19 0
Atmabore School.....	1,088 4 0				62 11 3
Gorakhpore School.....	2,720 0 0				
Agra College.....	24,701 0 0	6,113 11 6			152 0 0
Delhi College.....	27,160 14 1	8,601 0 0		160 0 0	1,407 8 0
Barrilly School.....	4,114 0 0				34 10 0
Mewat School.....	5,160 0 0	77 0 0			250 10 0
Poruckabad School.....	5,034 0 0			110 0 0	275 0 0
Ajmere School.....	4,481 1 3				
TOTAL.....	1,27,844 9 2	14,424 2 10		1,264 0 0	4,718 4 2
GRAND TOTAL.....	4,19,065 2 8	12,170 0 6	7,624 5 2	8,090 7 2	27,312 2 2
Balance in favour of the Educational Department.....					
TOTAL Company's Rupees.....					

ABSTRACT Statement of the Disbursements of the Education Department—*continued.*

INSTITUTIONS	Contingent Charges.		Deposit Refunded		Pension.		Leydon Students.		Building		Total	
	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	A. P.
<b>INSTITUTIONS AT THE PRESIDENCY</b>												
Medical College	6,432	15 2	..	..	..	..	7,487	2 11	1,263	0 0	86,656	4 4
Madrasa College	1,075	19 5	..	..	2,905	0 0	..	..	..	..	31,884	11 5
Sanskrit College	845	3 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18,528	4 9
Hindu College	1,578	2 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	17 4	0 0	78,113	11 4
Patashah	1 4	8 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,673	7 9
School Society's School	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,047	4 0
Secretary to Council of Education	6,451	1 5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26,840	5 0
	16,482	15	..	..	2,905	0 0	7,487	2 11	1,280	4 0	2,20,745	6 7
<b>MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS, BENGAL PRESIDENCY</b>												
<b>DOCTOR</b>												
Hoagly College	1,071	4 9	243	2 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	76,366	4 5
Hoagly Branch School	186	7 0	284	0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	7,972	7 0
Hoagly Infant School	54	8 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,669	5 6
Seetapore School	1 2	12 2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,015	11 0
Commerapote Probationary School	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	2 0
Bancomrah Probationary School	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	221	0 0
Jessore School	54	1 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,561	6 3
Dacca College	276	0 7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19,951	1 1
Comamallah School	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,156	13 4
Chittagong School	285	0 3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,192	0 0
Raisaleh School	6 12	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,856	3 2
Burrowal Probationary School	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	124	11 0
Cuttack School	37	0 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,427	9 1
Midnapore School	120	0 7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6,139	0 0
Gowahatty School	502	0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,442	5 4
Seebaugur School	14	0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,110	0 3
Akyah School	4	2 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	234	12 7
Baurice School	54	11 7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,012	9 3
Moulmain School	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	776	4 0
Patna School	111	10 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,011	0 0
Bhaugapore School	74	8 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,445	2 1
Bhaugapore Hul School	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	378	0 0
	4,965	6 7	513	2 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,99,261	10 5
<b>INSTITUTIONS IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES</b>												
Benares College, &c.	1,551	2 0	..	..	600	0 0	..	..	..	..	26,831	11 1
Chhapra School	57	0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,445	1 4
Allahabad School	1,131	3 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,011	1 4
Sagar School	1,493	12 11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,679	4 2
Jubahpur School	7	0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,016	0 4
Azraughat School	57	1 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,114	7 0
Gorakhpore School	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,670	0 0
Agra College	2,003	0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31,011	3 6
Dellhi College	1,486	15 7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30,275	5 10
Rareilly School	439	3 6	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,260	8 0	11,051	3 6
Meerut School	254	5 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,012	4 5
Farruckabad School	26	12 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,705	12 1
Agartala School	57	0 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,539	1 5
	9,640	0 0	..	..	600	0 0	..	..	8,260	8 0	1,77,790	5 1
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>72,334</b>	<b>15 10</b>	<b>513</b>	<b>2 0</b>	<b>2,905</b>	<b>0 0</b>	<b>7,487</b>	<b>2 11</b>	<b>27,380</b>	<b>12 0</b>	<b>6,67,558</b>	<b>6 1</b>
Balance in favour of the Educational Department	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	86,656	6 3
<b>Total Company's Receipts</b>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	<b>6,76,214</b>	<b>12 1</b>

**ABSTRACT Statement of Receipts of the Education Department, from 30th of April, 1843, to 30th of April, 1844, as furnished by the Accountant General.**

INSTITUTIONS	Sale of Books	Tuition	Deposited by Boys	Refund Charges	Purchase of Books	Contingencies	Pensions	Batta, Contingency and House Rent, &c. of the Professors and others	Ceylon Students	Total	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
INSTITUTIONS AT THE PRESIDENCY											
Balance on the 1st May, 1843	21 0 0	.. ..	.. ..	300 0 0	2,291 15 0	3,587 9 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	10,779 6 0	
Secretaries to the Council of Education	.. ..	289 11 3	.. ..	132 2 7	1,160 0 0	1,625 8 3	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	56,548 1 9	
Hindoo College	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	628 0 0	300 0 0	5,3 1 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	17,905 7 3	
Medical College	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	17 0 10	813 0 0	2,300 10 3	2,010 0 0	.. ..	.. ..	36,283 9 2	
Pataisah	26 1 0	.. ..	.. ..	1,3 7 8	.. ..	174 4 2	.. ..	1,518 8 0	3,430 11 5	77,255 1 0	
Sansrit College	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	43 8 0	49 0 0	255 9 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	3,678 9 0	
Madrasah	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	200 0 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	5,190 0 0	
School Society's School	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	
TOTAL	80 1 0	29,851 11 0	.. ..	1,282 0 1	3,791 15 0	1,006 12 10	2,010 0 0	1,518 8 0	3,430 11 5	308,223 2 8	
INSTITUTIONS IN THE PROVINCES											
Chittarong School	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	300 0 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	3,000 0 0	
Colliack	200 0 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	300 0 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	4,621 15 0	
Mahomed Mohrin's College	.. ..	43 2 8	1,5 8 0	31 4 8	210 0 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	4,552 9 2	
Branch School	.. ..	1,0 3 8	.. ..	0 1 14	20 0 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	50 0 0	
Infant School	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	10 5 7	20 0 0	31 12 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	5,562 2 2	
Seetapore School	.. ..	210 12 0	.. ..	.. ..	300 0 0	32 4 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	3,500 12 0	
Mulnapore School	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	2,35 8 8	84 0 0	1,30 8 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	18,115 13 8	
Patna School	15 4 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1,07 14 5	2,314 14 7	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	2,110 0 14	
Bauleah School	148 2 8	.. ..	.. ..	1,0 0 0	1,00 0 0	3,5 0 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	7,521 15 2	
Commish School	.. ..	2,0 14 10	.. ..	.. ..	60 0 0	33 12 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1,000 14 6	
Sylhet School	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	2,00 0 0	84 12 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	2,435 12 0	
Seebaugur School	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	2,13 0 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	2,13 0 0	
Atracan School (Ramtie)	11 0 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	2,00 0 0	1,38 11 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	2,505 15 4	
Moulmain School	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	2,00 0 0	10 11 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	2,500 11 6	
Bhaugulpore Hind School	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1,0 0 0	1,00 0 0	2,0 0 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	6,670 4 7	
Nawgong School	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1,00 0 0	1,00 0 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	5,000 0 0	
Durring School	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	30 0 0	1,29 14 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	7,427 0 0	
Kanurip School	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	900 0 0	1,50 0 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	4,016 7 0	
Debrigarh School	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	2,00 0 0	2,41 1 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	7,547 1 0	
Lockimpore and Bokasbhana schools	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	2,00 0 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	2,900 0 0	
Ten Pergunah School	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	5,103 4 0	
Bhaugulpore School	30 0 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	354 13 0	
Jessore School	124 5 4	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	4,307 5 4	
Gowahatty School	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1,104 4 7	
TOTAL	938 2 0	5,751 10 10	294 8 0	1,076 5 14	2,007 14 0	1,194 13 11	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	17,109 3 1	
GRAND TOTAL	1,018 3 0	35,602 5 10	294 8 0	2,158 5 21	12,199 15 0	12,864 19 3	2,010 0 0	1,518 8 0	3,430 11 5	325,332 5 9	
Balance in favour of the Education Department on the 30th of April, 1844											26,701 8 74
Company's Rupees											427,591 14 1
Allocated to the Agra government											1,000,000 0 0
Total Rupees											1,427,591 14 1

**List of the Government Schools under the late General Committee of Public Instruction, at the end of 1840-41, i. e., on the 30th of April, 1841.**

Those schools marked thus *ca.* have and in books, but no other fixed allowance is given. In the Average Attendance column, *Sy.* signifies Secondary Schools; *E. D.*, English Department; *O. D.*, Oriental Department; *H. D.*, Hindoo Department; *V. D.*, Vernacular Department; & that no Returns have been received.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS.	Number of Masters	Number of Assistants	Number of Pupils	RELIGION.					Average Attendance	Average Monthly Expenditure from 1st of April, 1840 to 30th of April, 1841			Average Cost Monthly to Government of Education per Head.			
				Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Other Castes.	No.		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
CALCUTTA.																
Hindoo College	6	33	257		127				131					8	4	8
Medical College	7	2	70	45	24	3			57					63	5	8
Mahomedan Madrasah	1	11	252			122			130					2	11	0
Sanskrit College		11	123		123				78					9	5	2
HOOGRUY.																
College of Mohamed Mahomed	1	32	176	16	738	12			61					5	4	1
Hongkong Branch School	1	8	304	1	136	72			29					1	2	11
Hongkong Infant School	1	1	66	1	48	8			34					1	2	11
Singapore Branch School	1	1	76	1	74				74					1	7	1
ca. Urbaney Probationary School	2	1	27		7				6					6	0	8
ca. Umpore Probationary School	1	1	46		46				61					6	1	7
DIVISION I. BENGAL.																
Section I.																
ca. Baneerjee Probationary School	2	1	183	2	126	11			49					9	3	2
Jessore School	2	1	126	2	151	1			7					1	16	6
Dacca College	2	5	232	13	122	14			61					5	11	7
Comillah School	2	1	85	5	23	7			45					3	11	0
Chittagong School	2	1	138	4	94	7			89					4	7	0
Bengal School	1	2	186	1	182	1			8					1	8	5
ca. Barisal Probationary School	1	1	43	4	43				8					6	7	4
Sylhet Probationary School	1	2	70	1	71	2			6					6	7	4
Section II.																
Cuttack School	2	1	82		82				71					1	7	7
Midnapore School	2	2	112	5	131	4			95					2	11	9
THE EASTERN PROVINCES.																
Section III.																
Gowahattie School	2	1	215	3	211	162			254					1	7	4
Gowahattie Branch Schools																
Sitalchul									81							
Pandu									25							
Bettulbah									34							
Amingong									24							
Noringowahattie									22							
Serbaaugur School									5							
Arracan { Akrah School	2	3	78	4	1	1			5					6	1	3
Ranuree School	1	3	51	1	1	20			60					3	4	2
Moulmein School	1	1	72	71	1	45			15					7	10	2
Lacey & Mergui Branch Schools									5							
DIVISION II. — BANGAL.																
Patna School	2	3	107	11	60	31			76					5	2	6
Bhagulpore Institution	1	1	62	1	57	1			39					4	14	6
Bhagulpore Hill School	1	1	80		6				60					3	1	7
DIVISION III. — ALLAHABAD.																
Division.																
Benares English Seminary	2	16	349	12	328	5			116					6	1	0
Oriental College	1	1	179	4	81	36			97					4	1	3
Ghazepore School	1	1	108	6	185	14			15					5	11	8
Allahabad School	2	4	108	6	185	14			31					2	9	6
Sauger Schools	1	5	272	2		13			77							

\* This sum, however, also provides, as per General Order dated 11th of August, 1839, for seventy secondary schools, for hospitals, museums, dispensaries, &c. The stipend of five rupees per mensem, received by each of the secondary schools, is paid from the President Pay Office.

† Elementary, and not directly under this office.

‡ Not fairly in operation till January, 1841.

LIST of the Government Schools, &c.—*continued.*

NAMES OF SCHOOLS	Number of Masters.	Number of Assistants	RELIGION.						Average Monthly Ex- pense from 1st of April, 1840, to 31st of April, 1841	Average Cost		
			Number of Pupils	Christians	Hindus	Mahomedans	Other Castes.	Average Attend- ance.		Monthly to Govern- ment of Education per Head		
										Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Jubbulpore School.....	2	2	111	6	45	60	{ E. D. 32 H. D. 48	284 10 13	1 11 0			
Arimghar School.....	3	1	504	2	437	110	{ O. D. 98 E. D. 36	419 6 8	0 10 11			
Gurruckpore School.....	1		51	1	32	18		268 8 8	2 4 2			
DIVISION IV.—NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.												
Agra College.....	3	14	251	11	209	40	{ E. D. 76 O. D. 109	1,160 2 4	4 0 11			
Dethi College and Institution....	3	14	196	4	61	60	{ E. D. 55 O. D. 77	1,254 4 3	7 9 3			
Bareilly School.....	1	1	72		63	9	47	337 4 0	4 9 10			
Meerut School.....	2	1	86	1	47	38	63	424 0 6	4 15 7			
Purruckabad School.....	2	2	116	2	56	18	70	408 14 6	3 8 8			
Ajmeer School.....	2	1	156	4	110	33	72	473 6 4	3 0 6			
TOTAL.....	25	152	7,314	196	5,424	1,420	114	4,188	21,363 1 7	20d 10 6		

LIST of the Government Institutions under the Council of Education and Government, in the General Department, at the End of 1841—2, that is, on the 30th of April, 1842.

NAME OF SCHOOLS.	Number of Masters.	Number of Assistants.	RELIGION.						Average Attend- ance.	Average Monthly Expense, from April 30, 1841, to April 30, 1842.	Average Cost Monthly to Govern- ment of Education per Head			
			Number of Pupils.	Christians	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Other Castes.							
CALCUTTA.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Hindu College.....	3	17	526		526			437	1,763	1	1	9	2	6
Medical College.....	7	4	97	25	68	2	{	M. C. 68 M. C. 865	6,137	5	3	73	10	4*
Mahomedan Madrasah.....	2	11	253			253	{	E. D. 91 O. D. 179	2,779	9	8	10	15	9
Sanscrit College.....		10	118		118			80	1,412	4	10	11	15	7
HOOGHLY.														
College of Mahomed Moham.....	4	35	964	16	921	227	{	E. D. 628 O. D. 67	6,292	5	4	6	4	5
Hooghly Branch School.....	2	4	364	2	297	69		437	500	2	0	1	6	7
Hooghly Infant School.....	1	1	54	4	45	5		40	126	4	9	2	5	5
Serampore Branch School.....	2	5	141	1	160	40		75	262	5	2	1	13	9
(a) Tirunelveli Probational School.....	2	1	66		66			(b)	1	10	6	0	0	4
(c) Serampore Probational School.....	2	1	100		100			80	9	13	0	0	1	6
DIVISION I.—BENGAL.														
Section I.														
(a) Rangoon Probational School.....	1	2	129		144	11		34	1	15	8	0	6	2
Jeonore School.....	1	4	154		150	2		47	340	9	6	7	2	5
Dacca College.....	3	4	312	22	277	61		165	971	13	6	9	13	5
Comilian School.....	2	1	43	1	74	4		50	331	8	2	3	15	10
Chittagong School.....	2	3	165	11	92	2		4	545	15	11	5	5	2
Resulnab School.....	2	2	177	2	174	1		(b)	272	15	1	1	8	4
(a) Burmah Probational School.....	1	2	61	4	50	3		(b)	6	5	4	0	1	8
(c) Sylhet Probational School.....	1	2	151	4	137	20		(b)	23	5	6	6	2	5
Section II.														
Cuttack School.....	2	2	86	5	70	7		65	243	7	6	3	4	9
Midnapore School.....	2	4	112	3	101	2		114	311	12	4	3	6	11

\* Vide note supra to Medical College.

## LIST of the Government Institutions under the Council of Education, &amp;c.—continued.

NAMES OF SCHOOLS	Number of Masters.	Number of Assistants.	Number of Pupils.	RELIGION.					Average Attendance.	Average Monthly Expense, from April 30, 1841, to April 30, 1842.	Average Cost Monthly to Government of Education per Head.	
				Christians.	Hindoo.	Mahomedans.	Other Castes.					
THE EASTERN PROVINCES.												
Section III.												
Gohawattie School.....	1	3	171		101	70		212		6 12 4	3 15 9	
Gohawattie Branch Schools—												
Nalchul.....								90				
Pardul.....								69				
Baltulla.....								54				
Ammongong.....								47				
North Gohawattie.....								63				
Keeleangur School.....	2	1	15	2	60	11		75		3 50 0 0	1 2 4	
Arracan { Akrah School.....	1	3	36	8	3	1	44	(3)	3 50 2 0	5 4 4		
Rauzee & band.....	1	2	72	1	1	0	31	50	2 14 2 1	3 11 2		
Moulmein School.....	1	1	65	15	3	6	41	51	5 00 0 0	7 11 1		
Terry & Mergui Branch Schools.								(3)				
DIVISION II.—BENAR.												
Patna School.....	1	3	102	17	71	19		73		2 45 0 11	2 5 4	
Bhagalpore Institution.....	1	1	64	1	63	2		42		3 72 6 11	3 15 1	
Bhagalpore Hall School.....	1	1	101			11	50	67		3 15 2 11	3 4 1	
DIVISION III.—ALLAHABAD.												
Division.												
Benares English Seminary, Branch School.....	4	6	19	13	166	1		131		1 24 13 9	6 4 3	
Benares Oriental College.....		15	119		119			115		1 53 4 0	9 13 6	
Chaugapoor School.....	1	1	143	15	121	16		115		4 12 12 11	2 5 10	
Allahabad School.....	2	6	193	6	81	16				6 44 13 4	6 11 0	
Saugor School.....	2	5	272	3	272	14		{ R. D. 77 H. D. 115 }		3 18 16 9	2 5 4	
Juulpore School.....	1	5	174	7	122	45		{ R. D. 54 H. D. 115 V. D. 66 }		4 30 6 2	2 7 2	
Azamghur School.....	2	1	240	4	210	26		{ O. D. 113 R. D. 72 }		4 73 0 3	1 14 9	
Goruckpore School.....	1	1	51		30	11		(5)		1 24 4 0	3 11 2	
DIVISION IV.—NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.												
Agra College.....	3	15	216	3	260	65		{ R. D. 44 O. D. 124 }		2 301 6 4	6 10 5	
Delhi College and Institution.....	3	20	485	10	214	262		{ R. D. 106 O. D. 145 }		2 502 1 9	6 0 11	
Bareilly School.....	1	2	85		77	4		72		4 56 7 10	5 5 11	
Meerut School.....	1	1	77	1	41	25		53		3 22 13 11	6 4 11	
Farruckabad School.....	1	3	158		81	27		61		3 00 16 1	2 2 5	
Almora School.....	1	6	174	5	123	41		68		6 17 14 4	2 9 9	
Total.....	47	123	2,501	249	2,435	1,307	270	5013		41,165 11 0	247 15 5	

\* An error, but as stated in the local return

\* Elementary, and not directly under this office.

; An error, see C. 4, but see in local returns

The preceding tables suggest the following observation. The first feature is the proportion of the Mahomedan students to the Hindoo. Opinions are expressed in the reports that the Mahomedan population are averse to receive European instruction; but the final numbers in the returns do not seem to authorise these opinions. The total number of pupils in 1843 was 8203, under the Bengal and Agra governments, and of this number 1621 were Moslems, and 6140 Hindoos. Some statisticians have estimated the Mahomedan population as low as one Mahomedan to fourteen Hindoos; while the highest estimate, I believe, does not exceed one to nine. In either case, the proportion of the Mahomedan students far exceeds the proportion of the Hindoo students relatively to their respective population, being, in fact, one in 5.06 of the whole stu-



dents. The next feature is, that more than five-eighths, or 5132 of the whole students, learn English; while only 426 learn Sanscrit, 572 Arabic, and 706 Persian. The two former are necessary in the study of Hindoo and Mahomedan law; and it would hence appear that those studies can scarcely be prosecuted with a vigour proportioned to their importance. The Bengal language, after English, has the greatest number of students, viz., 2718; followed by the Hindoe, 1819, and Oordoo, 1504, the last two being chiefly spoken under the Agra Government. There are 253 Christians in the schools, and 189 who are neither Christians, Mahomedans, nor Hindoos; these are chiefly Buddhists, at Moulmein, or low castes of the Bhaugulpoor Hills. A marked feature of the tables also, is the fact that, under the Agra Government, out of 2420 pupils only forty-two pay for instruction. In Bengal, 1572 pay, and 4211 receive gratuitous instruction. This is a questionable, but probably inevitable policy at the present time; and the Bengal Government are desirous of modifying it. The Bombay Government have found advantages in imposing a school-fee, although very trifling in amount. Bengal has several orphan and private schools, with the details of which I am unacquainted; moreover, they do not come within the objects of the present paper.

We regret that want of space precludes the insertion of the interesting extracts from the examinations, which are given by Colonel Sykes, of which he says; "It being quite impossible to appreciate fully the mastery which the native mind is capable of obtaining over European subjects of science and literature, without a perusal of the examination papers for senior and junior scholarships, I annex some of them from various colleges; and as from the details which I have given respecting the mode of conducting examinations collusion amongst the students would appear to be impracticable, I presume others, like myself, will feel a surprise which would lead some to doubt of the possibility of a native of India attaining the proficiency described, were it not that the high character of those who attest this proficiency in their reports place beyond all question the facts, and it is only left to us to express our admiration at results so unexpected and gratifying.

"Had I not repeatedly expressed my surprise in this paper at the intellectual powers manifested by the senior scholars in their examinations,—a surprise which I have no doubt will be shared by others, I should not have thought myself authorised to introduce the preceding lengthy extracts; but as the means to appreciate the bearing of general facts can only be obtained by a knowledge of details, I place before the public the answers of several of the senior scholars to the questions put to them, to prove that the reasoning and deductions are not simply those of a precocious individual, but are fairly and truly types of the capacity of the native mind. The paucity of mistakes in the answers, whether

in language or orthography, is not less remarkable than the grasp of knowledge manifested."

*Madras Institutions of Education.*—Mr. J. R. Colvin, in a note to Lord Auckland's Minute on Education, dated the 24th of November, 1839, in which he reviews the existing state of education in India, says—"Less would appear to have been effected for founding any advanced system of education in the Madras territories than in the other presidencies, and my notice of what has been done in these territories must, most probably, from the defective materials immediately at command, be nearly a blank."

The Court of Directors, in addressing the Madras government, 29th of September, 1830, says,—“You are, moreover, acquainted with our anxious desire to have at our disposal a body of natives, qualified by their habits and acquirements, to take a larger share and occupy higher situations in the civil administration of their country than has hitherto been the practice under our Indian governments. The measures for native education, which have as yet been adopted or planned at your presidency, have no tendency to produce such persons.”

The blank noticed by the court in 1830; and by Mr. Colvin in 1839, has been so filled up, that Madras now boasts of one government educational establishment, which has the appellation of “University.” It is under the direction of a president, twelve governors, seven of whom are native gentlemen, two of them being Mahomedans, and the other five Hindoos. The governors have an European secretary, Captain Pope. The object of the university is to “impart a large measure of the higher branches of science and literature among such of the better orders as may have or obtain the means and the leisure to profit fully by such a course of education, and with a view to their reasonable expectations of filling superior stations in life, or in the service of government.”

A school fee of four rupees per mensem is demanded; no scholars are admissible who are unable to read and write the English language intelligibly. A proficient's degree is scarcely obtainable in less than four years' study, and the grades of honour are not lightly given. The consequence of these elevated views is, that, at the time of the second Annual Report, in 1843, there were only 118 scholars. The university in fact consists of only a “High School,” to which there are four European tutors and four native teachers; and as it had in 1843 been only two years in operation, the prescribed degree of proficiency had not been attained by any of the scholars, although many of them had attained a correctness and facility, as well in speaking as in composition, which befitted them for easy intercourse with the well-educated classes of English society.

A native gentleman, Putechapah, having founded a public school, where 400 or 500 children are receiving instruction in reading and writing English, a preparatory school, auxiliary to the university, was given up, and two-thirds of

the cost of its support, about 250 rupees per mensem, the governors recommended should be devoted to the foundation of government scholarships, of ten, seven, and five rupees per mensem each, to be held for two years. The Court of Directors sanctioned the appropriation, and called the attention of the university council to the advantage of regulating the studies of those holding the scholarships, with a view to their future employment as teachers at schools, which it is hoped will be organised in the districts. Putechapah had also allotted funds for an endowment in the university, which the council recommended should be given to thirty pupilships, in the lowest class, at two rupees per mensem, fifteen scholarships in the high school at four rupees per mensem, and three studentships at thirty rupees per mensem, all to be held by Hindoos, the period of possession to be four years.

The university council wished to establish two classes of medicine and civil engineering, and submitted plans for establishments, professors, officers, &c.; but as the parliamentary grant for educational purposes at Madras only amounted to 50,000 rupees, it was found the funds were inadequate, and the plan fell to the ground.

The governors say, that with respect to the organisation of the high schools of the provincial colleges, that there is a "promising earnest of success," but that the "condition of the natives in the provinces, and the *total want* of public seminaries throughout, have rendered their operations in communication with those established in the districts somewhat slow; and it would be premature to discuss those arrangements, which are only as yet in progress for the formation of the schools. The future, it is to be hoped, will produce more than the past."

The appendix to the report contains the examination papers commencing with Political Economy, in which the questions are—"Give a full account of the commercial or mercantile system;" "Explain how public debts originated;" and "Give an account of the bank of Amsterdam." Then follow Conic Sections, Equations, Differential Calculus, Trigonometry, Euclid, and Algebra. Under the head Steam Engine, it is asked to calculate generally the point of suspension of the piston rod from the parallel motion, and to give a numerical example with a diagram to illustrate it; and, secondly, to show how to find the latent heat of steam according to Watt's method. In mechanics, the pupil is asked "to explain the fusee of a watch." In politics the question is asked, "What are the characteristic marks of a good government?" and the answer is—"The main principle that characterises a good government is, that the laws laid down for the guidance of the people are fixed, and the people living under it should be allowed to have a share in it. A good government, in adapting a law to its ends and objects, always attends to the habits, feelings, and manners of the people. When a change is introduced into the government it is always gradual, for it is well known that suddenness in change will at once excite the disgust of the people."

There are various other marks of a good government that are too obvious to require an elaborate detail."

The tests of qualifications of candidates for the public service are to be of three grades—general tests, superior tests, and special tests. The first to consist of a certified degree of proficiency in the English and native languages, in the knowledge of moral principles, in the elements of general history, and of the histories of England and India; in the elements of mathematics and practical astronomy, in arithmetic, in geography, and in the outlines of the constitution of the English and Indian governments. The superior test to consist of a certified degree of proficiency in certain books and subjects of general literature and science, according to tests to be made out and approved of by government. The special tests to consist of a certified degree of proficiency in the subjects assigned for the general test; and also in addition, a proficiency in such books and subjects appropriate to certain respective departments in the public service according to tests to be made out and approved by government.

EMPLOYMENT of the Students who have left the Government Schools and Colleges up to 1839—40.

No.	Employment.	Amount of Salaries per Month.	No.	Employment.	Amount of Salaries per Month.
		<i>rupees.</i>			<i>rupees.</i>
43	English teachers .....	From 20 to 50	2	Assistant secretaries.....	At 50
21	Arabic teachers .....	" 20 to 60	1	Deputy collectors.....	" 200
123	Persian teachers.....	" 10 to 20	102	Drwans and Banians.....	From 10 to 500
20	Sanscrit teachers.....	" 15 to 40	3	Nazars.....	At 20
20	Bengalee teachers.....	" 15 to 20	20	Native doctors.....	" 20
4	Hindee teachers.....	" 15 to 20	3	Apothecaries.....	" 15
1	Idu teachers.....	" 15 to 20	37	Assistant surveyors.....	" 40
2	Superintendents of Akbaras	At 500	170	Writers.....	From 10 to 100
23	Deputy collectors.....	" 200	61	Merchants.....	
7	Sudder Ameens.....	" 200	124	Vakeels.....	At 15
14	Moonsiffs.....	" 100	23	Sub-assistant surgeons.....	" 100
10	Zillah Pundits.....	" 60	16	Record keepers.....	From 20 to 50
19	Zillah Munshies.....	" 40	423	Miscellaneous.....	

The above table is exceedingly satisfactory, as it testifies to the practical advantages, not only to the parties themselves, but to the public interests, resulting from the liberal policy of the East India Company. Independently of the 330 tutors or teachers of languages, English, Arabic, Sanscrit, &c., sent into native society, the highly responsible government offices of deputy collectors, Sudder Ameens, and Moonsiffs are filled by young men not only of a higher intellectual standard, but, it is to be hoped, of a higher moral impress than ordinary. The Vakeels, too, who practise in the courts of law, will, necessarily, be better qualified than the old Vakeels.

#### BOMBAY EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENTS.

"In Bombay, the government institutions are under the management of a Board of Education. On the 31st of March, 1843, this board consisted of a president, five members, and a secretary; three of the members were European

gentlemen, one a Parsee gentleman, one a Hindoo gentleman, and one a Mahomedan gentleman. A maximum sum of 1,25,000 rupees is fixed for educational purposes under the Bombay Presidency; and the board control a sum of 20,000 rupees, constituting the Sanscrit College Fund. The official report to government of the state of education under the Bombay Presidency for the year 1842, from which the following facts are derived, is of a practical business-like character; and the views expressed of the media through which instruction should be imparted to the natives—from the reading, writing, and arithmetic of the elementary village schools to the erudition and science of the college—appear to be just and rational. Unlike the Madras Presidency, they have begun at the beginning; and express their conviction that the *primary instruction* of the people should be conducted exclusively in the vernacular language of the respective provinces; and they look for their success to the co-operation of local committees of the natives, to the provision of school-houses by them, and to the payment of a fee by the pupils; and on their part to the provision of *well-trained masters*, supplying school-books, and the ultimate formation of village libraries. The English schools are the next step, and are for those with higher aspirations than can be realised in the primary schools; but a condition of admission is, that the pupils shall have *passed through the vernacular schools*. Here a wide field of knowledge is open to them; but to those who desire to qualify themselves for scientific professions, classes are yet wanting to enable them to do so. The Board in their report embrace the Elphinstone Native Education Institution, the Government English schools, the Poonah Sanscrit College, the Government District Vernacular Schools, the village schools in the Poorundhur district of the Poonah collectorate; the state of the indigenous schools throughout the presidency, with a summary of the state of education generally; notices of the local committees for the supervision of the Government District Vernacular Schools; the preparation of a series of class-books for English and Vernacular Schools; state of the book depositories; financial statements; together with an Appendix of detailed Reports, Returns, &c.

“The Elphinstone Native Education Institution originated in the profound veneration of all classes of natives under the government of the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone for that distinguished individual; and the most appropriate manner in which they thought they could testify this veneration, was by the subscription of very large sums of money to found a college, for the instruction of the natives, to be designated the Elphinstone College. Subsequent events rendered it desirable to alter this designation to the ‘Elphinstone Native Educational Institution.’ It has its European professors and native tutors. Independently of the Elphinstone scholarships, it has others, founded in the names

of Chief Justice West and Lord Clare. A class of scholars is introduced, called 'Normal,' whose duties are partly to study, and partly to teach. The institution has an upper and lower division in the English department, and the Vernacular department. The upper English is confined to the Elphinstone scholars, the Normal scholars, and the West and Clare scholars, and the number consisted of thirty. The standard of acquirements for this department, which has been considerably raised, consists of a prescribed amount of knowledge of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Mechanics, Chemistry, Political Economy, and History. The examinations are rigid, and the Board say, that the merit of the written answers is, they think, not inferior, for the most part, to the specimens published in the reports of other analogous educational institutions in India. In the lower division, English and arithmetic are taught. The attendance in 1841, was 618, and in 1842, only 587; the falling off being attributed to the increased strictness and discipline of this class; the falling off in numbers was compensated for by positive benefit in the aggregate; 304 of the pupils in this class pay a fee.

"In the Vernacular department, the attendance in 1841 was 785, and in 1842 it was 719, being a decrease of sixty-six. This also was attributed to the increased strictness maintained. The Board attribute so much importance to a proper value being fixed on the mind of the pupils, of the education they receive, that they ordered a fee of two annas, or 3d. English, monthly, to be exacted from each of the pupils, to commence in January, 1843.

"At the end of 1842, the vacancies in the scholarships were seven Normal, nine West, and eleven Clare, total twenty-seven. This was chiefly owing to the numbers who had found situations, and had left the institution.

"With a view to judge of the practical good conferred by the Institution, the Board had traced the career of 156 of its scholars subsequently to their leaving the Institution, between 1827 and 1842; and it gives a list of them and of the situations they then filled; amongst them are the sons of some of the Jaghirdars, or chiefs of the Deccan; one is tutor to the Rajah of Kolapoor, and three others are assistants in the magnetic observatory, &c. In 1842, a native Mahratta gentleman presented to the Institution 1000 rupees, the interest of which was to be given annually as a prize to the scholar who had attained the greatest proficiency in the Mahrattée language. It was adjudged to a lad, Dhoondoo Janardhun, for the best Mahrattée essay on 'Procrastination,' in imitation of Miss Edgeworth's popular tale, entitled 'To-morrow.'

"The provincial *English* schools are those of Poonah, Tannah, Surat, and Panwell.

"The following are the attendances:—

POONAH.				TANNAH.				SURAT.	
1841.		1842.		1841.		1842.		1842.	
No.	Paying.	No.	Paying.	No.	Paying.	No.	Paying.	No.	Paying.
118	..	41	12	77	..	34	31	35	31

"The Poonah schools had supplied sixty-one boys, whose qualifications had enabled them to find employment. The diminution in numbers both in the Poonah and Tannah schools was looked upon as temporary. The Surat school was only established on the 27th of January, 1842, and was proceeding satisfactorily. The Panwell English school was in so inefficient a state that the Board recommended its abolition.

*Sanskrit College.*—"It is, as its name implies, for instruction through Sanscrit. In 1841, there were paying ninety-five, not paying eighty-two; in 1842, paying, eight, not paying sixty-eight. And in this period seventeen stipendiary, and fifty-one non-stipendiary left the College; and six stipendiary, and thirty-seven non-stipendiary were admitted. The stipendiary system was modified with advantage; the allowance to the first class students being decreased from seven rupees to six rupees per mensem. The Professor of Astronomy is a native, Vishnoo Nursing Joshee. The Professor of Medicine is also a native.

*Government District Vernacular Schools.*—"There are three divisions of these; the 1st, under Mr. Eisdale's superintendence; the 2nd, under Professor Harkness; and the 3rd, under Ball Gungadhur Shastree; but these were temporary arrangements. The divisions again are sub-divided, and each sub-division has its inspector. Government only sanctions the establishment of a school, where the population amounts to 2000 souls. The first division embraces the Collectorate of Poonah, Ahmednuggar, Sholapoor, and Kandeish.

"At the end of the year 1841 there were nineteen schools in the Poonah Collectorate, and in 1842 two more were established. The masters to these schools had been educated in the normal class at Poonah. The total number of boys in attendance in 1841 was 1139, and in 1842 it was 1241, independently of the two new schools. The state of these schools was on the whole satisfactory; but the masters of five schools, in consequence of their backward state, were directed to join the normal class at Poonah for one year, and half the salary as master was deducted from them for that time. The minimum monthly salary to masters of district schools appears to be ten rupees.

"The vernacular school-books in use in Bombay are the objects of praise by the Bengal Government. They consist of translations into Mahrattce, Goojrattee, and Canarese, of treatises on algebra, geometry, trigonometry, gram-

mar, geography, history, natural philosophy, general knowledge, and moral instruction.

*Ahmednuggur Collectorate.*—"The number of schools in this collectorate was fourteen at the end of 1841. In 1842, two new schools were added. The masters of the new schools had been educated in the Poonah normal class. In 1841, the number of boys in attendance in the schools was 1125, and in 1842 the number was 1288. The schools were in a satisfactory state, only one of the masters being ordered to Poonah to study in the normal class.

*Sholapoor Collectorate.*—"In 1841 and 1842 there were four Mahrattée, and six Canarese schools. The attendance at the Mahrattée schools in 1841 was 316, and in 1842 it was 345; but in the quarter ending 30th of September the number had fallen to 250.

"The attendance in the Canarese schools in 1842 was 225. The Mahrattée schools were in an unsatisfactory state, owing to the inefficiency of the masters, three of whom were ordered to the normal class at Poonah, and threatened with their names being removed from the list of schoolmasters. Acting masters were sent from the normal class on 7½ rupees monthly only, although the ultimate salary of the schoolmaster at Sholapoor was to be twenty rupees per mensem. The Canarese schools were not progressing.

*Kandish Collectorate.*—"The first report is for 1842, when there were only two Mahrattée schools; the attendance was ninety-eight in the early part of the year, but only eighty in the last quarter. Here again it has been found necessary to send one of the masters to the normal class at Poonah.

2nd DIVISION.—"The second division comprises Guzerat and the Northern Konkan, including the Collectorates of Surat, Ahmedabad, Kaira, and Tannah. Generally the schools were backward and neglected, not having, in fact, had time to get into practical and efficient working. By the establishment of local school committees, and a vigilant superintendence, it was expected that matters would soon improve.

*Principal Collectorate of Surat, including Sub-Collectorate of Buroach.*—"In 1841 there were fourteen schools, but in 1842 it was necessary to abolish one of these, and no new school took its place. The attendance of boys in 1841 was 866, and on the 30th of September, 1842, it was 1142, exhibiting an increase of 276. In the Surat school, No. 1, in consequence of the increased attendance, it was necessary to add assistant teachers, at five rupees per mensem! Such a small remuneration will, no doubt, excite surprise in Europe.

*Ahmedabad Collectorate.*—"The schools in this collectorate amounted only to six in 1841, and no increase had taken place in 1842. The attendance in 1841 was 295, and on the 30th September, 1842, it was 414, being an increase of 118.



The master of the school No. 1, in the city of Ahmedabad, had creditably distinguished himself by the translation from the Mahrattæ version into Guzeratee of 'Conversations on Natural Philosophy.'

*Kaira Collectorate.*—"The number of schools remained stationary, being seven. The attendances in 1841 were 303, and on the 30th of September, 1842, the number was 456, being an increase of 148.

*Northern Konkan, Tannah Collectorate.*—"All the schools, ten in number, are Mahrattæ. The boys in attendance in 1841 numbered 670, and on the 30th of September, 1842, the number 661. As a reward to one of the schoolmasters, his salary had been raised from twelve to fifteen rupees per mensem. Another has had his reduced from twelve to ten rupees.

3rd DIVISION.—"The third division includes the Southern Konkan and Southern Mahratta country.

*Ratnagherry Collectorate.*—"In 1841 the number of schools was eight; in 1842 one was added, and four provisionally sanctioned. The attendance of boys in 1841 was 635, and on the 30th of June, 1842, the number was 782, being an increase of 147. With the exception of two schools in a flourishing condition, the rest were backward and unpromising.

*Southern Mahratta Country, Collectorate of Dharwar and Belgaum.*—"Some difficulties exist in these districts in furthering education, from the official language (Mahrattæ) not being the language of the bulk of the people, and the corruption of the Canarese language by the Telinghee on the east, the Mahrattæ on the north, Malabaree on the west, and the Dravidee on the south. The schools, however, with the exception of those at Dharwar, Hoobly, and Belgaum, are designated Canarese schools. They were in no respect better than indigenous village schools, the masters uneducated and incompetent, and with scarcely any Canarese school-books; and yet the masters were to teach Mahrattæ and Canarese. Canarese being the language of the great bulk of the people, in the Canarese schools the Board ordered the teaching of Mahrattæ to be discontinued, but that at the principal towns there should be schools established expressly to teach this language. A normal Canarese school had been established at Dharwar, and the next object of the Board was to supply school-books, which was effected by getting a committee of native Canarese gentlemen to superintend the translations into Canarese of the Mahrattæ school-books now in use.

*Dharwar Collectorate.*—"In this collectorate there are two Mahrattæ, and five Canarese schools. The attendance of boys in 1841 was 552, and in the quarter ending 30th of June, 1842, the number was 531. One of the Canarese masters, from inefficiency, had been directed to join the normal class, and the operations of his school was, in consequence, suspended.

*Belgaum Collectorate.*—"In this collectorate there was one Mahrattæ school, and eighteen Canarese. The attendance in 1841 of boys was 522, and in 1842 the

number was 669, being a diminution of 153, which was owing to the suspension of some of the schools, the masters being sent to the normal class.

"GENERAL Summary of Government District Vernacular Schools for 1842.

SCHOOLS.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Increase.	Decrease.
<b>FIRST DIVISION.</b>	number.	number.	number.	number.
Poonah Collectorate.....	11	1167	119	
Ahmednagar Collectorate.....	16	1111	116	
Nasik Collectorate.....	19	565	..	65
Kandesh Collectorate.....	7	80	..	
<b>SECOND DIVISION.</b>				
Surat Collectorate.....	11	1112	276	
Ahmedabad Collectorate.....	6	414	118	
Kaira Collectorate.....	7	49	49	
Tannah Collectorate.....	10	661	..	2
<b>THIRD DIVISION.</b>				
Rutnagberry Collectorate.....	9	782	117	
Dharwar Collectorate.....	7	531	..	
Belgaum Collectorate.....	12	600	..	133
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>1756</b>	<b>476</b>	<b>228</b>

"In only two instances have school-houses been built by the people; in the other cases the schools are held in Government buildings, but it is the object of the Board to induce the people to keep these buildings in repair.

*Fees by Scholars.*—"The Board, to test the sincerity of the inhabitants of towns petitioning for the establishment of schools, condition for the payment of a fee of one anna (three halfpence) monthly by each pupil; even this trifling sum is very irregularly paid; but the Board observe that in those schools where most fees are paid, such schools are found to be the most efficient and flourishing. In the province of Guzerat not a single fee is paid, while in some of the schools in the southern Mahratta country, some of the pupils pay a halfpenny, some a penny, and some the whole fee monthly.

"The following is the return of the fees paid by the latest information:—

COLLECTORATES.	In Attendance.	Fees Paid.	COLLECTORATES.	In Attendance.	Fees Paid.
<b>FIRST DIVISION.</b>	number.	number.	<b>Brought forward....</b>	number.	number.
Poonah Collectorate.....	1167	265	Surat Collectorate.....	3131	506
Ahmednagar Collectorate.....	1111	291	Ahmedabad Collectorate.....	414	
Nasik Collectorate.....	565	37	Kaira Collectorate.....	49	
Kandesh Collectorate.....			<b>THIRD DIVISION.</b>		
<b>SECOND DIVISION.</b>			Rutnagberry Collectorate.....	782	144
Tannah Collectorate.....	661	118	Dharwar Collectorate.....	531	163
<b>Carried forward .....</b>	<b>3431</b>	<b>506</b>	Belgaum Collectorate.....	600	150
			<b>Total.....</b>	<b>7591</b>	<b>1237</b>

*Village Schools in the Poorundhar District of the Poonah Collectorate.*—"In 1841, there were sixty-nine village schools, and 1322 pupils; and in 1842, there were sixty-eight schools, and 1233 pupils, being a decrease of eighty-nine. The schools were established to enable the farmers, few of whom can write or read,

to acquire a knowledge of accounts to protect themselves from fraudulent exactions. In reference to the population of this district, it would appear that somewhat less than half the male children between five and ten years of age were receiving instruction.

*Indigenous Schools.*—"With a view to obtain a knowledge of the number and state of the indigenous schools, the board has circulated forms to the different collectors to be filled up; owing to the inaccuracies in some of the returns, the board defer sending in the whole of the statistical details; but for the sake of comparison with some of the districts in Bengal, the trustworthy parts of these returns are supplied.

BOMBAY COLLECTORATES.	Total Male Children between Ten and Five Years of Age.	Male Children under Instruction in the Indigenous Schools.	Male Children under Instruction in Government Schools.	Total Males under Instruction in Indigenous and Government Schools.	Male Children between Ten and Five Years of Age, not receiving Instruction.	Proportion of Male Children capable of receiving Instruction to Male Children actually receiving Instruction is as 100 to
	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.
Rutnagerry.....	17,561	2197	542	2739	14,822	16.9
Taannah.....	36,114	3421	661	4082	32,032	11.7
Poonah.....	51,779	3193	2149	5342	46,437	11.1
Ahmednuggar.....	42,596	4704	1125	5829	36,767	11.6
Melgaum.....	23,463	2368	699	3067	20,396	16.2
Kandish.....	16,615	1571	254	1825	14,790	16.0
Nurat.....	16,373	3097	630	3727	12,646	22.1
Kaira.....	24,323	3160	366	3526	20,797	13.3
Ahmedabad.....	25,174	6271	413	7084	18,090	28.1
					Average.....	17.3

The means of comparison with Bengal is afforded by a statement of Mr. Adams, relative to education in the city and district of Moorshedabad; and the districts of Beerbhoom, Burdwan, South Behar, and Tirhoot.

DISTRICTS.	Total Children between 5 and 10 years of Age.	Children receiving School Instruction.	Children receiving Private Instruction.	Total Children receiving Instruction.	Children receiving no Instruction.	Proportion of Children capable of receiving Instruction to Children actually receiving Instruction is as 100 to
	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.
City of Moorshedabad.....	15,602	550	265	815	14,787	8.2
Thana Bowdighazee.....	10,114	303	316	619	9,495	6.05
Thana Nangley.....	9,999	199	247	446	9,553	4.2
Thana Coloa.....	18,176	2711	676	3387	14,789	16.65
Thana Jehanabad.....	15,305	306	270	576	14,729	5.8
Thana Bhawara.....	11,192	10	244	254	10,938	2.5
					Average.....	15.5

Mr. Adams' first column includes female children, whose education, however, is a blank; and considering them to be one-half, to admit of a comparison of the last column with the Bombay results, it will be necessary to double the proportion on the 100; this brings it to 15.5 boys educated on every 100, while the Bombay returns give 17.3. Of this number fifteen per cent are instructed in the indigenous schools, and only 2.3 per cent in the government schools. Female education is almost unknown, although the missionaries have some girls' schools as well as boys, not included in the above.

The hospital and college most munificently founded in Bombay, by that

remarkable philanthropist Sir Jemsetjee Jeejeeboy, and the Grant Medical College, founded by subscription, to do honour to the memory of the late governor, Sir Robert Grant, are yet scarcely in operation, but will be productive of great good. Such is the state of education under the Bombay presidency, comprising more than 6,000,000 of souls. It is not very extensive nor flattering at present; but the system has a vitality which argues favourably for the future. Objects to be attained are distinctly defined, and the organisation to attain these objects, appears sound and practical; and the zeal manifested by the board, if persevered in by their successors, can scarcely fail of producing favourable results.

The society for the education of the poor, instituted in 1815, by the exertions of Archdeacon Barnes, is for training up the children of Europeans in the principles of Christianity, and teaching them habits of industry. It has two schools, one for boys and the other for girls, in which are 327 children, most of whom are orphans of soldiers, and are boarded, clothed, and fed at the expense of the institution. District schools have been established at Surat and Tannah, and the society admits native as well as European children. The expenditure has varied from 14,000 to 36,000 rupees per annum.

TOTAL Number of Schools in India.

C O U N T R I E S.	Christians.	Hindoo.	Mahomedans.	Other Castes.	TOTAL.
	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.
North-Western Provinces .....	57	1,327	597	..	2,146
Lower Provinces .....	134	1,185	507	1,749	7,036
Port St. George .....	..	7,916	272	..	8,114
Bombay .....	..	..	..	..	..
Total in 1847 .....	191	12,600	1,576	1,749	17,320

The Madras High School has the following number of pupils:—Hindoos, 133; Mussulmans, 2; Christians, 21; Total, 156.

In the Lower Provinces, the Madrissa of Calcutta affords instruction in the literature and law of the Mahomedans; and the books read are those usually studied by the young men of that religion, mostly in the Arabic language. The Hooghly College has also a department in which Arabic and Persian are studied.

The Sanscrit Calcutta College is intended to teach Sanscrit literature and Hindoo law. English classes are attached to both the Sanscrit College and Madrissa.

The Patshala was founded for the cultivation of the Bengali language.

In the North-Western Provinces the Colleges of Delhi and Agra have Oriental departments, chiefly for Arabic and Persian, but in which the vernacular languages are also cultivated. The Benares College was founded for the instruction of Hindoos in Sanscrit literature and Hindoo law, and has a class for Persian also.

The object of the remaining seminaries is instruction in the English language and literature, and in the sciences of Europe.

ELPHINSTONE Native Education Institution.—Scholars in Vernacular Schools.

No of Schools.	COUNTRIES	CASTES.																													
		HINDUS															MUSSULMANS														
		M. Brahmins	G. Brahmins	Iskari	N. Brahmins	Shudras	Parthas	Khatris.	Sekars	Sekars	Alupis.	Kanars	Vyskars.	Banas	Bhargavas.	G. Kuntas	Sekars.	Bhagars	Marathas	Bhals	Chavris	Bhars	Kutars	Kotnars	Sutis.	Kachis	Shudras	Dakshins	Paras	Jews	
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	
1	MARATHA.	12	1	10	1	1	15	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
2	Central	12	1	10	1	1	15	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
3	Caparwadi	12	1	10	1	1	15	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
4	Talor's Lane	12	1	10	1	1	15	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
5	GUJARATI.																														
6	Central	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
7	Port	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
8	Paad honi	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
9	Hindusthani																														

ELPHINSTONE Native Education Institution.—Scholars in the English Department.

DESCRIPTION OF SCHOLARS	CAST.																				AGE.			
	HINDU																							
	Brahmins	Jatiks	Shudras.	Parthas	Agis do.	Karnath do.	Khatris.	Sekars	Sutis.	Alupis	Kanars	Vyskars.	Banas	Bhargavas.	Marathas	Kuntas	Kachis	Paras	Portuguese	Muslimans	Total	Minimum	Maximum	Average
GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS *	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Pay .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Free .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total .....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2

\* Including those not paid, sick, and on leave, and left

Scholars and monthly (formerly Elphinstone scholars) ..... 9  
 Normal scholars ..... 9  
 (Including the honorary scholar West scholars) ..... 7  
 Clerical ..... 13

Total in upper division ..... 38  
 Total in lower division ..... 37

Grand Total ..... 75

The time of the pupils in the English school is distributed as follows:—

#### 1st SECTION.

From 10 to 11 A.M.	{ Monday, Wednesday, }	Vernacular and English Vocabulary.
11 to 12½	{ and Friday. }	Writing.
From 10 to 11 A.M.	{ Tuesday, Thursday, and }	Arithmetic.
11 to 12½	{ Saturday. }	Vernacular Reading.

#### 2nd SECTION.

From 10 to 11 A.M.	{ Monday, Wednesday, }	Vernacular and English Dialogues.
11 to 12½	{ and Friday. }	Writing.
From 10 to 11 A.M.	{ Tuesday, Thursday, and }	Vernacular Reading.
11 to 12½	{ Saturday. }	Arithmetic.

#### 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th SECTIONS.

From 10 to 11 A.M.	{ Monday, Wednesday, }	Vernacular and English Exercises.
11 to 12½	{ and Friday. }	Writing and Book-keeping.
From 10 to 11 A.M.	{ Tuesday, Thursday, and }	Writing.
11 to 12½	{ Saturday. }	Arithmetic.

#### ALL THE SECTIONS.

From 1 to 4 P.M.	{ Every day, (Sunday and }	English Reading, Translation, Composi-
	{ holidays excepted). }	tion, Geography, and History.

### UPPER, OR COLLEGE DIVISION.

#### SENIOR CLASSES.

From 10 to 11½ A.M.	{	Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.	Analytical Geometry, Integral Calculus, and Mechanics.
11 to 12½			Geography and History.
1 to 3 P.M.			Engaged in teaching in the Lower Division.
3 to 4	{	Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.	Natural Philosophy.
From 10 to 11½ A.M.			English Composition, Poetical Reading.
11 to 12½			Elements of Logic, Political Economy.
1 to 3 P.M.	{		Engaged in teaching.
3 to 4			Chemistry and Mineralogy.

#### JUNIOR CLASSES.

From 10 to 11 A.M.	{	Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.	Elements of Natural Philosophy.
11 to 12½			Trigonometry, Differential Calculus, and Optics.
1 to 2 P.M.			Geography and History.
2 to 3	{	Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.	First Division, Elements of Botany.
3 to 4			Second Division, Geography, Outlines of Marathice, and English History, and engaged in teaching.
From 10 to 11 A.M.			Elements of Chemistry and Mineralogy.
11 to 12½	{		Geography and History.
1 to 2½ P.M.			Poetical Reader, Translation, Composition, and the Elements of Logic.
3 to 4			Engaged in teaching.

"I have already stated," says Colonel Sykes, "that it does not come within my object to notice other than Government Educational Institutions; but, as a report on the Church Missionary Establishments in India has lately appeared, it may prove acceptable to subjoin a summary of the present state of the labours of the Society:—

MISSION ESTABLISHMENT.							CALCUTTA NORTH MISSION.								
European Missionaries.	Indo-British Missionaries.	European Catechists.	Indo-British Catechists.	Native Catechists and Teachers.	Indo-British Schoolmistresses.	Native Schoolmistresses.	Stations.	Communicants.	Attendants on Public Worship.	Seminaries.	Seminarists.	Schools.	Scholars, Boys.	Scholars, Girls.	Youths and Adults.
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
24	1	1	10	117	2	4	10	644	2180	8	201	45	2155	265	373
															40

MADRAS MISSION.															BOMBAY MISSION.									
Clerical Secretary.	European Missionaries.	Indo-British Missionaries.	Native Missionaries.	European Catechists and Schoolmasters.	Indo-British Catechist and Schoolmaster.	Native Catechists and Teachers.	Stations.	Communicants.	Attendants on Public Worship.	Seminaries.	Seminarists.	Schools.	Scholars, Boys.	Scholars, Girls.	European Missionaries.	European Catechist and Schoolmaster.	Country-born and Native Schoolmasters.	Stations.	Communicants.	Schools.	Scholars, Boys.	Scholars, Girls.		
No. 1	No. 19	No. 1	No. 3	No. 7	No. 1	No. 382	No. 13	No. 2103	No. 13,995	No. 3	No. 99	No. 194	No. 4376	No. 1081	No. 6	No. 1	No. 20	No. 2	No. 3	No. 20	No. 882	No. 2		

HIMALAYAN MISSION.					CEYLON MISSION.												
European Missionaries.	European Catechists.	Stations.	Schools.	Scholars, Boys.	European Missionaries.	Native Missionaries.	European Lay Agent.	Native Catechists and Teachers.	Native Schoolmistresses.	Stations.	Communicants.	Attendants on Public Worship.	Seminaries.	Seminarists.	Schools.	Scholars, Boys.	Scholars, Girls.
No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1	1	1	1	18	9	2	1	104	18	4	182	3870	3	65	82	2110	601

It will thus appear that government have efficient auxiliaries in the mission establishments in promotion of education in India. These mission scholars in India (independently of 2711 in Ceylon) amount to 8961, including 1348 girls, of which sex there is not one pupil in the government institutions.

Sir Henry Hardinge, in a truly philanthropic and politic spirit, has resolved, as governor-general, not only that successful students shall receive the reward of their labours, but that the state should have the advantage of their acquirements; he therefore on the 10th of October, 1844, issued the following proclamation; and it will be seen that no time was lost in rendering it operative by an education notice to the public, published by the Secretary to the Council of Education on the 26th of October, 1844, inviting parties to come forward who were desirous of profiting by the advantageous opportunities offered to them.

#### EDUCATION IN INDIA.—RESOLUTION.

“The governor-general, having taken into his consideration the existing state of education in Bengal, and being of opinion that it is highly desirable to afford it every reasonable encouragement, by holding out to those who have taken advantage of the

opportunity of instruction afforded to them a fair prospect of employment in the public service, and thereby, not only to reward individual merit, but to enable the state to profit as largely and as early as possible by the result of the measures adopted of late years for the instruction of the people, as well by the government as by private individuals and societies, has resolved, that in every possible case a preference shall be given in the selection of candidates for public employment to those who have been educated in the institutions thus established, and especially to those who have distinguished themselves therein by a more than ordinary degree of merit and attainment.

"The governor-general is accordingly pleased to direct that it be an instruction to the Council of Education, and to the several local committees and other authorities charged with the duty of superintending public instruction throughout the provinces subject to the government of Bengal, to submit to that government at an early date, and subsequently on the 1st of January in each year, returns (prepared according to the form appended to this resolution) of students who may be fitted, according to their several degrees of merit and capacity, for such of the various public offices as, with reference to their age, abilities, and other circumstances, they may be deemed qualified to fill.

"The governor-general is further pleased to direct that the Council of Education be requested to receive from the governors or managers of all scholastic establishments, other than those supported out of the public funds, similar returns of meritorious students, and to incorporate them, after due and sufficient inquiry, with those of the government institutions; and also that the managers of such establishments be publicly invited to furnish returns of that description, periodically, to the Council of Education.

"The returns, when received, will be printed and circulated to the heads of all government offices, both in and out of Calcutta, with instructions to omit no opportunity of providing for and advancing the candidates thus presented to their notice, and in filling up every situation, of whatever grade, in their gift, to show them an invariable preference over others not possessed of superior qualifications.

"The appointment of all such candidates to situations under the government will be immediately communicated by the appointing officer to the Council of Education, and will by them be brought to the notice of government and the public in their annual reports. It will be the duty of controlling officers, with whom rests the confirmation of appointments made by their subordinates, to see that a sufficient explanation is afforded in every case in which the selection may not have fallen upon an educated candidate whose name is borne on the printed returns.

"With a view still further to promote and encourage the diffusion of knowledge among the humbler classes of the people, the governor-general is also pleased to direct, that even in the selection of persons to fill the lowest offices under the government, respect be had to the relative acquirements of the candidates, and that in every instance a man who can read and write be preferred to one who cannot.

"Ordered that the necessary instructions be issued for giving effect to the above resolution, and that it be published in the official gazettes, for general information.

"October 10, 1844.

"With reference to the resolution of the right honourable the governor-general, dated 10th October, 1844, relative to the employment under government of all qualified persons educated in the colleges and schools, public and private, of Bengal, it is particularly requested that all governors or proprietors of schools intending to take advantage of the benefits held out, will send in to the secretary to the Council of Education, with the least possible delay, complete returns of the institutions under their charge; specifying their situation, the means of affording a complete education possessed by them, the number of masters or teachers employed, the number of pupils attending them, with a syllabus of the course of study pursued, and such other information as may enable the Council of Education to prepare the lists of candidates for public employments, required by the resolution above referred to.

"Further particulars relative to the amount of qualification required, and the nature



of the examination to which all candidates for public employment must be subjected before they can be recommended to government, will be made known hereafter.

“By order of the honourable the President and Council of Education.

“F. J. MOUT, M.D., Secretary.

“*Council of Education, Calcutta, October 26, 1844.*”

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## CHAPTER X.

### CLIMATE, VITAL STATISTICS, AND BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS OF INDIA.

THE climate of India embraces all the varieties of temperature that prevail between the Equator and the ever-frozen regions of the Himalaya Mountains; it is equally varied in its physical characteristics, configuration, aspect, surface, soil, and vegetable products.

That the insalubrity of the climate generally, has been greatly exaggerated, will appear evident from the following statistical accounts, condensed from numerous returns, running over periods of twenty years, and chiefly from the actual statistics of the troops in India, collated and prepared by Colonel Sykes.

The first class of documents which he refers to as authority, was drawn up by the military auditor-general in Bombay, General Barr, with a view to determine the effect of the climate of Scinde upon the health of the troops employed in that province.

The original returns of the first class, for the years 1842-3 and 1844, independently of the sickness, mortality, and invaliding of the soldiers from the ages of twenty to fifty-two, of every regiment of the Bombay army, exhibit also all casualties from desertions, discharges, transfers, &c., together with the country and caste of every soldier, the station at which the regiment was located in each year, and the dates of arrival and departure. A distinct return is made for the troops serving in Scinde.

The total number of men in the Bombay army in the year 1842 was 32,727, and the deaths 1070, or 3·2 per cent per annum. In 1843, the troops numbered 32,464, and the deaths 871, or 2·7 per cent. In 1844, the numbers were 33,970, and the deaths 732, or 2·25 per cent; the deaths in all cases being inclusive of those from cholera. The per centage mortality at each age shows that the maximum mortality was 6·25 per cent in the year 1842, at the age of fifty-one, while the two following years at that age gave respectively only 2·33 per cent and 2·44 per cent; the minimum at any age was 0·92 at the age of fifty, in the year 1844, while in the preceding years it was respectively 3·64 and 5·93 at

that age. The mean maximum was at the age of fifty-one, being 3.78 per cent ; the mean minimum being 2.20 per cent at the age of thirty-seven. In the mortality of the troops serving in Scinde, as distinguished from the mortality of the troops serving in other parts of the territory under the Bombay government, the per centage is struck at every age of life, and upon the average, and upon the averages for quinquennial periods of life. At every age the mortality in these troops is found to be considerably enhanced, the mean maximum being 4.95 per cent between the ages of forty-one to forty-five inclusive, the per centage for the ages fifty-one and fifty-two being nearly the same; the mean minimum 3.64 between the ages of forty-six and fifty inclusive ; and the mean of the whole mortality of the troops serving in Scinde, 4.33 per cent.

The mortality of the troops who did not serve in Scinde, shows that the maximum mean mortality was 3.12 per cent between the ages of forty-six and fifty inclusive; the minimum 1.81 per cent between the ages of thirty-six and forty inclusive; and the mean mortality of all ages, for the whole period, is 1.97 per cent.

It is hence shown that the healthiness of the native troops of the Bombay army, serving under their own presidency, is nearly equal, according to Colonel Tulloch, to that of the health of the British troops at Malta, 1.87, and superior to that of the British troops at Gibraltar, 2.20, and the health of the troops serving in Canada, 2.00 per cent, and far superior to the health of troops in the Ionian Islands, 2.83 per cent. It is shown, however, that where the mortality of the Bombay army is deduced from a lengthened period, it is very much less than 1.97 per cent. The mortality of the whole Bombay army, whether serving in Scinde or elsewhere, for three years, for every age, and for quinquennial periods of life, upon the accumulated totals of three years at each age, gives the mean maximum 3.25 per cent between the ages of forty-six and fifty, inclusive ; the mean minimum 2.63 per cent being twenty-one and twenty-five, inclusive, and the mean mortality of all ages 2.729 per cent. Here we see that, inclusive of the effects of the climate of Scinde and the cholera, the mean mortality is less than that of the royal troops in the Ionian Islands.

With respect to the country and caste of the troops constituting the Bombay army, it will be sufficient to give the chief features.

The Concan is the low land at the foot of the Ghâts, north and south of Bombay, and supplies a valuable class of Mahrattas as soldiers: The Deccan is the Mahratta country above the Ghâts, and I am surprised to find so few of the troops from it. Hindostan furnishes six-eighths of the whole army, the men being mostly Hindoos. Of castes, the Hindoos are eleven to one of the Moosulmans ; the low castes constitute about one-eighth. The Jews, although small in number, are valuable from their steadiness and ability.

The maximum strength (5024) of European troops in Bengal was in 1844; the minimum strength in 1827 being 3793 men. The maximum admission into hospital was 11,202 in 1841, out of a strength of 4751; so that each soldier, on an average, was more than twice in hospital during the year, and some three times. But I must disclaim any confidence in the admissions into hospitals as types of general sickness; for one soldier goes twelve times into hospital during the year, and in the total of admissions counts as twelve men, while another soldier remains in the hospital the whole twelve months, and counts only as one admission. No statistical law, therefore, can be legitimately deduced from the mere totals of admissions into hospital. The minimum admissions into hospital occurred in 1827, being only 927 out of a strength of 3793; so that not every fourth man went into hospital, although the mortality that year was great, amounting to  $8\frac{1}{2}$  per cent, indeed, more than one-third of those who went into hospital died, and the invaliding in that year was  $6\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. The sum of the admissions in twenty years was 158,160, on a strength of 88,380. The maximum of deaths from ordinary causes occurred in 1825, being 539 from a strength of 4512, producing the maximum mortality, inclusive of cholera, of the twenty years, namely,  $12\frac{1}{2}$  per cent; the invaliding of that year, however, being only 3.7 per cent. The minimum of deaths from ordinary causes was 4.50 per cent in 1829, from a strength of 4466. The maximum of deaths from cholera occurred in 1843, being 107 from a strength of 5016, or 2.13 per cent of strength. The absolute minimum number of deaths from cholera was in 1826, being twenty-three, or 0.53 per cent; but the *minimum per centage* of deaths upon strength was in 1830, when, although forty-two died from cholera, the per centage upon strength was only 0.24. Of the invaliding, I will speak not of the absolute numbers, but of the per centage only.

The maximum per centage of ordinary deaths occurred in 1825, when it amounted to 11.94 per cent, cholera adding only a half per cent to it; the minimum was in 1829, amounting to 4.5 per cent. The maximum from cholera was in 1843, amounting to 2.13 per cent, and the minimum in 1830, being 0.24 per cent. The maximum of deaths from all causes was  $12\frac{1}{2}$  per cent in 1825, and the minimum 5.16 in 1829. The greatest invaliding was 6.7 per cent in 1826, and the least 1.7 only in 1835. The mean of the ordinary deaths to the strength, for twenty years, was 6.23 per cent, from cholera only 1.15 per cent, from all causes 7.38 per cent, and the mean annual invaliding 3.6 per cent; so that, including mortality and invaliding, a regiment would be renewed in less than ten years.

The native troops of the Bengal army having served, for the most part in the same territories with the Europeans noticed above, it will be right, for the sake of comparison, to take them in succession. The maximum strength of the army was in 1825, amounting to 152,843 men; the minimum strength was in 1832,

when the army was reduced to 78,846 men. The maximum admissions into hospital occurred in 1842, being 98,936 men out of a strength of 113,020 men; and it is remarked that the three greatest admissions are in the consecutive years 1842, 1843, and 1844; and were the details available at the present moment, I strongly believe that this apparently very unusual sickly state of the native army would be found to have originated in Scinde having been occupied by a portion of the Bengal army jointly with the Bombay troops during those years. Indeed, there is a sudden advance in the numbers who entered the hospitals from 42,632 in 1839, at the period of our entering Scinde, to 76,917 in 1840, when we were virtually masters of the province. The maxima of admissions both of Europeans and natives, are nearly coincident in time; but in no single year in the worst seasons, has it occurred to the native army to average an admission of each native soldier into hospital during the year. The minimum of admissions was 30,903 in 1827, out of a strength of 130,313; so that less than every fourth man entered the hospital during the year. Here then is an absolute coincidence in time with the European minimum admissions; and it would be well could we trace the peculiar atmospherical causes of this remarkable absence of disease; but of this I fear there is not any hope. The sum of the admissions for twenty years was 1,100,735 from a strength of 2,046,425; so that the average admission was for each soldier one admission in two years.

The maximum number of deaths from ordinary causes took place in 1825, being 2651; but this number does not indicate the maximum per centage of mortality. The minimum, 950, was in 1837, but does not indicate the minimum per centage of mortality. The maximum deaths from cholera was 361 in 1843, and the minimum 136 in 1840. The total deaths from cholera in twenty years was only 4488. The greatest invaliding took place in 1829, being 5070, and the smallest, 594, in 1835; the maximum per centage of ordinary deaths 2.38 in 1834, and the minimum 1.04 in 1843; and yet this, excepting 1833, was the maximum cholera year, 0.31. The minimum of cholera was in 1831, amounting to only 0.02 per cent of strength. The average mortality from ordinary causes for twenty years, was 1.57, and from cholera only 0.22; and from both causes 1.79 per cent. The invaliding was singularly small, the maximum being 4.7 per cent in 1829, the minimum 0.6 in 1825-6 and 1827, and the mean for twenty years 1.5 per cent.

The following are the castes in the Bengal native infantry, composed of seventy-four regiments:—

Christians.	Mahomedans.	Brahmins.	Rajpoots.	Hindoos of Inferior Description.	GRAND TOTAL.
number. 1076	number. 12,411	number. 24,849	number. 27,953	number. 13,920	number. 80,240

So that the Hindoos, almost universally non-consumers of animal food, con-

stitute above eighty-three per cent of the whole infantry. The castes of the Bengal native cavalry are not specified in the returns.

The Madras army follows next in order ; but scarcely any part of it served in the same localities with the Bengal troops. The maximum strength was 6083 in 1842, and the minimum 4350 in 1825. The maximum admission into hospital was 8134 out of a strength of 4481 ; so that each soldier, on the average, was received about twice into the hospital during the year. The minimum admission was 5234, in 1832, from a strength of 5019, the average being rather more than an admission for each soldier during the year. The maximum of deaths 455, as with the Bengal Europeans, took place in 1825, and the minimum was ninety-seven, in 1838, in which the deaths from all causes were only 2·12 per cent, the European troops for that year being nearly as healthy as if in their native land. The maximum of deaths by cholera was sixty, in the year 1825, and the minimum only one, in the years 1835 and 1836. The greatest invaliding was 159, in 1826, and the least thirty-four, in 1828. The maximum per centage of deaths from ordinary causes was 10·46, in 1825, and the minimum 1·97, in the years 1838 and 1844. The maximum per centage from cholera was 1·38, in 1825, and the minimum 0·02, in the years 1835 and 1836. The maximum per centage of deaths, inclusive of cholera, was 11·84, in 1825, and the minimum 2·12, in the years 1835 and 1838. The maximum invaliding was 3·47 in 1826, probably consequent upon the sickness of the preceding year, and the minimum invaliding was only 0·65 in 1828. The sum of the admissions into hospital for twenty years was 135,720, from a strength of 101,210, showing a considerably greater degree of healthiness, as far as admissions are a test, than in the European troops of Bengal. The total number of ordinary deaths was 3460, from cholera 432, invaliding 2101. The mean annual per centage mortality of ordinary deaths for twenty years was 3419, from cholera only 0·427, instead of 1·15, as in the Bengal Europeans, and the mean annual per centage of deaths from all causes was 3·85, instead of 7·38, as in Bengal. The mean invaliding was 2·07 per cent. The mortality and invaliding combined are less than six per cent per annum ; so that a regiment would only be renewed in about seventeen years instead of ten, as in Bengal. The remarkable discrepancy between the healthiness of the European troops in the Madras territories and those of Bengal needs explanation. Whether it originates in physical or moral causes, whether in the atmosphere or the habits and treatment of the men, should be questions for grave investigation.

The maximum strength of the native army of Madras, was 71,488 in 1826, and the minimum strength 48,571 in 1837.

The mortality from all causes was 2·09, being greater than in Bengal. The invaliding was 1·96 per cent per annum.

## CASTES of the Madras Troops.

CAVALRY.								INFANTRY.							
1837-8		1838-9		1839-40		1841-2		1837-8		1838-9		1839-40		1840-1	
Moosulmans.	Other Castes.	Moosulmans.	Other Castes.	Moosulmans.	Other Castes.	Moosulmans.	Other Castes.	Moosulmans.	Other Castes.	Moosulmans.	Other Castes.	Moosulmans.	Other Castes.	Moosulmans.	Other Castes.
No. 3280	No. 476	No. 3212	No. 473	No. 3192	No. 402	No. 3123	No. 499	No. 15,685	No. 22,714	No. 10,488	No. 24,758	No. 17,587	No. 28,249	No. 18,772	No. 32,156
7 to 1		7 to 1		7 to 1		6 to 1		1 to 1½		1 to 1½		1 to 1½		1 to 1½	

The maximum strength of the European troops of the Bombay army was 5022 in 1843, and the minimum 1727 in 1826. The maximum admissions into hospital was 6266 from a strength of 3667; but in 1837 the admissions were three times the strength. The minimum admissions were 1284 in 1841, from a strength of 3479; so that little more than one-third of the men entered the sick lists. The greatest absolute number of deaths from ordinary causes was 270 in 1843, giving a per centage of 5·37; which, however, was little more than half the per centage in 1826, when only 179 died. The minimum of deaths was forty-six in 1832, giving also the minimum per centage 1·89, during twenty years. The largest number of deaths from cholera was ninety in 1842, giving also the greatest per centage of loss from that fearful disease, namely, 1·91 per cent. In the year 1835 there was not a single death from cholera; but this was the only exception in twenty years, although there were eleven years in which the annual loss from cholera only varied from two to eight. The maximum per centage of ordinary deaths was 10·36 in 1826, and the least 1·89 per cent in 1832. The greatest and least loss from cholera have been already stated. The maximum loss, cholera inclusive, was 11·52 per cent in 1826, and the minimum 2·43 per cent in the years 1830 and 1832; the greatest invaliding was 5·34 in 1831, and the least 0·09 in 1834. The sum of the strength for twenty years was 50,987; the sum of admission into hospital 88,720. The total deaths from ordinary causes 2301, and from cholera 288. The mean per centage deaths from ordinary causes for twenty years was 4·51, from cholera 0·56, and from all causes 5·07 per cent; the mean invaliding 3·16 per cent. The mortality and invaliding combined are more than eight per cent; so that a regiment would be renewed in about twelve years. Comparing the mortality of the European troops of the three presidencies, we find that Bengal loses the greatest number from ordinary causes, 6·23, and from cholera 1·15 per cent,—total, 7·38 per cent; Madras loses the least from ordinary causes, 3·42 per cent, and from cholera 0·43,—total, 3·85 per cent, about the half of that of Bengal. The loss at Bombay, 5·07 per cent, is somewhat more than at Madras. The mean loss of the European troops of all the presidencies

is 4.68 per cent from ordinary causes, 0.72 per cent from cholera, and from all causes 5.41 per cent; the mean invaliding 2.88 per cent.

The maximum strength of the native army of Bombay was 49,873 in 1844; the minimum, 25,782 in 1833. The maximum admissions into hospital were 49,418 in 1844, from a strength of 49,873; so that on the average nearly every soldier passed through the hospital, a most unusual circumstance for the native army; and this characterises the returns for 1839, the year the Bombay troops occupied Scinde. The minimum of admissions was 20,652 in 1833, from a strength of 25,782. The greatest absolute number of deaths, exclusive of the mortality of the troops in Scinde, which is not given for the years 1842, 1843, and 1844, from ordinary causes was 595 in 1844, or 1.19 per cent; but this does not give the greatest per centage of deaths, which, with 536 absolute deaths in 1839, gave a per centage of 1.87; the minimum of deaths was 111 in 1843, not including the deaths in Scinde. The greatest number of deaths from cholera was 237 in 1825, and the next year had the next greatest number, 183. Indeed, these two years appear to have been peculiarly fatal throughout India for Europeans and natives, both in ordinary diseases and cholera. The maximum invaliding was 2507 in 1830, giving the maximum per centage 8.08 for twenty years; the smallest number was 448 in the next year. The maximum per centage of deaths from ordinary causes was 1.87 in 1839, and least 0.35 per cent. The maximum from cholera was, at the worst, little more than a half per cent, 0.58 in 1825, and the least was 0.007 in 1836, there being only two deaths in the whole army of 28,428 men. The maximum per centage of deaths, cholera inclusive, was 2.38 in 1839; but, with this exception, the two next greatest maxima were in the years 1825 and 1826. The minimum was 0.69 per cent in 1843 for a part of the army. The sum of the strength was 638,978; the sum of admissions into hospital 586,047. The total number of deaths from ordinary causes 6455, from cholera 1796, the invaliding 21,155. The mean per centage of deaths from ordinary causes, for twenty years, was 1.01 per cent; from cholera 0.28; and deaths, inclusive of cholera, 1.29 per cent; mean invaliding 3.31 per cent.

Comparing the mortality of the native troops of the different armies, we find that those of Bombay not serving in Scinde, suffer least from ordinary causes, 1.01 per cent, while those of Bengal and Madras lose respectively 1.57 and 1.51 per cent. With respect to cholera, Bengal suffers least with the native troops, 0.22, though most with the European, 1.15 per cent. Bombay loses only 0.28 per cent from cholera, while Madras loses more than double, 0.58. In the mortality from all causes, inclusive of cholera, Bombay suffers least, 1.29 per cent; Madras most, 2.09 per cent; and Bengal is intermediate, 1.79 per cent. The invaliding is greatest in Bombay, 3.31, and least in Bengal, 1.50 per cent.

The mean mortality for twenty years, for all the native troops of India, from ordinary causes, is 1·46 per cent; from cholera 0·34; and cholera inclusive, it is 1·80 per cent. The mean invaliding for all the native troops of India is 1·93 per cent.

*Invalid Pension Establishments.*—The third portion of this paper contains statements of the transfers to, and casualties on, the invalid pension establishments; of the average length of service before transfer; average age at the time of decease, and number of years each grade remained on the pension list, for the years 1843—4 and 1844—5 for Bengal, and for Madras for the years 1842—3 and 1843—4. These returns confirm, in a remarkable manner, the general healthiness of natives serving in the army in India, and as such are efficient auxiliaries to the deductions respecting the value of life furnished by the mortality returns of the effective troops.

The headings of the columns are:—Number of Transfers,—Average Service before Transfer,—Number of Casualties,—Rate per Cent of Casualties on the whole Establishment,—Average Age at the time of Decease,—and, finally, Average number of Years in the Pension Establishment. And every rank on the pension list, from the subedar, or native captain, down to the groom and the grass-cutter, come under these several headings. The total number of transfers, of all ranks, to the pension establishments in 1843—4 in Bengal was 1340, and in 1844—5 the number was 1583; in the former year seventy-eight subedars or native captains, in the latter 126; the average period of service before pensioning of these officers being forty-three years and five months and forty-one years and eleven months respectively. The number that died in 1843—4, out of the whole number of subedars, was seventy-nine, and in 1844—5 it was seventy, and the average age of these parties at the time of their death was seventy-two eleven-twelfth years and sixty-nine one-sixth years respectively, and they had averaged thirteen five-twelfths and twelve one-sixth years respectively on the pension list before decease. Details are given for the several ranks, ten in number, the sepoy, or common soldier, in 1844—5 averaged about twenty years' service before invaliding (the non-commissioned ranks much longer), the average age at the time of decease being fifty-two five-sixths years, having been eleven and a quarter years on the pension list. The average per centage casualties on the whole pension establishment for 1843—4 was 4·29 per cent, and for 1844—5 it was 3·57 per cent. A continuation of the return gives the total numbers on the pension establishment, the family pension establishment, and the wound pension establishment, of every rank, remaining on the 30th of April of each year, together with the casualties, &c., during the year. The total number on the invalid pension establishment, of all ranks, on the 30th of April, 1844, was 24,643; on the family pension establishment 5526; and on the wound pension establishment 250. On the 30th of April, 1845, the numbers on these several establishments were respectively 25,289, 8116, and 338.



The annual expense of the native pensioners in Bengal was in

Y E A R S.	Value.	Value.
	rupees.	£
1840—41.....	18,35,548	183,554
1841—42.....	18,35,015	183,504
1842—43.....	17,92,462	179,246
1843—44.....	19,26,390	192,638
1844—45.....	20,04,120	200,412

The Madras return of the pension establishment of the Madras army is of a similar character with the preceding, but it is for the years 1842—3 and 1843—4. The number of deaths of subedars in those years was fifty-one and fifty respectively; having served previously to invaliding  $37\frac{1}{2}$  years, their average ages at the time of death being  $62\frac{1}{2}$  and sixty-eight for the several years, and having been on the pension list  $10\frac{1}{2}$  and  $11\frac{1}{2}$  years before death. The average percentage of annual deaths of the whole pension list for the years 1842—3 and 1843—4 was 5·87 and 5·71 respectively; showing, as in the mortality of the effective troops, a considerable increase over the mortality of the native troops of the Bengal and Bombay armies. The average period of service of the sepoy before his transfer to the pension establishment, would appear to be twenty-three years and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  months for 1843—4; the average age of 778 deaths for this year was fifty-six years; but for the preceding year it is stated to be seventy-three years of 774 deaths—probably a graphical error.

The number of military pensioners, of all classes, in 1843—4 was 26,241, and the charge for them 18,75,457 rupees, or 187,545*l.* sterling. In 1844—5 the number was 26,902, and the charge 18,98,066 rupees, or 189,806*l.* On the 30th of April, 1845, the number was 27,959, and the charge 20,45,449 rupees, or 204,549*l.* The progress from the years 1834—5 has been from 23,900 pensioners, at a charge of 17,93,158 rupees, or 179,315*l.* to the number and charge above stated in 1845.

Colonel Sykes very properly observes, that the production of such elaborate documents as those he has handled indicates no ordinary efficiency in the departments in India whence they emanate.

“I now venture upon some reflections suggested by the tabular statements. I am so much of an utilitarian, that I am disposed to view labour, both mental and physical, that has not some practical object—some definite view—some proximate or remote applicability to the use of the community or to individuals—as labour lost, or, at the least, misapplied; and now, on the conclusion of my toils, I am induced to exclaim, as I have done on former occasions, ‘*Cui bono?*’ Happily the question can be answered satisfactorily. Independently of the mass of important facts which the official returns embody, the vital statistics of the Bombay army at each year of life, from twenty to fifty-two, will occasion a complete revolution in opinion with respect to the value of native life in India, and give to the life-insurer positive data for the calculation of tables of the value of life; which tables may justify the introduction of the important system of life assurance, at very low premiums, amongst the natives of India, a system if existing, I believe, almost unheeded and scarcely acted upon, or, if acted upon, only to an exceedingly limited extent, from the ignorance of the value of native life occasioning the

exaction of high premiums. If, therefore, the publication and diffusion of these mortality returns should occasion an extension of the system of life assurance amongst the natives, it would confer a blessing upon that portion of the community who have their salaries only as servants of the state, or of mercantile establishments, as a means of support and of providing for their families. With respect to the mortality of the Bombay army, it is observed that the mortality amongst the troops serving in Scinde is double that of the troops not serving in Scinde. Nevertheless, in spite of this disadvantageous circumstance, the mortality is remarkably small for the tropics, as compared with that of similar ages in Europe."

It would appear that an examination of the gross mortality in England and Wales, between the ages of twenty-one and fifty-two, shows that it is coincident with the specific mortality at age thirty-nine; and assuming that such will be the case in the other tables referred to in this paper, we are led to the following conclusion: that during the three years 1842, 1843, and 1844, the mortality of the whole Bombay native army, including that in Scinde, was 2·729 per cent, being somewhat greater than that for the city of Glasgow at age thirty-nine, which is 2·413 per cent. Again, the mortality of that portion of the Bombay army, which had been in Scinde, being 4·333 per cent, is more than double the mortality of the Northampton table, but not quite double that of the city of Glasgow at the same ages. But if the mortality of that portion of the army which had not been in Scinde during those three years be taken, it will be found to be only 1·974 per cent, being nearly coincident with the mortality for France, and below that of the Northampton table or the city of Glasgow. In connexion with this conclusion, however, it is necessary to take into view another fact. In the two years, 1842-3, the following six regiments were in Scinde, but were not there during the year 1844.\* During the latter year the mean strength of these regiments was 5557, and the deaths 238, or 4·283 per cent, differing very little from the average mortality of the regiments in Scinde. It is thus seen that the mortality of the native army said to be out of Scinde is increased from including regiments just returned from that province; and hence it follows, that in order to arrive at the true mortality of the native army of Bombay, exclusive of those in Scinde, some correction will be necessary. During the year 1844 the average strength of the regiments actually out of Scinde was 25,265, and the deaths 566, or about 2·248 per cent. If from this be deducted the six regiments returned from Scinde in the year preceding, the mean strength of the residue will be 19,708, the deaths 328, giving a reduced mortality of 1·664 per cent. So that the influence of those regiments just returned from Scinde was to increase the rate of mortality during the year 1844, '584 per cent. I am not possessed of the information at this moment to show what regiments in the year 1842 had returned from Scinde during the preceding year, but if it be allowed that other years will be similarly affected as

\* Third regiment light cavalry, 1st or grenadier regiment, 6th, 15th, 20th, and 21st regiments, native infantry.

the above, in order to determine the true mortality of those regiments which have never entered Scinde, it will be necessary to deduct from the results 584 per cent. If this be done, the mortality of the Bombay native army will be only 1·390 per cent; approaching nearly to the mortality for Ireland and Sweden; not widely different from the mortality for the male population of England and Wales, and under the mortality of Dundee, France, the Northampton table, and the city of Glasgow. This most important and interesting result deduced from the mortality at specific ages during the years 1842, 1843, and 1844, is confirmed by the gross mortality over a period of twenty years, as already alluded to, and from which it appears that the mortality in that period was not more than 1·291 per cent.

It will be found that at age twenty-one the expression is 24·534 years for the whole army; for that portion in Scinde only 16·477 years; but for the residue, or that section which had not been in Scinde during those three years, it is 30·697 years; while for the city of Glasgow it is 29·423, being upwards of *one year and a quarter* in favour of the native army. The same expression for the male population of England and Wales is 43·410 years.

Again, the equation of life, for which the probability of surviving *two to one*, and at age thirty will be seen to be 14·307 for the whole army, only 9·484 for Scinde, and for the residue as much as 18·247 years. The same term for Glasgow is 16·969 years, and for England and Wales 27·699.

At age forty it will be seen to be 9·058 for the whole army, only 5·728 for Scinde, but 10·653 for the part of the army out of Scinde. For Glasgow the expression is 9·591, and the whole male population of England and Wales 17·375 years.

It thus appears that over those ages the value of life of the army in Scinde is only about one-half of that out of it, and also that the value of life in Glasgow is also less than in the portion of the army out of Scinde.

This method of representing the relative value of life, confirms the results arrived at by the other tests already given.

Another important result from the compilation of this paper is the necessary removal of all rational grounds for that panic terror which has hitherto obtained respecting the intensity and extent of that assuredly very shocking malady Asiatic cholera. In consequence of the unexpectedness with which the disease appears in certain localities, the devastation it commits, sparing neither age nor sex, the robust nor the feeble, the daring nor the timid; the unthinking and the alarmist are led to characterise these local manifestations as types of the general operation of this appalling disease; but when we calmly cast our eyes over the mortality tables of the whole Indian army, whose annual average strength for twenty years was 12,028 Europeans and 194,082 natives, we find that the annual average loss from cholera for twenty years was—

C O U N T R I E S.	Europeans.	C O U N T R I E S.	Natives.
	number.		number.
Bengal .....	51	Bengal .....	224
Madras .....	22	Madras .....	348
Bombay .....	14	Bombay .....	90
TOTAL for India .....	87	TOTAL for India .....	662

The European troops losing, in fact, only 0·724 per cent per annum, and the native troops only 0·342 per cent per annum. The maximum intensity of the cholera was only 2·13 per cent in 1843 in twenty years ; and amongst the native soldiery during that period the maximum intensity scarcely exceeded the half of that amount. And yet the recent shocking details from one locality in Scinde (Kurrachee) struck the public mind in India and Europe with amazement and horror ; and such impressions would be justifiable were, unhappily, these visitations to be of frequent or extended occurrence ; but the preceding tables prove the contrary, and relieve us from our terrors.

Another fallacy which these tables dissipate is the asserted superiority of the European over the native soldier in resisting the influence of cholera in the first instance, and in the power of rallying from its effects when attacked. The European, it is said, is a robust man than a native: his fibre is more rigid, and his stamina stronger ; the native being comparatively feeble and washy from his habits of life, and from the insufficient nourishment of his farinaceous or vegetable food. Now the tables show the very reverse to be the case. In no year whatever under the Bengal Presidency has the per centage rate of mortality from cholera of the native troops approached that of the Europeans ; nearly the same may be said of the Bombay cholera mortality. At Madras there is a difference, the mean mortality of the natives from cholera being rather more than a half per cent per annum, and that of the Europeans a trifle less than a half per cent. The final results of cholera mortality, as already shown, are, for the European troops of all India, 0·724 per cent ; and for the natives, 0·342 per cent per annum. No doubt the reckless life of the common European in India, and the over-stimulus of his animal food and alcoholic beverage, predispose him much more than the native soldier to all diseases: he is also a much greater sufferer from disease than the European officer ; and of this we have sufficient evidence in the report of Mr. Griffith Davis upon the Bengal Military Fund, in which he shows that the per centage mortality of all ranks of European officers of the Bengal army for eight years, from 1824 to 1832, was 3·77 per cent for the unmarried (only the half of the European soldier in Bengal) ; while that of married officers for the same period was only 2·74 per cent ; and that for the European soldier in Bengal, as has been shown, was 7·38 per cent. This different mortality may very fairly be attributed to the more temperate mode of living of the European officers than that of the men ; but from whatever cause, it is plainly demonstrated that European soldiers are greater sufferers from cholera than native soldiers ; and this leads me to another great fact illustrated by these tables, namely, the remarkable general health of the native troops ; manifesting, how-

ever, distinctive features in the different native armies of the three Presidencies, to which I shall advert. The per centage mortality of the three native armies for twenty years is shown to be : Bombay, 1.291 per cent ; Bengal, 1.79 per cent ; and Madras, 2.095 per cent. Now, even the highest of those rates is less than that of the English foot guards, 2.16 per cent ; less than that of the troops at Gibraltar 2.20 per cent ; less than that of the troops in the Ionian Islands 2.83 per cent ; and less than that of the troops in Canada 2.00 per cent ; but the average mortality of the Bombay army is less than that of any European troops whatever, excepting only the Prussian, which is stated to be only 1.17 per cent ; this low average, however, is understood to be owing to the extreme youth of the men, who have enlisted young, and have only to serve five years. The lowest rates in the British army are :—household cavalry, 1.45 per cent ; dragoon guards and dragoons, 1.53 per cent ; and the troops in Ireland and the Cape of Good Hope, both 1.55 per cent. Now to what cause or causes is to be attributed the remarkable discrepancy between the health of the native and European armies in India ? All live under the same climate, are exposed to the same vicissitude of seasons, the same alternations of temperature, and are engaged in the same toils ; the European is, if any thing, better lodged in his lofty barracks than the native in his lowly hut ; and is certainly better fed, in the usual acceptation of good feeding, his animal food being daily washed down with grog or beer ; while most of the natives subsist on farinaceous or vegetable matters, washed down with water only. But independently of these contrasts between the health of Europeans and natives, how are we to account for the singular discrepancy between the health of the European troops serving under the Bengal Presidency and those serving under the Madras Presidency, the mortality of the former being 7.38 per cent, and that of the latter only 3.846 per cent, so that a European regiment in Bengal is renewed in ten years, in Bombay in twelve years, and in Madras in seventeen only ? And in contrast to this we find the mortality of the native army of Madras 2.095 per cent ; that of Bengal 1.79, and that of Bombay only 1.29 per cent. Unquestionably, over the vast continent of India there must be and are numerous local physical circumstances, marshes, jungles, insufficient drainage, sandy arid plains, or rank vegetation, to affect the atmosphere of those particular localities, and to operate upon the health of the residents in such places. But this will not meet all the bearings of the broad question. Why is the health of the European troops so universally inferior to that of the native troops serving with them, whose health, in fact, is superior, or at least equal to that of the European troops in their own land ? I will not say that the question is absolutely solved by the reply, “ Habits of life ; ” but I will say, reasoning from analogy, that the reply goes a great way to solve it. The European soldier in India is over-stimulated by food, over-stimulated by drink, and under-stimulated in mind and body. The European soldier eats a quantity of animal food every day of his life ; he drinks a quantity of alcohol every day of his life to the amount of a bottle of spirits in five days, two drams being served out to him

daily, and he has not any mental, and little bodily exercise. Happily the pernicious practice is recently discontinued, but time was when the European soldier was compelled to take his dram by eight o'clock in the morning, with the thermometer varying from seventy to ninety degrees or more, at different seasons of the year, leaving him in a state of nervous irritation and thirst, which could only be relieved as he thought by further potations; indeed, I have been assured within the last few days by a pensioned artillery staff-serjeant, who never drank in India, and was only in hospital five days during twenty-one years' service, that he has known, out of a detachment of 100 artillerymen, no less than eight men in strait-jackets at one time, absolutely mad from drink. Now animal food with the assistance of such an auxiliary, and combined with mental vacuity, go far to account for the excess of mortality amongst Europeans.

STATEMENT of the Quantity of Beer sent to Madras and Bombay for the Use of the European Troops. (N.B. None sent to Bengal.)

Y E A R S.	Madras.	Bombay.
	hogsheads.	hogsheads.
1840.....	600	
1842.....	1500	
1844.....	2000	
1845.....	3000	1000
1846.....	1888	1300
Under provision for 1847.....	980	232

And the spirits\* supplied at each presidency are—

In Bengal.....	Rum.
At Madras.....	Columbo Arrack.
At Bombay.....	Bhandoop spirit.

The first features that catch the eye are, that the Bengal Europeans have not any porter sent to them, and that they drink rum, a spirit not so wholesome as arrack. Their mortality is 7·38. The Madras Europeans consume large quantities of porter, and drink arrack, a comparatively wholesome spirit. Their mortality is only 3·846 per cent. The Bombay European troops have only recently commenced the consumption of porter, and the spirit they drink is understood to be more wholesome than rum, but less so than arrack. Their mortality is 5·078 per cent. These results are certainly not conclusive; but I cannot help associating the increased consumption of malt liquor by the Madras Europeans with their comparative healthiness; and the gradations of the mortality in the Bengal and Bombay European troops as partly influenced by the quality (no doubt much more by the quantity) of the spirits they respectively consume.

In contrast to this, let us examine the habits of life of the native soldier, and we shall find his health in the ratio of his departure from the European system of living. I have been careful to give numerically the castes of the native troops of the armies of Madras, Bombay, and Bengal, with the exception of the Bengal cavalry, as their habits of life are chiefly regulated by their caste. The natives of India are generally considered to be very temperate in their habits; but it is quite a mistake to suppose that they all live upon farinaceous or vegetable matters, and do not drink fermented liquors; it is equally a mistake to

\* Twenty-four degrees below London proof.

suppose that the general food of the people is rice, which is only very much the case in low lands subject to inundation, and along the coasts. In the interior, rice is generally so much dearer than the bread grains, of which there are many (wheats, millets, the genera holcus, panicum, paspalum, &c., &c.) that rice is rarely consumed, at least in Hindoostan and the Deccan. The Hindoostanee soldier lives almost exclusively upon unleavened cakes of wheaten flour, daily baked upon an iron dish, and washed down with water. On the other hand, all Mahomedans, and all low caste Hindoos, are consumers of animal food, spirituous liquors, opium, ganja (hemp water); and many castes of the Shudras, the Mahrattas, for instance, eat mutton and fish, when they can afford to do so; but meat is not essentially necessary to health and strength. Liebig says, that only those substances can be properly called nutritious which are capable of conversion into blood; that meat is readily converted into blood, that farinaceous food has also this nutritious principle in a high degree. The truth of this profound assertion of Liebig is established by the food of the great majority of the native soldiers of the Bombay and Bengal armies. I have shown that six-eighths of the Bombay army consist of Hindoos, and considerably more than half of the whole army are Hindoostanees. These men never taste meat, fish, or spirituous liquors, but live, I may, from personal observation, venture to say, almost exclusively upon unleavened cakes of wheat or other cerealea, baked upon an iron dish, and eaten as soon as cooked. The mortality of this army for twenty years is 1.29 per cent per annum. The great majority of the Bengal army (eighty-three per cent) consists of a similar class of men, and the mortality is only 1.79 per cent. The Madras army, in its constituents, is the reverse of the other two armies. In the cavalry there are from six to seven Moosulmans to one Hindoo, and in the infantry there is one Moosulman to every one and one-half to one and three-quarters Hindoos; but amongst the latter there is a considerable number of low castes, without prejudices about food, and unrestrained by the prejudices of caste; therefore the majority of the native troops of the Madras army can eat and drink like Europeans, and the mortality returns show us that they suffer from cholera as much as Europeans suffer, and that the mean mortality from all causes is 2.095 per cent, or more than three-quarters per cent beyond that of the Bombay army for twenty years. I never followed a farinaceous or vegetable regimen myself in India, nor do I recommend it to others; but I ate moderately and drank little, and I have a strong conviction that much of European disease in India is traceable to over-stimulus, and that the mortality among the European troops will not be lessened until the European soldier is improved in his habits, and until he is made to understand that temperance is for the benefit of his body, libraries for the benefit of his mind, exercise for the benefit of his health, and savings' banks for the benefit of his purse. The climate of India is less to blame than individuals; for in case foreigners find the people of a country healthy, they should, to a certain extent, conform to the habits of the natives to be healthy also.—*Colonel Sykes' Report.*

## CHARITABLE DISPENSARIES.

THE statistics of the Government Charitable Dispensaries of India, chiefly in the Bengal and North-Western Provinces, have been admirably prepared by Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Sykes, F.R.S., and we regret that we can afford but a limited space to those very interesting returns.

During the administration of Lord Auckland, the institutions, described by Colonel Sykes, may be said to have their origin; and it was in a letter, dated the 27th of April, 1838, that the government of India sanctioned the establishment of dispensaries in some of the large towns in the Bengal Presidency. They were to be under the civil assistant surgeon of the station, who was to be allowed fifty rupees per mensem, including his vaccination duties. An educated young man, from the Medical College at Calcutta, on a salary varying from forty to 100 rupees, but latterly fixed at 100 rupees, was to be placed in charge of the dispensary. A small number of beds, for extreme cases and for surgical operations, were attached to each dispensary, and the appointment of boys, as apprentices, for vaccine objects, was suggested. It was proposed to limit the monthly charge for each institution to 250 or 300 rupees. The dispensary was to be furnished with medicines and surgical instruments from the government stores, and instruction was to be given to any youths who might desire to attend. The native assistant might practise privately.

The judge, magistrate, and civil surgeon, were to be a standing committee for the management of the dispensary, and were to correspond with the medical board. The revenue commissioners were to have a voice when present; the civil surgeon to be *ex-officio* secretary; and the committee might invite the co-operation of any native gentlemen.

The above arrangements were confirmed by the Court of Directors, in a despatch to Bengal, of the 13th of July, 1842, directing, however, that the cost should not exceed a certain fixed sum, unless the natives assisted by subscription.

The Medical Board, in a letter to government, dated the 31st of October, 1842, speak in confident terms of the prospects of success of the institutions, and say there are more native sub-assistant surgeons than can be employed in the service, "and if, after the trouble and expense which have been incurred in educating them at the new medical college, they be not sufficiently qualified, we must despair of ever seeing that object effectually attained."

What these qualifications proved to be the following paper will show.

"The expectation of aid from the natives was not disappointed. The Rajah of Burdwan, on the object being made known to him, immediately allotted 200 rupees per mensem for a dispensary in Burdwan, and others in like manner have come forward.

"The sub-assistant surgeons in charge of the dispensaries were not all natives,



although the great majority were so, some being of half-blood, and having probably a familiarity with the English language. The reports and returns were to be made half-yearly by the sub-assistant surgeons themselves; and as I shall have occasion to read a report from one of the educated European surgeons, and one from a native sub-assistant surgeon, the auditors will have the opportunity of judging whether they could distinguish the one from the other by the phraseology. But the reports are not limited to the communication of information on medical subjects; they contain also much interesting and valuable matter on meteorology; the habits, customs, and prejudices of the natives; the state of drainage of towns, and physical characteristics of localities. The reports, so sent in, were transmitted by the superintending surgeon to the Medical Board at Calcutta, and by the latter forwarded to government; and the government, with sound judgment, directed them to be periodically printed for the use of the Court of Directors, the government of Bengal, and the medical department generally.

“As the returns comprise 267,456 cases treated, it may very properly be asked, ‘What test is there of the accuracy of the returns made by young natives, who had every possible motive for exaggerating and enhancing the amount of their own labours and success, whose bread, in fact, depended upon this success?’ Setting aside, however, the daily supervision of the civil surgeon of the station where the dispensary was located, the returns themselves bear internal evidence of *bona fides*. How easy was it for the sub-assistant surgeons, particularly with out-patients, to put down most of those who ceased to attend as cured; nevertheless, 94,618 are put down as relieved only, or ceased to attend. How easy was it for them, in the treatment of diseases which the world knows to be of almost certain cure, such as those of the skin, gonorrhœa, syphilis, &c., to have put them all down as cured; and no one would have questioned the accuracy of the return for a moment; nevertheless, not two-thirds of these cases are returned as cured. It might have been expected, also, with the natural vanity of young men just started into practice, that there would have been some little show-off, some manifestation of a successful treatment of difficult cases; of curing diseases that are not readily affected by medicine or art; but there does not appear to be any thing of the kind, excepting in two returns, which may be attributed to typographical errors. Elephantiasis, scrofula, tetanus, epilepsy, paralysis, anasarca, and leprosy, which are rarely manageable in the hands of the European scientific medical man, appear by the returns equally unmanageable in the hands of the native sub-assistant surgeons. There are in the returns numerous typographical errors; many of these have been corrected from the body of the return itself; and the others only occasion an error in the individual return; which is not appreciable in the sums total of all the returns. On the whole, therefore, the returns may be viewed with confi-

dence for their general accuracy. It is not my object to enter into any medical question at all; my object is simply to show the amount of good done, and I might confine myself, therefore, to giving the total results; but the readers may expect from me some cursory observations upon the general features which the tables exhibit; and to these I will limit myself, referring the medical man to the tables themselves for details. I have arranged the tables so that a progressive view may be taken from Dacca and Chittagong, in the low lands of the East, through the low lands of Bengal *viâ* Bhowaneepoor, Pooree, Moorshedabad, Patna, and Benares, to the Upper Provinces *viâ* Allahabad, Agra, Delhi, Shah-jehanpoor, &c., thus separating what are called the Lower from the Upper Provinces of the Bengal and Agra governments, that medical men, or others if so disposed, may investigate as far as the tables supply the means, the effect of climate in developing particular diseases. One element, however, to assist the judgment in the investigation, is wanting, and that is the population of the respective neighbourhoods of the several dispensaries. In only one instance is it given, that of Allahabad, and I have attached it in the Appendix. Confining myself to the broad features, I may state, that 267,456 cases, including house and out-patients, were treated—of this number 168,871 were cured, 2417 died, and 96,168 ceased to attend, and the results were not known. Intermittent fevers amounted to 20,028, and with the minor accompaniment of 4590 remittent and 6807 continued fever cases, take the lead of all other diseases both in the Upper and Lower Provinces, excepting only rheumatism, of which there were acute 9087, and chronic 19,928 cases. The intermittent fever obtained at all the dispensaries as a leading disease; the remittent fever very slightly at Moorshedabad, Pooree, and Chittagong, in the low lands, but considerably at Dacca, also in the low lands. In the Upper Provinces, scarcely at all at Agra and Mutra, but considerably at Delhi and Bareilly. The continued fever appears to have been pretty equally felt, excepting at Moorshedabad and Pooree, in the low lands, and Cawnpoor, in the Upper Provinces. Rheumatism, both chronic and acute, prevailed at all the dispensaries, the only exception for the acute being Moorshedabad and Pooree, in the Lower, and Agra and Mutra, in the Upper Provinces, at which two last places there is not a single entry.

“The next great features are ulcers and abscesses. The former rival in amount (20,615) the intermittent fevers, and prevail in all climates, but are readily curable. Phlegmon and abscesses (10,418) are half as numerous as the intermittent fevers.

“Diarrhoea appears to prevail generally, but not with any intensity, amounting (9123) to about two-fifths of the intermittent fevers.

“Dysentery, both acute and chronic, appear to be moderate; the former 3602, and the latter 3377; the two together barely constituting a third of the intermittent fevers.

“Patna, and Benares, and Bareilly suffered most from the former, and Benares and Delhi from the latter forms. Enlargement of the spleen (6484) appears a common accompaniment, or rather result, of fever cases, but it decidedly prevails in the Lower Provinces rather than the Upper; the only exceptions being Allahabad and Delhi, and at both these places fever prevailed in more than an ordinary degree. The next great feature, or rather the chief feature, as far as numbers go, is that of the comparatively harmless diseases of the skin (25,733). These are common to all the dispensaries, whether in the Lower or Upper Provinces, and in some few cases they have proved so intractable that death has ensued. A melancholy feature of the returns is the large amount of syphilitic and analogous affections, primary and secondary, amounting respectively to 13,261, 7658, and 6694, and frequently being of so inveterate a character as to occasion death. A singular feature of the returns is the comparatively enormous amount of mechanical injuries: of contusions, 1548; dislocations, 712; incised wounds, 2588; fractures, 737; and burns, 517; total, 6102. This scarcely supports our ideas of the gentle, resigned, and placable Indian, but would rather lead us to believe in a good deal of pugnacity and violence, with no indisposition to occasion broken heads and broken bones; it is but fair to admit, however, that many cases are returned as wounds, &c., from elephants and tigers. A very affecting accident is mentioned by the sub-assistant surgeon of Benares, Esher Chunder Gangoolie, under the head of ‘Burns,’ which terminated fatally; he says—

“The second case was that of a man who fell into the funeral pile of his only son. He was burnt all over the front part of his body, and on being brought to the hospital endeavoured with all the strength that was left him, to prevent the application of external remedies; he also refused to take any internal medicine, and died next morning.”

“Such cases of ardent attachment exhibiting itself in other forms than the above, are by no means uncommon, and I have witnessed several. Even in cases of Suttee I have known the widow resist, with all her power, attempts to remove her from the funeral pile of her husband. Both bilious and spasmodic cholera appear but as minor items in the returns; they appear to have been treated simultaneously in several of the dispensaries, though the mortality from bilious cholera bore no comparison with that from the spasmodic; nevertheless, the results of the latter support the statements I recently published of the mortality in the Madras army for five years, from which it appeared that the mortality from cholera, even in the worst periods, never reached two per cent. of the whole mortality of the army. Inflammatory diseases, whether of the head (370), chest (1574), or bowels (328), bear a small proportion to the total diseases. I should have thought that inflammation of the chest would have stood prominent in the Upper Provinces; but it appears only to have prevailed to any extent at Moradabad, while a greater number appear on the returns from Chittagong, and 248 from Moorshedabad. Diseases of the nervous functions appear scarcely marked. The largest figure is 1170, paralysis, with only 90 apoplexy, and 68 tetanus, mania 369, many of

which cases are returned cured. It is a singular feature among the people of India that so small an amount of madness, in its various forms, prevails.

"Dropsy, under its different divisions, is by no means uncommon, but its treatment on the whole appears successful. Leprosy appears to a considerable extent, 2436 cases, and throughout the Upper and Lower Provinces remedial treatment appears generally ineffectual, but some cases to the contrary, in one or two of the returns, have led to one of my preliminary observations. I may say the same of asthma, which is generally returned as relieved only, but in some cases the contrary. The asthmatic cases are 3740. Consumption does not appear on the returns at all of six dispensaries; a solitary case on some others, and the highest number is at Chittagong (44), where it might have been least expected. On the whole, it is comparatively non-existent in India. Colds are common enough (6466), although not a third of the fever cases, and do not appear to produce the consequences common in less favoured climates. Disease of the liver, both acute and chronic, the bane of Europeans in India, is but a fraction of the whole amount of disease amongst the natives, only 299 acute, and 739 chronic cases, having come under the observation of the sub-assistant surgeons. It might have been supposed that columns for fifty-eight diseases would have comprised all that it was necessary to report; nevertheless, so far from this being the case, the column of 'Alii Morbi' contains the greatest total of any, namely, 51,908. This column comprises hæmorrhoids, cancer, fistula in ano, exostosis, amaurosis, catalepsia, bronchitis, constipation, diseases of the teeth, croup, hysteria, hydrophobia, leucorrhœa, diabetes, and unusual forms of diseases of the respiratory organs, of the sexual organs, of the skin, &c. On the subject of the mortality in the treatment of the different diseases, I shall say little; it can only be fairly put in connexion with the treatment of the house-patients. Here the diseases mostly ran their course and the results were satisfactorily known, but even from the house-list; patients to the number of 1550 absconded before they were healed. Amongst the out-patients, the results of 89,263 cases were not known, by the parties not returning to the dispensary; of these many may have died, who are not inserted in the returns. As the dispensary returns, however, show the number of those who did not return, and the diseases for which they were treated, an approximate estimate of the probable results may be obtained from the nature of the diseases, and using the results of the treatment of similar diseases in the house-list as elements of comparison and deduction. 171,722 of the out-patients were known to be cured, and the known success justifies, to a certain extent, qualified presumption of success in the unknown cases. I must, however, refer those disposed to investigate the subject to the tables themselves for the details.

"I have hitherto adverted only to the knowledge of medicine of the sub-assistant surgeons, but the most valuable branch of knowledge taught to these young men is the science of surgery. The amputation of limbs, couching for cataract, cutting for stone, tapping for dropsy, &c. The success of the several

operations is very creditable to the skill and to the nerve of the operators. The diary of many of these cases by some of the operators, in their own simple, and for the sake of brevity, contracted language, is often of considerable interest. I annex two notices of cases of lithotomy, as types of others; but Sub-Assistant Surgeon Ram Narrain Doss, of Cawnpoor, showed his skill, not only as a manipulator in lithotomy, but as an excellent draftsman, for he attached to his report drawings of the stones he extracted.

“ ‘ Cawnpoor, Dec. 1843.

“ ‘ Among the operations performed lithotomy forms the most in the number, and since the dispensary is under my charge, I have operated for stone on twelve subjects, and am proud to say that I have been successful in all of them, all got well without much trouble or suffering, and within the past six months, four cases of lithotomy have been operated, and three are discharged cured, and one is under treatment.\*

“ ‘ Jabbulpoor, Dec. 1845.

“ ‘ In this case there was evidently infiltration of urine in the cellular tissue about the neck of the bladder, and the communication between that receptacle and rectum was the result of ulceration. The rectum was not certainly wounded during the operation. This is the only case in which untoward symptoms came on out of my ten successful operations.†

“ ‘ It will not be necessary to advert more at large to numerous successful surgical operations of all kinds performed by these young men, but in the Appendix I have collected some lists of reported cases for the inspection of such as desire to examine them.

“ ‘ Another of the important duties these young men had to perform, was the discovery and application to remedial purposes of native medicines, many of which were known to be very efficacious, although unknown to our pharmacopœias. It was desired to save the expenditure of European medicines, and to select such native medicines as might advantageously be incorporated in our English pharmacy. How effectually this desire has been realised, will be shown by the accompanying selections from the lists of new medicines used in the dispensaries.‡ The most extended list is that supplied by Dr. Davis, of Patna, the zealous author of the statistical account of that city. He has given the names in Hindee and Persian, and has shown where a corresponding English name is wanting, and a glance down his columns proves that 232 native medicines are unknown to our English pharmacy, and the native sub-assistant surgeons supply others. The latter, in their reports upon the compound metallic native medicines, show a very respectable knowledge of chemical analysis; for they themselves, when dissatisfied with the accounts of native physicians, of their process of preparing their medicines, test their accuracy by analysis. In one instance Ram Narrain Doss, of Cawnpoor, exhibits not only his botanical knowledge, but his power of delineation, by sending a scientific description and correct drawing of a plant producing a new medicine, the sha-pussund, a convolvulus, the seeds of which have the same purgative property as rhubarb. He

\* Ram Narrain Doss.—His own words.

† Sarva Churn Dutt.—His own words.

‡ It is found inconvenient to insert these lists in the journal of the Statistical Society; but they are preserved in the archives of the society for inspection.

gives an analysis also of the seeds. The drawing accompanies this paper. Dr. Balfour, of Agra, reporting on the conduct of Omachurn Set, on the 31st of January, 1841, says—

“All the above, marked as quotation, is from the information of the sub-assistant surgeon, and is furnished generally in his own words. I am happy to be able to continue to report favourably both on his attention and the success of his practice, as it has fallen under my observation. He has, as will be seen above, introduced a considerable number of native remedies into the dispensary practice, the most useful of which undoubtedly are the blistering flies, and the turbut, which is now used in large quantities as a substitute for jalap, and will greatly reduce the expenditure of that drug. The most perfect confidence appears to be placed in the sub-assistant surgeon by his patients—they come from very great distances, and are many of them of a most respectable class—and it is no uncommon thing to see one who has been cured return, bringing with him a sick comrade or relation to introduce him to the place. They also return when afflicted themselves with different ailments, or a return of the former one. With all the success of the dispensary, there has been no driving or urging of patients to attend; all that has been done has been to extend the knowledge of the institution as widely as possible, leaving the people to come unfettered. This has answered well, and means are at present being taken by hand-bills in the native languages (which are getting ready) to spread as widely as possible in the neighbouring districts, the intention and benefits of the Agra Dispensary.

“(Signed) JOHN BALFOUR.

“*Officiating Civil Surgeon and Officiating Secretary,*

“*Dispensary Committee.*”

“The people of Upper Hindoostan are still so strongly prejudiced against female freedom and female happiness, that they always take the best care to keep their wives and daughters in the innermost recess of their cooped-up houses; they have no faith on each other, and consequently none of the other sex, but such as belong to the family, can have an access to the family part. When sick of the ordinary diseases, I mean when not very dangerously ill, they must be treated by the history of the case as described by some of their male relatives, otherwise the physician is admitted to feel the pulse, by which guide alone they must be treated. It is no wonder then that for the diseases of the urinary and the generative organs they should invariably have recourse to nurses and old grandmothers. The few who apply to the dispensary come not before the disease has advanced to a fatal extent. A very large number of women suffer on account of this over modesty and groundless shame from difficult parturition and its sequelæ. The country nurses, who are proverbially ignorant, and who know nothing of the organs they deal with, or of their functions, natural or as modified by circumstances, but are nurses only by birthright, are called in on all occasions of parturition; but these, instead of assisting the parturient female, treat her so roughly, and that so frequently, and relate to her so many frightful tales, to shorten, as they believe, labour pains, and to quicken delivery, as to depress her spirits entirely. Thus a most easy and natural phenomenon is often converted into a most troublesome and hazardous job. The Hakeems have no medicines to expedite delivery, neither do the people approve of the plan of administering medicines to pregnant women.

“The next source of female misery lies in the belief in ghosts and evil spirits. The nervous diseases are all regarded as signs of the patient, being influenced by *bhoot* or ghosts, recourse is therefore invariably had, in all such cases, to blowing *munters*,\* and suspending amulets.

“*Mithooa*, so called from a false notion that the disease arises from the excessive sweetness, or *mitha*, of the mother's milk. It is a very fatal disease. It greatly resembles the *tabes mesenterica* of the European authors; I say resembles, because I have not yet had an opportunity to identify the two diseases by *post mortem* examination. *Mithooa* is characterised by the same wasting of the body, tumefaction of the abdomen, presence of a slow fever, disordered state of the bowels, and, lastly, consumption and death. A combination of two savage customs has contributed to make this disease so

\* Charms.

common in this country, and the extreme poverty of the people has made it so fatal, at or about the second month of its infantile life, every child is made to take opium, wine, or any other narcotic drug, to lull it into sleep; this unnatural and cruel practice has gained so firm a footing, in this city in particular, that even the rich mothers, who can easily afford maid-servants for their children, nay, who have them already, indulge in it frequently.

“There is no ordinary difficulty in administering to female ailments, from the determined exclusion of the women of many classes: and caste, and superstitious usages add to the difficulties the European medical man has to encounter.”

“Respecting the inhabitants of Patna, Dr. S. Davis writes:—

“The habits, education, morals, and customs of the inhabitants of the city are in many respects better than those of many of the great cities of India. There is less of religious parade and intolerance amongst the Hindoos; and the Mussulmans (though very numerous) are greatly shorn of that arrogance which has clung to their character and manners, more or less, since the Mahomedan conquests: this, doubtless, arises from the circumstance of there being but few families of either nobility or large property, and consequently few priests to minister to their vanities or weaknesses, for “wherever the carcass is, there the ravens will be.”

“I have before said that the city impresses the inquirer with the idea of active industry, and it is chiefly by the exercise of this that the large population is supported. As regards education, all that can be said is, that as a certain quantity of learning is necessary for bunyas and shopkeepers, there are few, except the poorest of the labouring classes, who cannot read and write, and but few who have higher acquirements of a scholastic character than this, if we except a class of men who are brought up with a view of exercising their talents as omlahs in the different courts, and a few others who are in the course of education at the government school. Amongst the former are some learned in Oriental literature, but by far the greater part are utilitarians, and acquire only that measure, which will come into actual play, and turn to account. The government school having been established but five years, it is difficult to say what will eventually be the effect of it; but when we consider that the great inducements to learning are profit, either in the shape of money, station, or fame; and the little chance the *élèves* of these establishments have with those who have been spending their youth in acquiring an intimate acquaintance with the actual practice of the courts, and are, as it were, ready-made omlahs, I think the chances are, that those who merely look on the profit side of the question will give their sons an education, which will fit them for immediate employment at Patna. The government school has never been a popular institution. At first there was a feeling that it was intended to alienate the children from their paternal faith; then again, the system was not considered sufficiently utilitarian, so that comparatively but few of the respectable natives encouraged their children to attend it. Time will doubtless wear away their feelings, and we may yet hope to see knowledge spread its root and branches far and wide.

“With respect to the morals and customs of the citizens, it is difficult to form any rational conclusion, on account of the exclusive mode of life of both Hindoos and Mussulmans, except that inasmuch as industry prevails, immorality (which is the offspring of idleness) usually declines. In a population of upwards of three lacs there must be much immorality, and in crowded cities drunkenness is generally a crying evil. It is to be lamented that there are many facilities for indulging this vice: the city is surrounded with toddy trees; and in addition to the produce of these, intoxicating liquors are prepared from molasses, *mowa*, and other articles; but notwithstanding this, I do not think that the inhabitants generally are intemperate, though in a city of such magnitude the consumption of country wine and spirit among the lower classes must be considerable. The grosser vices of bloodshed and theft appear to be less frequent than in other districts, owing probably to the full employment which every one willing to work may obtain for his time; and on the whole the population may be classed as industrious, with fewer of the prejudices than exist among the village population generally. There is nothing peculiar to notice in their customs, and I shall proceed to a slight review of the state of the public health.

“The province of Behar may be considered as favourable to health as most parts of the continent of India, and the diseases I have mentioned as frequently met with at

Patna cannot be considered as proof to the contrary. The objects of some of them are outcasts from their families and homes, and are brought together here from the surrounding districts, by the common desire of exciting the commiseration of the wealthy and humane.

“As in all crowded cities epidemics occasionally appear, and spread devastation around them; and during the eight years of my residence I have seen several severe visitations of cholera and remittent fever, the former usually making its appearance at the commencement of the hot winds. There is often in April and May, an indescribable but well-understood state of the atmosphere, accompanied with variations in the wind, and a hazy and sultry appearance that is favourable to the production of the former very frightful disease. During such weather you find vegetation blighted by impalpably small animalculæ, which elude the perception of the naked eye, but are easily discerned by the aid of microscopic instruments.

“I have long thought that cholera and some other diseases have their origin in animalculine blight, and late writers have brought together so many facts bearing on the subject, that this opinion gains ground with me daily; nor is the circumstance of diseases spreading more in crowded cities than in smaller localities at all contrary to this theory, since there are so many more points of attraction or deposit. The state of the atmosphere is, without doubt, greatly modified by the locality over which it ranges, and in situations favourable to the production of disease, it is not unreasonable to conclude that a peculiar state of it is attended by a vivifying influence which brings into existence poisonous animalculine exhalations capable of producing maladies in those who may be obnoxious to it, either from congenital or induced debility or other idiosyncrasy. Those visitations are not of very frequent occurrence here; but the district to the south of Patna is rather low and swampy, and I think, *ceteris paribus*, rather favourable, to the production of this pestilence. The same theory may perhaps be applicable to remittent fever, and the difference between the diseases accounted for, either by the quality or dose of the poison. The fevers of this part of the country are, however, much more manageable than the bilious remittent of Bengal, and partake more of the nature of inflammatory fever, as the remissions are very imperfect, and the hepatic system is less deranged. Nineteen cases out of twenty yield to active and prompt medical treatment; but where this is neglected, dysentery frequently ensues, and brings about a fatal termination. Rheumatism is very common, and difficult of cure, and a very great many cases of cataract occur in men and women between the ages of fifty and seventy: the operations for this disease at the City Dispensary are very numerous and successful.

“On a general review of the state of the population of Patna, as respects health and disease, I have little to suggest. It would be very desirable if the inhabitants were spread over a larger surface, but as this is almost impossible to accomplish, the greatest safeguard to health will be proper drainage, and the prevention of accumulations of filth. I have mentioned that the land to the southward of the city is in many parts very low, but although low, most of it is above the level of the river during the months of October and November, and might, without any great difficulty, be drained into it by one or two judiciously-placed canals; this would probably interfere with the proprietary rights of a few zemindars, as the water is dammed for the purpose of irrigation; but this might be settled without much difficulty. If this plan were carried into effect, it would be necessary to have water on the side of the river to prevent its ingress during the rains, and in addition to these a pukka drain on either side of the main street communicating with these canals should be made, by which means the whole city and suburbs would be effectually drained. I cannot help thinking that this would materially add to the healthiness of the city, as I consider the fevers at the close of the rains to arise from pestilential exhalations from the low marshy land to the south, brought into a state of activity (if not of vitality) by a peculiar electrical state of the atmosphere, which occasionally prevails at that season; for it is a well-known fact that the residents of the high banks of the river suffer less than those of its southern environs. In respect to the many loathsome objects who are continually wandering about the streets of Patna, it is a great desideratum that some asylum should be provided for them, not with a view to their cure, for it is unlikely that more could be done for them in that respect than they have the means of attaining by application at the dispensary, but in affording them food and shelter and a little clothing during the cold weather. It may be urged that these poor creatures are more the objects for private charity than for the consideration of govern-



ment; but when we see that, notwithstanding the liberal exercise of this, hundreds are outcasts from their family and homes, without food or clothes, and too much crippled by disease to obtain either by their own industry, it surely becomes a benign government to find them shelter and protection. Even under the native governments, *serais* were established and maintained, and endowments were given for charitable purposes; and it is difficult to contemplate their enlightened successors retrograding in charity and protection. The same state of things exists, I presume, in all the great cities of India, and a small appropriation of the many funds at the disposal of government would put an end to it, and prevent the unsightly perambulations of these pitiable but disgusting beings. The "Ferry Funds" are rich and unappropriated, and a "Refuge for the Destitute" might be formed from them, which, under proper management, would be a real charity.

"The half-yearly report of Sub-Assistant Surgeon Jaudub Chunder Dhara, after giving a succinct chronicle of the state of the atmosphere and of disease, together with the operations of the Allahabad Dispensary during that period, terminates with the following observations by Jaudub Chunder Dhara, Sub-Assistant Surgeon.

"In conclusion, I beg to bring to the notice of the board the happy and wonderful effects of the nitrate of silver, in a species of skin disease very common in India. It is characterised by the discolouration of the skin, in small patches, with loss of sensibility in the parts. The lips, palms of the hands, and soles of the feet are most frequently attacked, but the rest of the body is not entirely free from the affection. It begins in very minute white spots, which gradually expand till they occupy a larger surface. The disease is not attended with any pain or constitutional irritation; the patients enjoy pretty good health, and think of medicine, because the spots look bad, but especially because it is deemed by the natives the result of some first-rate sin committed in a former life."

"The superintendent surgeon adds:—

"In appending a few observations to this half-yearly report of Sub-Assistant Surgeon Jaudub Chunder Dhara, I have much pleasure in stating, for the information of the Medical Board, that his conduct has been most exemplary during the last six months, and such as to merit my approval in every respect.

"From his excellent qualifications as a medical practitioner, zealous attention to his profession, and great success in his treatment of the numerous sick submitted to his care, he has inspired general confidence and respect.

"In the performance of surgical operations he exhibits coolness, dexterity, and judgment.

"The conduct of apprentice Lalla merits my approbation, and I intend shortly to send him before the medical committee at this station for examination as to the progress he has made in his studies. I regret to say that the other apprentice, "Chunnee," has not given satisfaction, and I have been obliged to dismiss him, and am looking out for a substitute in his place; being a high caste Brahmin, he objected to touch a dead body."

"The following notes on the burial-grounds of Benares, by Issar Chunder Gangooly, brings to light a most serious evil:—

"Benares, January 31, 1844.

"The liberal disposition with which suggestions are received by my superiors, emboldens me to bring to their notice the existence of another evil in Benares, which is productive of serious mischief, I mean the indiscriminate appropriation of grounds for burying the dead. I have counted 150, and some of my acquaintances say there is a many more, of these elevations of grounds, called *takias*, in and about Benares; and as the poor do not mind to bury the dead deeper than they think it necessary, a few years' rains expose them to the action of the atmospheric heat and air. The incalculable mis-

chief which such an exposure might be productive of, can be known only to those who have witnessed the rapidity with which decomposition of animal matter takes place under an Indian sun of April and May. Were I to deal widely in hypothesis, I might with every plausible reason attribute the occurrence of epidemic cholera to this source. Effluvia from putrid dead bodies (emanating from the burial-grounds from accidental causes) under favourable circumstances, has been known even in Europe to nearly depopulate a number of villages, and that in India it will produce similar effects, but of an aggravated nature, is matter of no surprise.

"A feature of Indian society, not less deplorable, is that mentioned by Nil-money Dutt, in explanation of the excessive mortality in the Pooree Dispensary:—

"This mortality, as occurring in a well-appointed public institution, is at first sight appalling; but when it is considered that the admissions are principally pilgrims to the shrine of Juggernaut, who are lifted from the road-side in a dying state, such a ratio of deaths so treated cannot occasion surprise, and is no wise attributable to mismanagement on the part of the dispensary officers."

"The Agra returns contain interesting notes by both the European and the native officers; and the following observations on the use of dispensaries, by Omachurn Set, are well worthy of perusal:—

"August 9, 1842.

"I am glad to observe that the benefits of the dispensary are now beginning to be better known and appreciated among the people than they were formerly. On reference, however, to the monthly returns, it would be found that the surgical diseases predominate vastly over the medical ones, a circumstance proving clearly the greater confidence they place in our treatment of the former than that of the latter classes of diseases, still it is not uncommon to find even the most respectable natives to have recourse to us for the treatment of medical complaints when the Hakeems failed in curing or affording the relief sought for. Those who have never used any European medicine seem to entertain a deadly dread of their strong action, and are not inclined to take them (though they might not have any objection on the score of religion), if they could afford to buy from the Hakeem's shop the ordinary native medicines, which are said to be mild, and often perhaps *too mild* in their action, though usually grateful to the palate. The sick poor, however, seem to place an unbounded confidence in our treatment of both medical and surgical diseases. This is to be attributed partly to their being unable to purchase the native medicines from the Hakeems, partly to their being much less influenced by religious prejudices, which exercise so powerful a tone of authority over the thoughts and actions of the higher classes; but I believe, in a great measure, to the past experience they have had of the benefits of the European plan of treatment since the establishment of the dispensary. The state of notoriety to which the dispensary has already been brought into since its commencement would, it is to be hoped, work its way on the scruples and prejudices of many, which are still forming so formidable an obstacle to a more extensive distribution of medical relief."

"Surgeon Shaw, at Agra, observes:—

"The season I consider to have been particularly healthy; there has been no epidemic—measles prevailed to some extent, but was of a mild character and seldom proved fatal. At one time small-pox was said to be in the city, but did not extend towards the middle and end of the hot winds; intermittent and remittent fevers assumed rather a formidable aspect, and carried many to their long homes. The additions to the list of applications for relief were not much increased by it. Those for local and surgical diseases were much more extensive than for medical, although there was a very fair show of the latter. The advantages derived from surgery are much easier demonstrated than those from medicine, and come more readily within the scope of a native's comprehension."

“With reference to the obstacles to their acceptance of relief presented by the habits and customs of the natives, he adds :—

“ Besides, a native is by no means given to follow the *post hoc ergo propter hoc* belief as far as regards cure by European medicine, however he might be induced to follow it after the charms and incantations of the Hakeem. There is, however, another reason which influences them. A native when ill has a great disinclination to be removed from his house. He cannot cook his own food, or wait upon himself. His caste acts as a bar to his being waited on by strangers, and therefore if he moves must necessarily bring along with him one or more of his relations ; this, of course, is a serious evil to his household, and he prefers lingering on in his disease to seeking a cure at a distance. To this may be added the prejudices which already exist in his mind in favour of his native remedies. In most surgical diseases these objections do not exist. It is principally the poorer class of natives that flock to this charity for relief, and to them it is more satisfactory to afford it. They seek it with avidity, and receive the benefits with sincere thankfulness. It is, however, not infrequent for the better classes to apply, especially when their own remedies have failed.”

“ *Drainage.—Calcutta.—Roads, Streets, and Drains.*—While attempting to trace up by the increased prevalence of particular diseases in certain localities, to the nuisances therein located, with a view for their ultimate removal, we should not overlook a subject that is intimately connected with the health and comfort of the inhabitants of the suburbs in general, and perhaps of the city itself. I allude here to the bad state of the roads, streets, and drains throughout the suburbs, but more especially of those that are in the same lines with the prevalent winds. There can be no doubt that these at present exercise a considerable influence on the public health of the suburbs, and that an improvement on the former will be followed by a better enjoyment of the latter. But it is too well known to be here adverted to, that our mofussil roads and streets are very badly off, both as to their construction and cleanliness ; and the drains here, instead of serving the purposes for which they were constructed, serve chiefly as reservoirs for filth and water, and thus generate those unseen particles termed *malaria*. These, with the dust from the roads, are carried off in the atmosphere, and conveyed through it by the prevalent winds northwards during one-half year to the city, and southward to the district during the other, and thus become the fertile sources of disease in both. Hence the importance of paying more attention to the subject, cannot be too strongly urged to the notice of those that have the public management of them.\*

“ Gyal, Feb. 1, 1845.

“ *Food of the Natives.*—The number of deaths that we had this year from diarrhœa is accounted for by the people of this country living chiefly on *Sattoo*, parched gram, a coarse kind of flour, and other indigestible vegetable food, which, by continued use, excite a kind of chronic irritation in the stomach and intestines, producing symptoms of dyspepsia and diarrhœa, which the poor people neglect till they are unable to go on without medical assistance ; then they come to the hospital with the disease far too advanced, and with œdema of their extremities, and at that time medicines can do very little for them.

“ SHAMACHURN SIRCAR,

“ *Sub-Assistant Surgeon.*”

“ Patna.

“ The prevailing complaints were fevers, spleen, diarrhœa, dysentery, &c. The native medical officer observes that, “ bowel complaints in this district of the country depend more upon the irregularity of food which they (the people) live upon, and the water they drink, than upon climate.” Cholera, he reports, had raged in the city with violence during the months of May, June, and July last. The surgical operations performed by him have been numerous.

“ RAM ESHUR AWASTHIE.”

“ This series of extracts shows that the young men did not confine themselves to the mere mechanical performance of their professional duties, but that they

\* “ Observations on Drainage.” By Callachund Day.

took comprehensive views of the means of making their own knowledge more generally useful, and they have advanced their reputation and the good of the state by so doing.

“There are returns of vaccination and cholera treated in the cities and districts.

“*Lucknow Hospital.*—The King of Lucknow, in imitation of the liberality of the Company’s government, established in Oude a charitable hospital for the sick.

“*Calcutta Hospital.*—The Calcutta Hospital is entirely independent of the dispensaries previously noticed, and with its dependent dispensaries relieves annually an amazing amount of suffering. The return is—

RELIEVED.		FUNDS.	
1842	1843	1842	1843
number. 294,885	number. 307,112	rupees. 403,338	rupees. 419,838

“With one or two words on the estimation of the character and abilities of these sub-assistant surgeons by their superiors, as typical of their general estimation, I close my notices of Bengal.

“Mr. Macintire says of Shamachurn Dutt,—

“To the foregoing report I have only to add, that the general and professional conduct of sub-assistant surgeon Shamachurn Dutt, continues such as to merit the highest commendation which it is in my power to bestow. He is respected not only by such Europeans as know him, but by all classes of his countrymen in and about Jubbulpore, whose confidence in him as a medical practitioner is increasing in a very pleasing manner, considering their ignorance, superstitions, and deeply-rooted prejudices. In fact, the institution under his professional charge has turned out to be a real blessing to the native population of this part of the country.

“January 31, 1845.

“(Signed)

J. MACINTIRE.

“*Civil-Assistant-Surgeon, and Superintendent of Government Dispensary,*  
“*Jubbulpore.*”

“And Dr. Cumberland could show his confidence no further than by putting himself into the hands of Nilmoney Dutt, to be killed or cured, as he relates in the half-yearly report of the government dispensary at Pooree, February to July, 1841, from which the following are extracts:—

“A scarcity of grain has prevailed for many months past, and the same still continues, although the disease has ceased.

“There can be no doubt, however, that the scarcity has been the chief cause of the excessive mortality attending the disease. The grain that the poorer class of people consume, is of a very coarse and inferior quality, and they eked out a scanty meal of this, with such indigestible herbs and roots, that they do not eat at other times. The irritable state of the intestinal canal thus induced, rendered them peculiarly liable to an attack of cholera, while the debility attendant on long-continued poor diet rendered them ill able to bear up against the disease.

“Sub-assistant surgeon Baboo Nilmoney Dutt joined on the 17th of May last. His conduct has been very good in every respect. With regard to his qualifications, I cannot say more than that I intrusted myself with confidence to his care, when labouring under an attack of bilious remittent fever, and have every reason to be satisfied with his prompt and judicious treatment. The conduct of the two apprentices still continues to merit my

warmest approval. They have lately had many trying scenes to encounter, particularly when there were 140 patients in hospital at once, most of them suffering from cholera. These youths were constantly in attendance, both night and day, for weeks together.

“ R. B. CUMBERLAND.

“ ‘Pooree, August 1, 1841.’

“ Little can be said for Madras, but the following extract from a public letter to Fort St. George, however, shows that dispensaries were authorised by the Court of Directors.

“ ‘December 8, 1841.

“ ‘We sanction the formation of dispensaries in the towns of Trichinopoly, Madura, Masulipatam, Nellore, Bellary, and Cuddapa, as an experimental measure, in the manner proposed ; but we desire that no others may be established, until we are informed of the expense, and are satisfied with the results of those now sanctioned.

“ ‘On the establishment of these hospitals ample opportunity of instruction should be afforded to such native students of medicine as may be in a condition to avail themselves of such an advantage.’

“ *Dispensaries subsequently authorised.*—One on the south side of Madras, for the benefit of the poorer classes of the inhabitants of Triplicane, Royapettah, St. Thome, and the adjoining villages ; also at Salem, Calicut, Vizagapatam, and Kurnaul.

“ In Bombay the dispensaries are under the European medical officer, and not, as in Bengal, under a sub-assistant surgeon. The Bombay system is adopted at Madras, the judge and magistrate to allot a public building or to hire one. *Not indiscriminately* open to every patient. The native inhabitants with the ordinary diseases not to be admitted as *in-patients*, but accessible for advice and medicine to all *out-patients*. European superintendent to have fifty rupees per mensem. Each dispensary to have ten barrack cots, mattresses, pillows, and twenty quilts. Each to have a second dresser or assistant. To be inspected by the magistrates and superintending surgeons. When females apply, a separate ward to be allotted to them.

“ There are not any returns from Bombay.

“ In conclusion, it has been contemptuously said, and is still said, that in case the Company's government in India were swept away, not a monument of its existence would remain to attest its former state and power. No doubt the governments that have preceded the British in India have left sufficient proofs of their existence. The early Buddhist and Hindoo authorities have, indeed, left prodigious monuments of their wealth, of their power, of their perseverance, and of their religious enthusiasm, in their mighty cave temples and vast religious edifices. The Mahomedans, too, have studded the land with their magnificent mausolea, testifying rather to their pride than their piety. And what have the British done? I say we have raised greater and more lasting monuments than all these. One small extract from a report of a native sub-assistant surgeon, Chimmun Lall, shall justify my assertion; he says,—

“ ‘Delhi, August 1, 1841.

“ ‘One boy, about twelve years of age, who had been blind from cataract in both eyes from the age of two years, was operated on by couching, and restored to sight.’

"I affirm that this faculty, given to a single native, to perform the god-like office of restoring the blind of his countrymen to sight, is a more glorious monument than all the works of art that human pride or human ambition have ever burdened the earth with; but when we find scores of such individuals endowed with such a faculty, and thousands, nay, tens of thousands, possibly the recipients of the blessings they can confer—when we find the medical boards of the Bengal government reporting to government on the 22nd of August, 1843—

"We have every reason to believe that the benevolent intention of government in founding these institutions has been fully realised—and we feel confident that future annual results will add to the intrinsic value of the dispensaries, which are so well adapted by their internal economy to obtain the confidence of the native inhabitants.

"Many have had their sight restored—others have been cured of hydrocele—and relieved when in the last stage of dropsy. Several have also derived effectual relief from the successful operation for stone in the bladder. A few have been saved from a miserable death by the amputation of diseased members, and large tumours have been removed.

"Such operations could not have been achieved by native practitioners, without producing an impression on the minds of the most apathetic natives, and they must tend to spread far and wide the value of the government dispensaries."

"Then, I say, and with a thorough conviction of the truth of my assertion, in case the seeds of knowledge we have thus sown fructify to a general and luxuriant harvest, that we shall have left a monument with which those of Ashoka, Chundra Gopta, and Shah Jehan, or any other Indian potentate, sink into insignificance; and their names shall fall on men's ears unheeded; while those of Auckland, as projector, and of Goodeve, and Mouatt, and others, as zealous promoters of scientific native medical education, shall remain embalmed in the memory of a grateful Indian posterity."—*Colonel Sykes' Report.*

## CHAPTER XI.

### PRODUCTS OF INDIA.

THE climates, soils, minerals, and forests of India, with the most ample means of irrigating and otherwise fertilising grounds when exhausted, and the abundance, and consequent cheapness of labour, are such as ought to render the vast magnificent regions extending from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin, as rich and productive in proportion to the whole area of this empire as any portion of the world's surface.

The quantity and value of the products of labour in India will appear of great magnitude by mere reference to the statistical tables which we have given. But both quantity and value are lamentably deficient, when compared with the number of the population and the extent of cultivated and cultivable soil.

If, for example, we take merely a cursory view of the produce of agricultural labour in the United States of America, with 18,000,000 inhabitants, of whom so very great a number follow countless other occupations than that of cul-

tivating the soil ; and then turn to the more than 100,000,000 inhabitants of India, who are chiefly engaged in agriculture, the quantity and value of the products yielded by the cultivated soils of the latter will then appear deplorably beneath those produced by the skill, energy, and industry of the cultivators of the North American soils.

To what causes are we to attribute this disproportionate difference with regard to, chiefly the exportable products of India, where the wages of labour are, almost infinitely, lower than even slave labour in the United States ? We may presume to attribute the reality of the deficient exportable products of India, not to the soil or climate, nor to the want of abundant and cheap labour, but to various other causes.

FIRST.—To, in a great degree, the natural dispositions, hereditary customs, training, castes, laws, and local circumstances of the Indian races.

SECONDLY.—To the stationary condition of the inhabitants for many centuries in the arts and sciences, and of the mechanical appliances in aid of labour, whether in agriculture or in manufactures.

THIRDLY.—To the generally frugal and temperate habits of the Hindoos, whose actual necessities are limited to the simplest and cheapest food.

FOURTHLY.—In a considerable degree, but not by any means to the great extent generally believed, to the ancient and prevailing system of taxation in India.

There are many other local and minor causes ; but the foregoing are quite sufficient to account for the rudeness of all agricultural implements,—the general want of roads, the deficient products of the soil, and the imperfect preparations of those products for the markets of the world, and particularly for the markets of Europe ; especially of those products, such as cotton wool, with which the crops of America compete so triumphantly as raw materials for manufacture.

A full examination of the principal causes which impede the development of the almost inexhaustible resources of India, is far beyond the scope of this work,—and we need only remark, that the British Parliament will, most assuredly, when the East India Company's charter must, in a short period, be fully reconsidered, insist, before that charter is renewed, upon the following points in the future policy of India being thoroughly carried into effect.

FIRST.—Adopting, with the most practically effective means and without delay, measures for opening communications, especially by railways, over the interior of India, in order to carry the products of the soil cheaply to markets, and the manufactured articles imported to the places of use, or consumption, within the different presidencies, including the dependent states.\*

SECOND.—A general revision of the whole system of taxation, including the

\* "A million sterling of money is in the course of being expended upon the Douab Canal ; and there is not a year in which the Department of Public Works is not disbursing large sums of money upon roads, embankments, navigation, &c."—W. H. S.

abolition of monopolies and all differential customs' duties, and of duties between one presidency or state and another presidency or state in India.\*

THIRD.—Adopting means for introducing and using the best agricultural implements over all parts of India; and

FOURTH.—Abolishing as speedily as can be effected without bloodshed and violence, and with reasonably equitable compensation, the impotent, but still oppressive remnants of native governments, in order to establish one general mild and just, yet firm and efficient government over all India.

Having very great confidence in the practical views of the East India Directors, we believe that they will apply their energetic attention to those great objects which are required by the whole condition of the Indian empire; and that they will all be fully in progress before the expiration of a charter, the non-renewal of which we should deplore. The first three are at the present time considered part of the Indian system embraced in the administration of the directors; and events will render the fourth an imperative course of policy.

With these remarks we will conclude, by introducing the following statistical views and tables of the principal articles which are grown in, and exported from, India. For the statistics and prices of *cerealia* we are indebted to Colonel Sykes. The tabular account of cotton, &c., are from official returns.

In agriculture, with the exception of the extension of growing opium, indigo, and the sugar-cane, India appears to have, in skill and production, remained stationary for more than two centuries. In the growth of some articles, especially cotton, it has retrograded.

Great industry is, by necessity, practised by those people who inhabit the acclivities of the Himalaya chain. They cut into the very faces of the steep acclivities, and mountains are formed into a succession of terraces, with parapets to keep the soil from crumbling or being washed down, and to retain the waters required for irrigation. Manual labour is alone used. They raise on these terraces sufficient grain to support them.

Descending to the plains and valleys, and amidst the zemindaries, the modes of agriculture frequently vary, but, in all, rudeness seems to prevail, and the cultivators are subjected to various deductions.

Mr. Johnstone, in his articles on the agriculture of Hindoostan, remarking on the state of the zemindaries and the condition of the ryots, observes, as we believe, with undue severity—

“For some time after the British became masters of Bengal and Behar, the raising of the revenue was left in the hands of the native zemindars. These met on an appointed day annually, for the purpose of settling the *Bundobust*, or rents and leases, for the following year. The zemindaries (topographical divisions of the land so called) were exposed to public auction, and let to the highest bidder.

\* “Coasting and entrepôt duties have, from time to time, been abolished; and orders have recently been sent to India to abolish all export duties as soon as the finances will admit.”—W. H. S.



Such competition, at first sight, appears equitable, and certainly favourable to the government treasury; but it was soon found to insure ruin to the ryots as well as to the zemindars themselves, and, consequently, eventually to diminish, or almost annihilate the revenue.

"I shall not follow the zemindary system through its innumerable shades of variation, for it is in principle the same from Cape Comorin to the Himalaya; but I will merely touch, in outline, the system pursued in one district.

"Let the neighbourhood of Benares be the example. There each zemindary is subjected to the following officers:—

"The *Zemindar*, who, in addition to the rent he exacts, is entitled to perquisites and privileges too numerous to particularise; for instance, every artisan ~~works for him at a less price than for the tenants of the land within the zemindary~~, and he extorts involuntary benevolences from the cultivators at certain seasons.

"The person next in rank is the *Putwari*, the factor, or keeper of accounts between the proprietor and tenants: he collects the rents, whether paid in grain or money, measures the ground, and, in the absence of the zemindar, presides as a judicator of the petty differences among the tenants. The farmer, or ryot, pays this officer's salary, his due being a seer and a half of grain for every hundred seers paid to the zemindar.\* For sugar, cotton, &c., not consumed on the estate, a certain portion of their price is paid to the zemindar; and for each rupee† paid to him, the putwari receives half an anna, or about one-thirtieth.

"Next to the putwari is the *Byah*, or grain-weigher, who divides the grain between the zemindar and the tenant by weight. He is paid by both parties, at the rate of twelve seers for every hundred maunds weighed.‡

"Where there are such officers, all able to favour or to oppress the cultivator and all natives of a country where morality is at the lowest possible ebb, it is needless to observe that bribery is rife. But, admitting that by the assistance of such petty corruption the ryot is able to pay a few maunds of grain less than are the zemindar's legal right, yet still the heavy exaction which they thus pay, and the contributions they have to make annually to the smith, carpenter, and other artisans of the zemindary, independent of paying for each job, accumulate into such a large aggregate, that little more is left than suffices for the bare support of the cultivator.

"A system better contrived strenuously to depress the farmer, and consequently to prevent the improvement of agriculture, the ingenuity of man could not well devise.

"The village Brahminical priest is another of the drains upon the Hindoo cultivator. As each crop is collected in, this functionary is sent for to bless the

\* A seer is equal to two lbs. English.

† A rupee is two shillings English.

‡ A maund is forty seers.

heap, for which he receives as his part one measure of the grain in the fan, or implement used in winnowing it.\*

"There are grants existing, creating *Talooks*, or districts, which the holder, or Talookdar, obtained by purchase, or as a reward, and empowering him to pay at once to the treasury; others conveying the lands to be held as *Altumgha*, hereditary, and exempt from contribution to the revenue; and a third in which the revenues were devoted to religious purposes ('Asiatic Researches,' ii.); but these are so rare that they deserve no more than this transient notice.

"The system almost universally obtaining, was that which allotted the possessory right of lands varying in extent from ten to thirty English acres, to the ryots, or terre-tenants. These they held under a lease, or pottah, conditioned to pay a certain rent, generally in grain, and varying in amount from one fourth to one half of the annual produce. Such rent constituting the revenue of every sovereign, was collected by means of zemindars, who were neither more nor less than local revenue officers appointed by an official writing minutely detailing their duties. But *in all*, the zemindars collected the revenue arising from the land, with the duty superadded of being judges of the disputes and offences accruing within their districts.†

"It does not alter the character of the appointment or the interest taken by the zemindar, that it was usually renewed to his heir, because such heir could not enter upon his office or perform its duties until he had received the zemindary *sunnud*, or official appointment, and this was in general not obtained without

\* ("Ind. Rec." ii. 200.) In Mysore, Dr. Buchanan found that the farmer had to pay the following contributions from his crop:—

His heap of grain is usually about 3000 seers. Of this is first set apart—	
For the gods, or rather for the priests.....	5 seers
For charity to the Brahmins and other mendicants	5 "
For the astrologer.....	1 "
" hereditary Brahmin of the village.....	1 "
" Barber.....	2 "
" Potter.....	2 "
" Carpenter and blacksmith.....	2 "
" Washerman .....	2 "
" Measurer .....	4 "
" Beadle .....	7 "
" Chief of the village.....	53 "
" Accountant (at various times).....	200 "
" Watchman .....	10 "
" Conductor of the water.....	20 "

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This leaves a remainder of 686 seers. Of this government takes ten per cent, and then half of the residue; so that when all these drains have been satisfied, and the grower remains in possession of 1200 seers of rice, and from these he has to satisfy the zemindar and his officers. Upon his other crops the exactions are different, but quite as heavy in proportion to their value, (Buchanan's "Mysore," i. 265).

It may be remarked that the ryots are liable to another inconvenience if their zemindar be in arrear to government, for they are not allowed to touch the produce of their lands until the government is satisfied with the security given by the zemindar—and this, when cotton is cultivated, is a very serious injury.

† The remarks of Mr. Johnstone are apparently not applicable to all India. Certainly not in their severity. "Most of the zemindars are," in the opinion of an authority in whom we have the utmost reliance, "in a flourishing condition; and the revenue of Bengal and the North West Provinces is collected without the slightest difficulty, or arrears."—W. H. S.

heavy payments to superior officers, which will be viewed as legitimate fees by some, but by others as bribes to be re-extorted from the miserable ryots.

"The 'Institutes of Timour,' the founder of the Mogul Empire, direct the cultivators of the soil to be protected, wisely assigning as a reason, 'that the ruin of the subject causes the imperial revenues to diminish;' and the same policy is recommended in the more modern royal dictates of the *Ayem Achery*, but these were only theoretical views of the court, and there was no trace of their spirit in practice. The zemindar was directed to be checked by the canongo and tharkar, other officials attached to his zemindary; but in practice they only increased the number of those who preyed upon the ryots.

"By giving the perpetual proprietary to the zemindar, the power, the uncontrolled and hereditary power, to continue his oppressions has been conferred. It is true that the ryot has also the hereditary right of occupancy; but there is no sufficient security to him that the zemindar shall not impoverish, or even force him to abandon his land, by increased exactions, whenever pique or necessity shall suggest the oppression. This is not what was intended by Marquis Cornwallis, for he replied to an objection of Mr. Shore (afterwards Lord Teignmouth), —'If you mean that after having declared the zemindar proprietor of the soil, in order to be consistent, we have no right to prevent his imposing new *abooabs*, or taxes, on the lands in cultivation, I must differ from you in opinion;—unless we suppose the ryots to be the absolute slaves of the zemindars, every biggah of land possessed by them must have been cultivated under an express or implied agreement, that a certain sum should be paid for each biggah of produce, and no more. Every *abooab*, or tax, imposed by a zemindar above that sum is not only a breach of that agreement, but a direct violation of the established laws of the country. The cultivator has in such case an undoubted right to apply to government for the protection of his property, and the government is at all times bound to afford him redress.'

"The intention to protect the ryot is manifest; but that the intention has been ineffective, that the legal institutions have not been sufficiently protective, and that agriculture and the revenue have consequently declined, are notorious facts.\*

"The poverty of the native ryot† is so extreme that he cannot afford in most instances, to fatten even poultry for the market, much less sheep‡ or oxen. The money to be advanced for their food is beyond his means; and even supposing he has the industry and foresight to suggest and sustain the attempt, in the far greater majority of instances he must be checked by being unable to purchase the grain necessary for the animal, or to risk what would sustain his family for months on the distant promise of receiving it again with an increase—a promise

\* This is quite wrong; neither the agriculture nor the revenue have declined. Look to the commercial and financial returns from India for the last twenty years.—W. H. S.

† There is not one ryot's wife in a hundred between the Himalayas and Cape Comorin who has not some gold or silver ornament upon her person!—W. H. S.

‡ The ryot does not keep sheep. It is a particular class, the dhunghiers, or shepherds, who keep flocks.—W. H. S.

so liable to be frustrated by the rapacity of his landlord, and the uncertainty of his tenure.

"It would not be difficult to demonstrate that all the obstacles to improvement which have been enumerated—even the want of capital—arise immediately or remotely from one source—national ignorance; and the late Lord W. Bentinck was never more correct than when he said, that for all the evils of the Indian system—the poverty, inferiority, and degradation to which it gives rise—'knowledge, knowledge, knowledge is the universal cure.'

"Lord William Bentinck has recorded his opinion in favour of establishing small farms throughout the provinces of India, as seminaries, or rather as examples of improved modes of cultivation: they would afford not only illustrations of what can be effected by an improved system of farming, but also be the nurseries from whence the seeds and plants of better varieties might be diffused."

In the year 1820, the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India was instituted at Calcutta. It has since then become useful and prosperous. It has a valuable and rapidly increasing library and museum.\* There are, also, several provincial societies.

\* In 1840 the Agricultural Museum of Calcutta received seven large, and fifteen small packets of grape seeds of sorts, fifteen large packets of musk-melon seed, four ditto water-melon, one ditto large istambol, or *scented* melon, three ditto small istambol or miniature *scented* melon, three ditto large pomegranate seeds, two ditto small shah too'h, or royal mulberry, three ditto apple pips, one ditto pears, one ditto quince, and two ditto large pumpkin.

This handsome consignment of seeds has been received from Afghanistan from Colonel Stacy, who resides at present at Candahar. The flavour of the musk-melon is described by the donor as delicious, and so of the water-melon. The istambol melon is not eaten, but is carried in the hand to smell to, as this variety, especially the little istambol melon, is much esteemed for its lovely scent. The shah too'h, or royal mulberry, is nearly the size, and has all the flavour of the English kind.

These seeds were freely distributed to the members present, and but few now remain for applicants.

A small bundle of flax, prepared from the rhœa plant (*urtica nivea*) of the province of Assam—presented by Captain Jenkins.

This fibre is described by Captain Jenkins as being in universal use for the manufacture of fishing-nets and lines. At present there is little trade in it, being only grown in such quantities as the fishermen require, and the present cost is ten rupees a maund; but as the plant can be grown with the least possible trouble, and the preparation of the flax from it is a very facile process, Captain Jenkins states, that there is no doubt the flax can be grown at half this price. In texture it is remarkably strong, and is, very likely to make good line.

A sample of the root of a plant which the natives use as glue, and call "serais." The plant is not cultivated, but grows wild in quantities near Candahar—presented by Colonel Stacy.

Dr. Spry mentioned that he had tried some experiments with this gelatinous root by boiling and macerating it in water, but he had been unable to extract any strong adhesive quality. Further trials would probably give other results.

Samples of tea from Assam, consisting of "Young Hyson," "Toichu Peko," "Pouchong," "Hyson," "Chatear," "Souchong," "Big Gunpowder," "Hyson Skin," and "Little Gunpowder,"—presented by the Secretary.

The Honourable the President, on these samples being submitted, begged to mention to the meeting the circumstance, that the society was indebted for these samples to the secretary, who had obtained them from the Assam Company as one of the shareholders; whereas the society who had made an application for a supply two months ago, had not received a particle, although he understood that some was coming. He thought in future, whenever the society had any application of this sort again to make, it had better go direct to government, instead of applying indirectly through committees.

A large bale of acclimated Upland Georgia Cotton—presented by Colonel Skinner.

Three samples of indigenous cotton from Jalown in Bundelkund—presented by Captain Showers.

Specimens of two kinds of gum, one known by the people of the jungles as the pinal or hijes-

There is an Agricultural and Horticultural Society at Madras, and one also at Bombay.

#### CERIALIA OF INDIA.

**OATS** (*Avena sativa*).—About Allahabad oats are called *bilatec jou*, foreign barley.

**Kinds.—Districts.**—Only one kind is grown here, and this chiefly in Behar and the North-Western Provinces.

sar, very much resembling the kino of the butea frondosa, of a beautiful lake colour, and the other the gum of the bahera tree.

Lieutenant Kittoe, who presents these to the Society, states that the leaf of the tree whence the piasal is obtained yields a yellow dye as well as the chips of the wood. The Bahera tree\* yields an immense quantity of gum, which appears in quality to resemble the ordinary gum Senegal of commerce, and is largely partaken of by the Chooars and Coles as food. It could be collected, Lieutenant Kittoe states, in large quantities in the Midnapore forests. The Pecar, another tree of these parts, yields a very hard adhesive gum of a clear white colour, and there are several gigantic creepers that also yield gum. In the passes there are many fine Saul timber trees, and the mountain ash thrives well, and is much esteemed by the natives for baughies, bows, &c., &c. Ebony also is plentiful, and there is a powerfully aromatic grass resembling the famous grass oil of Mhow. The country (Upper Baumunghatti) would do well for any kind of cultivation.

A small bale of Egyptian cotton brought from Alexandria—presented by Colonel Frith.

The plant and fibre of the “Moogah”—presented by Mr. D. W. H. Speed.

The fibre is a good deal used by the natives, and appeared on examination to be the Sansevieria Zeylanica of Roxburgh. Mr. Speed found that it was prepared from the leaves, which were gradually bent, either after, or without soaking in water. On testing the strength of a single fibre, Mr. Speed found that the thicker bore seven ounces, while the fine broke at five ounces. The juice of the root of the plant is esteemed in fevers by the Hukeems.

Minute specimens of China nankeen cotton and Beerbloom-brown cotton—presented by Mr. J. W. Laidlay.

Mr. Laidlay, in a recent visit to the straits, has been able to obtain some seeds direct from China of the Nankeen cotton plant, and is now engaged in experiments upon the usefulness of this variety of the plant in the climate of Bengal. The brown cotton of Beerbloom, of which Mr. Laidlay furnishes the sample, is the indigenous sort that he is anxious to supersede.

Nine Brazil yams brought to India in the ship *Allerton*—presented by Mr. Bellairs.

Mr. Bellairs has tasted a part of the supply, and finding them very superior to what Bengal furnishes, he thought they might be worth the acceptance of the society.

Dr. Spry mentioned, that he had lost no time in forwarding a moiety of the supply to the nursery, and distributing the remainder where attention was likely to be paid to their cultivation.

Two apricots (in spirits) grown at Barripore—presented by Mr. R. S. Homfray.

A bundle of fibre prepared from the plantain tree, and a small quantity of hemp from the aloe leaf—presented by Mr. Michael Betts.

In his note which accompanied his present, Mr. Betts states, that having been attracted by a remark in the “London Price Current,” of the 2nd of December last, from the respectable house of Messrs. Fry, Griffith, and Co., that considerable supplies of a new sort of hemp from the stalk of the *plantain tree* had realised from 6d. to 8d. per lb., he turned his attention to it and endeavoured to prepare the article; but the process he adopted was very slow, and he thought that it would not answer. Mr. Betts asks for any suggestions that the society might be able to offer, and it was mentioned, that the mode of preparing the fibre in Manilla, as described in the first volume of the “Transactions of the Society,” might be recommended.

Apricot, cherry, melons, cabbage, clover (two sorts), almonds, cypress, quince, and China aster seeds, from Afghanistan—presented by Colonel Smyth.

Colonel Smyth fears that few of these will grow in a Bengal climate, the rains being so heavy. Neemutch and Mhow are, he thinks, the finest climates for acclimating cold country plants in, and considers it a pity there is not a horticultural garden at these stations.

A log of oak, walnut, and cedar (deodar), from the Himalayas—presented by Captain Caine.

Plant, stem, flower, and bark of the paper plant of Nepaul, called in the language of the country, Daircoon, or Daircoon (*coon* being for a tree) from the hills about Darjeling—presented by Dr. Pearson, civil surgeon at Darjeling.

\* Terminalis Bilirica, Roxb. W. H. S.

*Soil*.—The soil which grows the best oats is a light loam, or chur land, that has been subjected to inundation.

*Seed*.—It is difficult to get unmixed seed, or seed that is free from admixture of barley or other grain. The quantity to each biggah of 14,400 square feet

Dr. Spry, in submitting this specimen to the meeting, mentioned that a full description of this plant, which is the *Daphne Cannabina* of Lawreire, and *D. Odorata* of Thunberg, has been fully described by Dr. Wallich, in the thirteenth volume of the "Asiatic Researches," and is the identical plant whence the almost imperishable paper of Nepal (the particulars of which, by Mr. Hodgson and Dr. Campbell, are to be found recorded in the fifth volume of the "Transactions of the Society") is prepared. The flower is full of odour, and much resembles the jessamine in smell. A sketch of the plant on Nepal paper is to be found in Dr. Wallich's description. For its fibre, too, the plant would seem to be well worthy attention.

Seeds and corns of various kinds from the hills about Darjeling.

Dr. Pearson, who forwards these as a contribution from the Darjeling Plantation Society, mentions, that there are, at least, three, if not four sorts of oak at Darjeling. One, an immense tree, affording a dark mottled timber, in appearance much like the English heart of oak, from forty to sixty feet long, and six or seven feet in diameter, or even larger still. One sort is what is called *Phalan*,\* in Nepal, and is said to resemble the "she oak" in Australia. It grows to forty or fifty feet long, but Dr. Pearson has not seen any that are more than two feet and a half, or three feet at most, in diameter. The wood is close-grained, reddish brown in colour, and mottled; and exceedingly tough, though easily split. It makes excellent tool-handles, superior, indeed, to ash itself; and would, Dr. Pearson considers, be valuable for gun-carriages; for, although it splits readily, yet it is a tough, strong wood, and does not fly in splinters, besides warping less, and being less affected by the weather than any wood with which Dr. Pearson is acquainted.

Some of the seeds forwarded, are reported by Dr. Pearson to afford flowers of a delicious fragrance; one resembles a myrtle—a second, a cherry—a third, a chestnut—a fourth, a large tree, having a broad leaf and most beautiful flower which hangs in clusters, and varies in shades of colour, from deep crimson to light scarlet—a fifth, are the seeds of a large, tall, and very beautiful tree, having a leaf and wood which is very like the holly—and a sixth, is the *Geelah*.† Dr. Pearson further stated, that the consignment of plants sent by the Society to the Darjeling Garden, reached for the most part safe and in tolerable good order. A second supply of vines, currant, apple, and pear-trees, from the Cape, sent up by Mr. Bruce, reached in such excellent condition, that Dr. Pearson is anxious to give the particulars of packing. It appears the plants were packed in a long tin case with a quantity of reddish earth around them *quite wet*, so much so that, at first view, Dr. Pearson thought them rotten, but on examination found all to be alive and some to be budding. Some plants sent from America, which were packed amidst dry moss, without earth, and in tin cases, reached in a dead state. The Darjeling garden is getting on better, Dr. Pearson states, than could be expected. English potatoes and hive bees are much wanted at Darjeling.

Specimens of ginger, cotton, and wild yam, produced in the neighbourhood of Darjeling, and collected in the valleys by the Lepchas, presented by Dr. Pearson, who mentions in his note, that the yam plant is a creeper having a leaf much like a pawn leaf, but twice the size at the root, of which the yam is found at a depth of from three to four or five, and even six feet. It is quite uncultivated, even self-sown, yet of a flavour and whiteness far surpassing that of the yam of the plains; some specimens are, however, of a pinkish-purple hue. Dr. Campbell and Lieutenant Montgomery, from whom these particulars were obtained by Dr. Pearson, saw the plant growing in abundance on a recent expedition which they have been making. In the Lepcha language, the plant is called *Bookli*; in *Purbuttiah*, *Turool*; and, in *Bhoteeah*, *Kew*.

The ginger was pronounced to be a very superior article, and well worthy of attention. The cotton is indifferent.

Tea from the Tipperah Hills.

Mr. Watt, who forwards the leaves, states, that while on a tour in the Tipperah Hills, last month (February), his party came on large tracts of trees, from which the leaves sent were taken; and, considering it to be the tea plant, a quantity of the leaves were taken into camp and prepared in a rough way by roasting in a fry-pan, and then infused in boiling water. The result was, considering the hasty manner in which the article was got up, the infusion had really a very agreeable flavour of ordinary tea.

The examination of the leaf excited much curiosity among the members present, from the circumstance of such an abundant supply of tea being found so near home as the Tipperah Hills, and, although it was difficult, from the leaf merely, to pronounce whether it belonged to the genus *tea*, or *camelia*, yet, in point of importance, the distinction was not likely to prove of great consideration. The fact of the specimen sent imparting the flavour of ordinary tea shows how closely allied these two genera are.

\* *Phalaat* by the Parbuttees! *Quercus Annulata*.—W. H. S.

† *Mimosa Scandens*.

varies from ten to sixteen seers, and it is generally thrown broadcast, though where the drill is used the crop is better and more even. The sowing is in October and November.

*Cicer arietinum*.—This is known in England as the *chick* pea, and is the *gram* of the Bengallee English. In Hindostanee, *chenna*.

The above plant has purple flowers, but there is a variety characterised by its petals being white. This is called in Bengallee *hablibut*, or *sadabut*.

*The Lentil (cicer lens)*.—This is extensively cultivated in Bengal and the adjoining provinces, being called by the natives *musoor*.

For these leguminous plants the same cultivation is required.

*Soil*.—This ought to be light and dry. In general the poorest spots are

Thirteen specimens of wool from various quarters of the globe—submitted by Mr. Robert Smith.

China aster plants in full bloom—exhibited by Dr. Spry.

These plants were raised from seed furnished by Colonel Smyth, of the third cavalry, when at Cabul. The flowers vary in colour. Some are white, others purple, and one plant is giving double flowers of a delicate peach-blossom in colour.

Coffee, hemp, and seeds of the arnatto and sapan-trees—presented by Dr. Strong.

Dr. Strong designs the bukhum,\* or sapan seeds for distribution among members, as it forms a prickly good hedge, and is a valuable wood for its dye. The coffee was grown by Dr. Strong at Rassapuglah, and was dried, as recommended by the London brokers, without sun, and has not the marks and blemishes the sample formerly sent to London by Dr. Strong had, which had been dried upon a masonry floor, and in the sun, which causes the berry to crack, dries it too much, and, in fact, spoils it for taste and sale.

Fleeces of four sheep, that obtained the prizes at the last Cattle Exhibition. No. 1, an imported Merino ram. No. 2, a Merino ram lamb, bred in 1839. No. 3, a Merino ewe lamb, bred in 1839. No. 4, a half-bred ewe lamb, by a Merino ram and Patna ewe, in 1839—presented by Mr. Gibbon.

Six maunds of the Mauritius pois noire, or black bean, from the society's nursery.

A bag of the pois noire, direct from the Mauritius.

Mr. Hugon, who forwards this present, states that on the island of Mauritius these beans are sown in the old cane fields, and by the thick covering they afford, the fertility of the soil is restored in two or three years. It is of hardy growth, and hardly requires any care. The bean affords a cheap and good nourishment for cattle.

It was also stated at the meeting, that these beans, when young, afford an excellent dish for the dinner-table, and in Hindustan is an admirable substitute for the broad bean of Europe.

A sample of cotton from the third generation of acclimated Peruvian plants—presented by Mr. W. C. Hurry.

Mr. Hurry states, that he has no doubt that any quantity required could be grown in Bengal. The plants are remarkably large and woody, and bear well.†

The leaves, flower, and fruit of the purple-fruited Granadilla, described in Part XVI. of the "Encyclopædia of Gardening," p. 983—presented by Major Wood.

A machine for separating cotton from the seed. This machine was made as an improvement on the Guzerat Churka. It has been invented by Mr. John Potter, of Manchester, and differs from the machine lately sent out to India as the invention of Mr. Houldsworth, of Glasgow. Any number of them can be set in motion by an adequate moving power, a bullock could turn twenty or thirty of them. That shown to the society, is one of several lately imported into Calcutta—exhibited by Owen Potter, Esq.

A sample of black pepper, from a garden at Barripore, about sixteen miles from Calcutta—presented by Mr. Homfray.

This pepper is very good of its kind, and the plant whence it is obtained, grows luxuriously at Barripore, where, it appears, it was introduced some years ago by a gentleman from the eastward. The tree yields abundantly, and grows without requiring any husbandry. Mr. Homfray will readily furnish cuttings to any one desirous of obtaining them.

\* *Cæsalpina Sapan*.—W. H. S.

† This remark coincides with the experience of Mr. Quantin, at Palmasdeah, near Sook Saugor where the Peruvian cotton seed has improved under acclimation.—W. H. S.

allotted to them, and, as no manure is given, the produce is very small. In Mysore *C. arietinum* is often sown alternately with the *cythosurus corocanus*.

Ploughings, varying from five to eight in number, are given to the land during the last days of August, or early in September.

About sixteen seers of *chenna* are sown per biggah in Poonah and other districts of western India. About twenty seers are so employed in Bengal and the neighbouring districts. Of the lentil, not more than one-fourth so much seed is used, as it is grown conjointly with other crops.

Chenna is sown in drills nine inches apart; but those are at much wider intervals to allow for the other crop. The seed is covered in by drawing another furrow with the plough close to the one in which the seed has been inserted.

No hoeing or other labour is bestowed upon them. The produce is ripe in three months after seed-sowing.

The crop is drawn up by hand; dried for five or six days in the sunshine, and the seed is trodden out. In Mysore they stack the crop for a week before they expose it to the sun.

Of chenna about six or seven maunds per biggah is an average crop; and of the lentil somewhat less than half that amount.

In Bengal, and in the vicinity of the Ganges generally, chenna is the grain usually given to horses; but in Mysore, and other more southern parts of the Peninsula, it is less generally cultivated, and is used by the natives as food, as also extensively in Bengal, when parched, or separated from the husk like split peas.

*Black Gram (Phaseolus Max)* or Kolaye, is a pulse, when split, as peas; it is used as Dall or Doll, the real Dhall being produced by the *Cystus cajan*. It is used as food, but is considered inferior to the green gram, or *P. mungo*; the latter is sown about Poonah in June, and four gallons of seed are sown per acre in Mysore. In the North Circars it yields about thirty-fold. In Behar, &c., it is sown among the millet crop, about half a seer per biggah; and this produces usually three or four bushels. During the rains, it is, sometimes, in the North Circars, sown upon high-lying soils, which do not long retain moisture in excess; but the chief growth is upon rice lands, during the cold season. Immediately the rice has been cut, the ground is watered, unless rain occurs, and a slight ploughing given. The grain is sown whilst the soil continues moist, and the harrowing is performed by the aid of a bush. No further attention is paid to the crop. The copious dews of the season afford it sufficient moisture. In about twelve weeks from sowing, the reaping takes place.

The grain is nutritious and agreeable in flavour. The stems are not used as fodder; indeed, the cattle usually reject it—and with those which do not, it is said to disagree.

*P. radiatus*.—In all Southern India, a soil moderately tenacious is preferred,



if not liable by inundation, or low situation, to be troubled by excessive moisture.

*Sowing and Cultivation.*—The ploughing in Mysore for this crop, commences about the last week in February, and is repeated three times between that and the second week of March. A second crop is sown about the middle of September. If there has not been rain recently, before the first ploughing, the field must be watered. The seed is sown about half a bushel per acre, immediately before the third ploughing, which serves instead of any other mode of covering the seed. The crop is neither manured, watered, nor weeded. In the Northern Circars, and other parts of this side of India, it is generally sown about the close of the rains, early in November, either alone, or with some culminiferous plant. In Nepaul, they sow twice annually—in May or June, and in August or September. It is there often sown, in the months first named, along with *Bhutmas*. It ripens in August or September, and is then pulled up by the roots, and the *Bhutmas*, which is then only in flower, is allowed to remain in the ground until ripe, in October and November. Double crops are not at all general in Nepaul, as they are in the plains—the above two instances being almost the only ones in use. The summer crop of oorid is less productive, but its dal is reckoned of higher flavour than the autumn one. The latter furnishes all of this article used in feeding cattle and horses, and is the only grain given to live stock in Nepaul. The after-culture of the leguminous crops consists of repeated weeding with the hand-hoe, and their reaping is performed either by pulling the pods from the standing crop, or by pulling the crop up by the roots and beating out the seed. In Mysore, the harvesting is nearly similar: when ripe, the plants are pulled up by the roots, stacked for three days, dried in the sun for two more, and the seed is then trodden out.

The seed of this plant is more esteemed than any other pulse; and the straw, on this side of India, is considered a nourishing fodder; but in Mysore it is held to be pernicious to cattle, and is burnt, or thrown upon the dunghill.

*P. aureus*.—This is cultivated, like the last-named species, in Bengal and Nepaul.

*P. torosus*.—Seems to be a crop peculiar to Nepaul.

*P. aconitifolius*.—Is much cultivated in Oude, and in parts of Western India. It is sown in June, and harvested in November.

*P. calcaratus*.—This species is cultivated in Mysore. Dr. Roxburgh says that in the botanic garden at Calcutta it thrives well, continuing in blossom and ripening its seed through the year.

*Sesame (sesamum orientale)*.—This grain is cultivated throughout India.

The *S. indicum* of Linnæus is only a robust variety of this species, cultivated at a different season. This plant is not unlike hemp, but the stalk is cleaner and semi-transparent. The flower also is so gaudy, that a field in blossom looks like

a bed in a florist's garden ; and its aromatic fragrance does not aid to dispel such delusion.

It flourishes most upon land which is light and fertile. The fragrance of the oil is perceptibly weaker when obtained from seed produced on wet, tenacious soils.

A gallon of seed seems to be the usual quantity sown upon an acre. In Bengal, the *S. orientale* is sown during February, and the crop harvested at the end of May ; but the *S. indicum* is sown on high, dry soil, in the early part of the rains of June, and the harvest occurs in September. About Poonah it is sown in June, and harvested in November. In Nepaul two crops are obtained annually : one is sown as a first crop in April and May, and reaped in October and November ; the other, as an autumn crop, after the Gohya rice, in August and September, and reaped in November and December.\*

*Cultivation.*—It is cultivated precisely like the *phaseolus mungo*.

*Harvesting.*—In Mysore, after being cut, it is stacked for a week, then exposed to the sun for three days, but gathered into heaps at night ; and between every two days of such drying, it is kept a day in the heap. By this process the pods burst, and shed their seeds without thrashing.

It is cultivated for its oil (the gingeli), which is the one chiefly employed by the natives in their culinary operations. The oil is certainly fitted for the purpose by its aromatic savour.

The flour is used, after the oil is expressed, in making cakes. The straw is consumed as fuel and as a manure.†

*Mustard* (*Sinapis dichotoma*).—This plant is commonly cultivated near Calcutta, in the twenty-four Pergunnahs.

Alluvial soils on the banks of rivers, or upland soils which contain rather more than the usual proportion of alumina ; but in either situation, moderately fertile are best suited to this crop.

The finest crops in Bengal are grown upon the banks of the Ganges. When the waters subside in October, which is the general time for sowing it, and the surface of the soil deposited sufficiently dry to be stirred into a fine tilth, the seed is sown broad-cast, and no other pains taken to cover it than by drawing the branch of a tree over the surface.

The *S. ramosa* is the only one cultivated at Poorneah as a separate crop, the white-seeded being grown with wheat and grain, one seer of seed being sown on a biggah.

In Nepaul, much attention is paid to the cultivation of this crop.

*Use.*—It is cultivated here for the sake of its oil. The essential oil, from which arises its pungency as a condiment, is so much inferior to that produced in Eng-

\* Trans. Agri-Hort. Soc. iv. 132.

† Buchanan's "Mysore," i. 95.

land, that the flour of the English seed, after the fixed oil has been expressed, is imported into India for domestic use.

The potato (*solanum tuberosum*) produced in Bengal is little inferior in flavour to that grown in England, though the size of each tuber and the weight of crop are smaller.\*

There is one important quality in the potato, pointing out its culture as especially meriting encouragement, namely, that a dry season, which is so unfavourable to the rice crop, is beneficial to the potato.

Dr. Tennant states, "that some years previous to 1797, a gentleman distributed two boat-loads of potatoes to supply sets in the neighbourhood of Cawnpore, and the quantity annually cultivated had gradually continued to increase from that time."

Colonel Sykes says "wheat is dear in India,† in comparison with other grains, which are numerous, and in India wheat forms the food of only a small part of the population; and probably seventy or eighty millions of souls live upon grains whose names are scarcely known except to the learned in Europe, but which, nevertheless, are productive, nourishing, and wholesome. It is equally a mistake to suppose that the people of India live upon rice. That grain is very frequently twice the price of wheat (excepting in a few localities), and can only be used by the masses who dwell in low lands where Nature floods the soil periodically, and where the absence of any marked inclination in the country admits of the easy retention of the water. Wherever works for irrigation are necessary, an enhanced price of the products is the consequence; and in proportion to this enhancement is the limited consumption by the people. Rice, therefore, produced by artificial irrigation, is scarcely within the reach of the lower classes.

"The following are some of the bread-grains produced in India and Arabia:—Belonging to the Khurreef, or wet-season harvest, jowaree, or jondla (*holcus sorghum*, or *andropogan sorghum*), is most extensively cultivated. Of this

\* This remark has reference only to Lower Bengal, where the soil abounds with sand; but "in Bhugulpore, in Poorneah, in Tirhoot, &c., I have seen them," says Mr. Speed, "as large-sized as the average in England or Ireland—say three or four to the seer."

B E N G A L.			E N G L A N D.		
Averages for July, 1845, for Fifty-three Towns.			Averages, November, 1846, Mark Lane.		
Quantity of Wheat procurable for the Rupee of 2s.	Quantity of Flour procurable for the Rupee of 2s.	Quantity of Dhall procurable for the Rupee of 2s.	Quantity of Wheat procurable for the Sum of 2s.	Quantity of Flour procurable for the Sum of 2s.	Quantity of Peas procurable for the Sum of 2s.
About 57½ pounds, or 16s. 8d. per quarter.	About 31 pounds.	About 40½ pounds, or 23s. 6d. per quarter.	About 17 pounds at the average market quotation of 57s. per quarter.	About 11 pounds at the average market quotation of 52s. for the sack of 280 pounds.	About 19 pounds at the average market quotation of 52s. the quarter.

NOTE.—Average weight of wheat is sixty pounds to the bushel; eight bushels, or 480 pounds to the quarter.—It is hence seen that with wheat at 57s. per quarter in England in November, it was nearly three-and-a-half times dearer in England than in India, the averages in India having the disadvantage of being founded upon retail prices at great military stations, where there would necessarily be considerable demand, and, consequently, enhanced prices. Flour was about three times dearer in Mark Lane than in India, and peas more than twice as dear.

species there are eight varieties. From a single head of one variety (Shaloo), taken at random, I have obtained 2895 perfect seeds. The grain, which is about the size of white mustard seed, is sweet, palatable, and nutritive. The next most commonly cultivated grain is bajra, or sujgoora (*holcus spicatus*, or *panicum spicatum*). Under favourable circumstances there are from two to eight heads to one stalk; and I have obtained 2120 seeds from a single head, which, in the case of eight heads, would give a return of 16,960 for one. The grain is somewhat larger than canary seed. The grain is rahle, or kungnee (*panicum Italicum*). There are two varieties, each stalk generally with one head, giving a return of 1850 for one. The next grain is bhadlee (*panicum miliaceum*); the plant has sometimes three or four stalks, but each with one head only. The grain-bearing panicums, however, are not limited to these, for so numerous are they in Ceylon, that Moon, in his 'Catalogue of Ceylon plants,' gives Latin names to no less than thirty distinct species. Kodroo is the next grain (*paspalum frumentaceum*); one of its Mahratta names is bhurtee, in allusion to its extraordinary fertility. The stalks from one seed vary from four to eleven; but on the edges of a field, where the plants have an opportunity of spreading, I have counted twenty stalks radiating from a single root. Each head averages 1083 seeds; and for the plant with twenty stalks, there would be a return of 21,660 for one. But on the 15th of September, 1825, near Serroor, I counted thirty-three heads of grains on a single plant, each head averaging 1860 seeds, giving the astonishing return of 61,380 seeds for one. The average of seven heads to a plant would give a return of 7581 for one. The grain is the size of a pin's head.

"Mukka, or Indian corn (*Zea mays*), comes next. It is not usually cultivated as a bread-grain, but when nearly ripe, the head is fried and eaten with butter or sugar. Should the farmer have more than he can consume in this state, the rest is allowed to ripen, and the seed is ground into flour. The stalk sometimes reaches the height of from nine to twelve feet. This is the 'Indian corn' whose importation into England from America has so essentially contributed in the late scarcity to relieve the sufferings of the people.

"Rice is cultivated wherever physical circumstances are favourable to it. It is called dhan or bhat (*oryza sativa*). The natives in Western India consider that there are at least eight or ten species of rice, and very many varieties. But Mr. Moon, in his 'Catalogue of the Plants of Ceylon,' gives the names of no less than 160 varieties, from the wild rice to the most delicate, each having its Cingalese native name—bird's-beak, melon, sprigless, red hare's-chin, leafless, white-jointed gold, rattan-leaved, &c., &c.; and each of these names Mr. Moon has translated into English. The return in the Deccan is reckoned at about thirty to one. A very important grain is natchnee, or ragee (*eleusine coracana*, or *cynosurus coracanus*). The grain is much valued by the poor, from its hardihood, abundant return, wholesomeness, and cheapness. The return is reckoned

at 200 for one. Sawa is another cultivated panicum, but the species is not satisfactorily ascertained. The grain is of the size and form of a canary-seed, but blackish; the return about 48 for one. Wuree is the last of the bread grains of the khurreef, or wet-season harvest. This is said to be the *coix barbata*. It is small, of the size, colour, and character of the canary seed; the return, 240 for one. The pulses and legumes of the khurreef harvest are too numerous to detail.

"Of the rubbee, or spring, or dry-season harvest, the principal bread-grain produce is wheat, of which there are four varieties, two of which have such peculiar and permanent characters as to justify their being designated species. All the wheats are bearded. The first is-bukshee, the next kupleh, the third kateh, and the fourth potayai. All the varieties have from two to twenty-five stalks from the same root; and I have a specimen in my possession with twenty-five stalks. The first gives a return of about eighty-one for one. The kupleh has the husk closely attached to the grain, whence its name. Examining a field on the 20th of February, 1825, I found few plants with less than ten stalks, and the grains from some of the heads were nine-twentieths of an inch long, and the lower glumes were treble seeded; each head averaging fifty-eight grains. This would give a return of 580 for one, but with twenty-five ears the return would be 1450 for one. The kateh, so named from the seed terminating in a prickle, or point, gives a return of from 384 to 480 for one, and the potayai, which is a short-bellied grain, whence its name, returns about 210 for one.\*

"*Urburee*, or chenna (*cicer arietinum*), forms a part of every farmer's cultivation. It is a highly valuable pulse, although chiefly given to horses in India as a substitute for oats and barley; it is used, nevertheless, by the people in a variety of ways, as split peas in Europe, and when parched, travellers live for days upon it on a journey; it is made into puddings and stirabout, and it is even used as a bread-grain, being ground into flour and made into cakes. There are four varieties. The returns upon a plant range from fifty-eight up to 170 seeds.

The grain is about the size of a marrow-fat pea, and in form is like a ram's head (whence its name). The shaloo, or jowaree, is that variety or species of *holcus*, or *andropogon*, which is sown at the end of the rains, unlike the rest of the varieties, and it belongs therefore to the spring harvest. The grain is held in high estimation, and is the general food of those of the lower orders who do not inhabit the mountainous or jungly tracts. It ripens in February. I ascertained that the average return in one head of the plant was about 1514 seeds for one.

"Jau, or jo—barley—(*hordeum hexastichon*). Barley is not generally cultivated, and is seldom used for bread; but it is necessary in many sacrificial ceremonies

\* The wheats ripen in January and February.

of the Hindoos. Four varieties are mentioned in Hindoo books." "On the 1st of February, 1826," says Colonel Sykes, "I found some fields of barley ripening at Tulleeghur, on a table-land in the Deccan, about 3000 feet above the sea; and in March I met with some fields in the desh, or open country, at less than 2000 feet above the sea, latitude 18 deg. to 19 deg. north, the plants averaging five heads of grain, and giving a return of 240 for one.

"Watanah, or muthur (*pisum sativum*)—peas—are cultivated, but not so extensively as gram (cicer). They are used precisely as gram is used, but are not so much esteemed.

"Dhall (*cytisis cajan*). This shrub produces the universal substitute for the split pea of Europe, but it is a much sweeter and more agreeable pulse than the pea."

#### PRICES OF CEREALIA IN INDIA.

WE are under great obligations to Colonel Sykes, for the following statistical prices, &c., of the grains of India.

"The first Price List (see Table I. hereafter) gives the average number of seers per rupee of  $\text{₹}$ . at seven different markets in the collectorates of the Deccan, under the Bombay Presidency, from the years 1827 to 1845, inclusive. The grains are wheat, rice, gram, bajra, and jowaree. In this table the averages are given in the local seers of the markets; for the most embarrassing discrepancies exist in the magnitude of measures of the same denomination even at neighbouring villages; and this fact should be generally known to prevent misconceptions in regard to the absolute value of local means of supply. I present the table, also, in its present state, to warn the speculator against an entire reliance, even upon a system of averages for a series of years; and particularly to guard him against a reliance upon the prices of any one year continuing in the following or succeeding years. In fact, the produce of the khurreef harvest is dependent on the continuous but temperate supply of water during the monsoon; and the crops should be equally removed from the extremes of being drowned or dried up. In the rubbee, or spring, or dry-season harvest, the crops are influenced by the amount of dew deposited; and departures from a normal state in all these matters produce the most violent fluctuations in prices. For instance, the prices of the khurreef produce at Indapoor fluctuated from  $15\frac{1}{2}$  seers and 18 seers of bajra per rupee, in 1845 and 1832 respectively, to 58 seers and 54 seers in the years 1837 and 1828 respectively. The extreme range between any one year at any one of the seven markets and any other year was, from  $15\frac{1}{2}$  seers at Indapoor, in 1845, to 64 seers at Kulus, in 1828. It will be observed, also, that the prices at the seven markets sometimes differ widely from each other in the same year. In the produce of the rubbee, or dry-season crop, we find wheat varying in price, at Kulus, from 13 seers, in 1845, to 42 seers, in 1837; and at Sewnere, in the same years, from 13 seers to 44 seers. The extreme range in the nineteen years, appears to have been from 12 seers, in the Mawals, or hilly tracts, in 1845, to 44 seers, at Sewnere, in 1837. These facts offer sufficiently instructive lessons; and as the figures used are averages of prices for the year in each market, the fluctuations within the year, were they known, might exhibit greater discrepancies.

"Table II. presents the local seer measures of No. 1 reduced to Indian seer measures, each seer containing 14,400 grains weight avoirdupois of bajra, which, from the uniformity and unchangeableness of the seed, is looked upon as the best standard by which to fix the capacity of a native measure. This plan, however, is not so efficient as one I recommended to the government of Bombay twenty years ago. With a view to insure uniformity in weights and measures throughout the Deccan, I suggested that the

Company's rupee should be the multiple, whether for weights or measures; and that measures of capacity, without regard to form, should contain a quantity of water at the ordinary temperature, equal to the weight of a prescribed number of rupees. This would have insured sufficient exactness for all practical purposes; and the means of testing the accuracy of the weights and measures would always have been available to the collectors and magistrates, and the native names of the divisions would have been preserved. This simple plan, however, remains to be adopted.

"The reduction of the local measures of Table II. into Indian measures was effected by Mr. Chapman (civil engineer for the Bombay railway), and must have been a work of infinite labour, as he had to ascertain the exact value of each local seer. The annual averages in Indian seers, so reduced, were converted by me into avoirdupois weight, and consequent upon that last conversion the price per quarter English has been determined; and the following are the results:—

G R A I N S.	Indian Seers per Rupee, average of Nineteen Years.	Indian Seers in Avoirdupois Weight.	Prices per Quarter English.
	number.	lbs. oz.	s. d.
Wheat .....	31 5-19ths	64 5	14 10
Rice .....	17 17-19ths	36 13	0 7-10ths per lb.
Gram .....	29 12-19ths	60 6	15 11
Bajra .....	40 7-19ths	82 10	11 7
Jowaree .....	48 16-19ths	100 8	9 6

"It is thus shown that an average of years gives 64 lbs. 5 oz. of wheat for 2s., 36 lbs. 13 oz. of rice, and 100½ lbs. of that nutritious grain, jowaree (*holcus sorghum*), for 2s.; a sufficiency to support a man for two months at least, if the dietary in the prisons of the North-Western Provinces and Bengal be taken as a standard. In these prisons the daily allowance to a convict is from 1 lb. to 2 lbs. of wheaten flour, regulated by the nature and duration of the hard labour to which the convict may be condemned. But Table II. shows that in 1828 the average price of jowaree gave nearly 137 lbs. avoirdupois for 2s.; so that a man could support himself for much less than a halfpenny per diem, and get fat upon it. But, if reference be made to Table No. I., it is seen that at Kulus, in the years 1828 and 1843, there were eighty local seers of jowaree per rupee, or 99½ Indian seers, equal to 204 lbs. avoirdupois, for 2s., or more than 2 lbs. for a farthing; so that a man could live for less than a farthing per diem for the cost of meal. In wheat it is seen that the average prices in 1828 and 1836 were 36½ and 36½ Indian seers per rupee, equivalent to 74 lbs. and 75½ lbs. avoirdupois. The above bread-grains at such cheap rates, are within a moderate distance of the sea-coast. But Tables III., III\*, III\*\*, carry us further inland, and the cheapness is very much greater. These tables are from Colonel Sleeman, the commissioner of the Saugor and Nerbuddah territories, and give the prices at seven markets within his commissionership from 1831 to 1840, inclusive, and from 1843 to 1846, both inclusive; but the prices of wheat, gram, and rice, only are given. In these tables it is shown that at Baitool, in 1843, as much as 167 lbs. avoirdupois of wheat were sold for 2s., and at the seven markets enumerated, the price varied in the year only from 5s. 6d. per quarter English to 6s. 8d. In succeeding years the prices were slightly enhanced; but in 1846, famine prices ruled, owing to the failure of the monsoon; that is to say, at Baitool the price of wheat, which in 1843 was 5s. 6d. per quarter, became 21s. 8d. But the average prices of wheat at the seven markets for the years 1843, 1844, and 1845, was 7s. 6½d. per quarter; gram, similarly, was 7s. 7½d. per quarter; and rice, 4s. 4½d. per cwt. For the ten years preceding, from 1831 to 1840, the average price of wheat was 10s. 6d. per quarter (Table III\*\*).

"Table IV. gives the prices at Hoshungabad for various periods, upon the authority of Colonel Ousely, the principal assistant-agent to the governor-general. Mr. Chapman has reduced part of this table to the price per ton in favour of wheat, gram, and rice, from the years 1822 to 1838, both inclusive. The prices are separately given for November, the sowing time, and June, the storing time. Prices are somewhat dearer at sowing time, but not markedly so. The fluctuations in prices in this long period are less than might be expected. It will suffice to give the maximum and minimum prices of

wheat, gram, and rice, at the sowing or dearest time. In 1826, wheat was 5s. the quarter, gram, 3s. 7d. per quarter, and rice, 2.83 lbs. for 1d., or 33.96 lbs. for 1s., or 3s. 3½d. per cwt. In 1833 the monsoon failed, and in 1834 famine prices ruled in consequence. Wheat was 23s. 10d. per quarter, gram, 14s. 9d. per quarter, and rice was 1.46 lbs. for 1d., or 17.52 lbs. for 1s., or 6s. 5d. per cwt. The average prices for these sixteen years, including the years of dearth were; wheat, 10s. 8½d. per quarter, gram, 7s. 11d. per quarter, and rice, 4s. 7½d. per cwt. As I would rather lean to the unfavourable view of prices than to the favourable, I shall not give the prices in harvest time.

"Table V. was supplied by the resident at Nagpoor, Colonel Spiers, and contains the accounts of the quantities, and the price of salt imported into Nagpoor in 1846, the cost of carriage to and from the coast, and the prices of grains for the years 1843, 1844, and 1845; but as the monsoon had failed in all these years, particularly in the last, little use can be made of this table. Nevertheless, wheat in 1843 was 113½ lbs. for 2s., or 8s. 7d. per quarter, and in 1845, the scarcity year, 59½ lbs. for 2s., or 16s. 1d. per quarter, and the average of the three years was 88½ lbs. for 2s., or 10s. 10d. per quarter. The average of the cheapest rice, 59½ lbs. for 2s., or 3s. 9d. per cwt., and the dearest 38½ lbs. for 2s., or 5s. 11d. per cwt. The cheapest gram, 82½ lbs. for 2s., or 11s. 8d. per quarter; the dearest 58½ lbs. for 2s., or 16s. 4½d. per quarter, and the average 73½ lbs. for 2s., or 13s. 1d. per quarter. It is seen from Colonel Spiers's memorandum that the cost of taking cotton or other produce from Nagpoor to Bombay and back is 50 rupees for 7 maunds (about 19s. 5d. per cwt.); but this is for the double journey; and the single trip, supposing the cart loaded both ways, would cost 9s. 8½d. per cwt., or above 1d. per lb. If the cost of carriage be in Nagpoor rupees the above sums are respectively 15s. 5d. and 7s. 8½d.

"Table VI. gives the prices of rice, wheat, jowaree, bajra, and gram, in Goozrat, at the cities of Ahmedabad, Khaira, Broach, and Surat, on the 15th of August, 1846. As the prices are only for one year, and that a year of scarcity, they cannot afford any guide for the usual prices in Goozrat. It will suffice to state that the average price of wheat at Ahmedabad, was 27.6 seers per rupee, (55½ lbs.) or 17s. 11d. per quarter; the cheapest, was 35.7 seers (72 lbs.), and the dearest, 24 seers (49½ lbs.), while at Broach the average was only 12.63 seers (25½ lbs.), the lowest price, 14.20 seers (28½ lbs.), and the highest 11.20 seers (23 lbs.). The average price of rice at Ahmedabad 25½ seers (52½ lbs.), or 4s. 3d. per cwt., gram, 16½ seers (34½ lbs.) per rupee, or 28s. per quarter, jowaree, 34½ seers (71½ lbs.), or 13s. 5d. per quarter, bajra, 27½ seers per rupee, (56½ lbs.), or 16s. 11d. per quarter.

"Tables VII. and VIII. give the retail prices respectively at fifty-three and fifty-six military stations in the Bengal presidency for the years 1845 and 1846 of bread-stuffs, beef, mutton, butter, sugar, fowls, &c. These tables labour under great disadvantages, as they do not give the wholesale prices of any article, and are only for two years, and those years of comparative scarcity. But even with these disadvantages it is found that wheat in 1845 averaged 57 lbs. 10 oz. for 2s., or 16s. 8d. per quarter; the first sort of rice, 25 lbs. 7 oz. for 2s., or  $\frac{28}{100}$  of a penny per lb., or 8s. 9½d. per cwt., and the third sort of rice, 45 lbs. 4 oz. for 2s., or  $\frac{53}{100}$  of a penny per lb., or 4s. 11d. per cwt.; dhall, or split peas, 40 lbs. 12 oz. for 2s., or 23s. 6d. per quarter; flour, 31 lbs. for 2s., or  $\frac{77}{100}$  of a penny per lb.; sugar-candy, 6 lbs. 10¾d. oz. per rupee, or 3½d. per lb.; salt, of the first sort, 20 lbs. 9 oz. per rupee, or 1½d. per lb., or 10s. 11d. per cwt. But these averages would be fallacious guides were the merchant to allow them to influence his purchases; and the return, therefore, affords a useful lesson, that even averages in statistics may mislead. For instance, the average price of rice is 25 lb. 7 oz. and of the second kind, 45 lbs. 4 oz., while at Chittagong, a place accessible by sea, it is respectively 82½ lbs. and 102½ lbs. per rupee, or 2s. 8½d. and 2s. 2½d. per cwt., and the same feature is observable in some other articles. With respect to the price of meat and fowls, it is seen that bullocks varied in price from 5 rupees, or 10s. per head, at Chunar to 7 rupees 10 annas, or 15s. 6d. at Calcutta, and 20 rupees, or 40s., at Allahabad; sheep vary from 5 rupees 2 annas, or 10s. 3d.; at Calcutta, to half a rupee, or 1s., at Benares; and the ordinary price would appear to be about 2s. 6d. for a sheep. Fowls are classed in three sorts, and vary in price from two, three, and four at Lucknow, of the respective sorts, per rupee, to twenty of the first and second sort, at Almorah. In the return for



1846 the prices are somewhat enhanced, but not sufficiently so to render it necessary to go into details."

**SALT MONOPOLY.**—We object to all monopolies, and to all export duties. When the opium monopoly is abolished in India, we would, however, upon fiscal grounds alone consider an export duty on opium justifiable. The salt monopoly, though an undoubted evil, was formerly far more so than since a great reduction of price was made by the Company; and from the following statement of Colonel Sykes, the oppressive character of this monopoly appears to have been greatly exaggerated:—

"*Salt.*"—It has been shown that the average price of the *best* salt was 20 lbs. 9 oz. for 2s., varying at different places from 5½ lbs. at Calcutta, or 38s. 11d. per cwt. (refined for European families?) to 49½ lbs. at Cuttack or 4s. 6½d. per cwt., but it will be recollected that these are the retail prices of a monopolised article. The duty on imported salt into India has been twice reduced within the last three years. On the 18th of October, 1844, it was ordered by the supreme government to be reduced from 3¼ rupees (6s. 6d.) to 3 rupees (6s.) per maund of 82½ lbs. avoirdupois. On the 31st of March, 1847, it was further reduced to 2½ rupees, or 5s. 6d. per 82½ lbs. At the previous period the government store-salt in Bengal was directed to be sold *wholesale* at prices varying, according to the reputation of the salt at the ten places of manufacture,† from 356 rupees per 100 maunds (8228½ lbs.) of Madras salt to 400 rupees for Cuttack salt. On the 31st of March, 1847, the prices were further reduced to 331 rupees and 375 rupees per 100 maunds for the salt of the same places respectively, and the government pledged itself not to alter these prices before the 1st of April, 1849. It is thus seen that the wholesale price of the Madras salt was about 25 lbs. per rupee, or 12½ lbs. for 1s., or something less than 1d. per lb., and that of Cuttack salt about 20½ lbs. per rupee. At Calcutta, therefore, the retail price (5½ lbs.) of the best salt was four times that of the wholesale price; and generally in the Bengal provinces, excepting at Cuttack and Chittagong, where the market *retail* price was *lower* than the government *wholesale* price (strange as it may appear), the profits to the wholesale purchaser must have been very considerable indeed. But in case we look to prices in the North-Western Provinces, Bundelcund, Malwa, and our newly-acquired provinces beyond the Sutlej in the Punjab, the anomalous and startling fact presents itself that the *retail* prices, with few exceptions, are below the *wholesale* prices in Bengal, showing that there is a source of supply independent of the government sales. For instance, at sixteen stations from Calcutta to Allahabad (always excepting Cuttack and Chittagong), the average retail price of the best salt is 12½ lbs. for 2s., a little more than half the wholesale price of Cuttack salt: 20½ lbs.; but beyond the limits of Allahabad, at twenty-nine stations, the average retail price is 23½ lbs., while the wholesale price at which Cuttack salt was put up by government was only 20½ lbs. for 2s. Nagpoor is supplied from the western coast of India; and on the 30th of July, 1846, the price of salt was 30½ rupees per kundee of 611 lbs. avoirdupois, giving not quite 20 lbs. per rupee; Nagpoor, therefore, could not have been the channel of supply. But at Kheir, in the Poona collectorate, under the Bombay government, the following are the prices of salt in the respective years:—

Y E A R S.	Local Seers.	Indian Seers.	Tolas.
1840.....	51	43	28
1841.....	32	40	64
1842.....	33	42	8
1843.....	30	38	20
1844.....	31	39	22
1845.....	24	30	43

"The average is nearly 35 Indian seers per rupee, or 72 lbs. avoirdupois, instead of 20½ lbs., as in Bengal, and 20 lbs. as at Nagpoor, or 23½ lbs., as in the North-Western

\* See Remarks on Taxation, &c., hereafter.

† Hedgillie, Tumlook, 24 Pergunnahs, Chittagong, Arracan, Kurra, Cuttack, Balasore, Khurdah, Madras.

Provinces; the western coast no doubt, therefore, supplies Central India and Bundelcund to some extent, but the North-Western Provinces are probably supplied from the salt-beds of the Punjaub, or from the salt-lakes of Ajmere. It is right here to state that the salt-tax in the North-Western Provinces is levied as a customs' duty only.

"Very much has been written regarding the pressure of the salt monopoly upon the people of India, and the above facts and prices afford the means of putting the value of the assertion to a practical test; and for fixing the real portion of a man's wages which he is compelled to expend upon salt as a necessary of life. In the first place the so-called monopoly is confined to Bengal, where the average retail price of the *best* salt is about  $20\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. per rupee. Various native authorities concur in stating that a single man consumes one seer of salt (14,400 grains) per month, but that a family average about three-quarters of a seer (10,800 grains). In the gaols of the North-Western Provinces a convict is allowed 225 grains per diem, which, for thirty days, is 450 grains less than half a seer, and is 250 grains less than one pound avoirdupois, and it is looked upon as ample. But taking three-quarters of a seer per head (10,800 grains), or even one seer (14,400 grains), the rupee's worth of the *best* salt, which the poor do not consume, would last a man, in the first case,  $13\frac{1}{2}$  months, and in the second case 10 months; and as the average wages of an agricultural labourer are three rupees, or 6s. per month, and all other classes have higher wages, it results that one-third of a month's wages supplies a man's salt for  $13\frac{1}{2}$  months, at 10,800 grains, or three-quarters of a seer per month, or at the allowance of one seer per month, two shillings' worth of salt lasts him ten months; three-quarters of a seer per month costing him about the fourth of a farthing per diem, and one seer costing a scarcely appreciable fraction more. And yet it has been deliberately asserted in print, for selfish purposes, that a year's salt for a labourer costs him three months' wages. But if the Kheir average price of 35 seers per rupee be used, then 35 seers will last a man 35 months, at a cost of  $\frac{7}{10}$ ths of a penny per month, or 0.025 of a penny per diem, and a glance at the Tables VII. and VIII. will show that two shillings' worth of salt at many places in the North-Western Provinces will last a man from eight to twenty-three months. At Calcutta the retail price of  $5\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. is 2s. (although it is shown the government sell  $20\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. to 25 lbs. for 2s.), no doubt presses severely upon a poor man, for a third of a month's wages, or 2s., would supply him with only three months' salt, instead of thirty-five, eighteen, or ten months' salt, as elsewhere, but this must be the price of refined salt, which of course is not used by the poor. This severe pressure, however, exists only in Calcutta, and is to be attributed to the cupidity of the retailers, and not to the government. In Bombay, from an invoice of 200 tons of salt in July, 1845, of Messrs. Nicol and Co., sent to Calcutta, the cost to them, including excise duty of 1s. 6d. per  $82\frac{1}{2}$  lbs., and carriage from Tanneh to Bombay by water, was 2s.  $5\frac{1}{2}$ d. per cwt.; there were, therefore, 45 seers, or  $92\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. for 2s., and a third of a labourer's monthly wages at 3 rupees per mensem, would supply him with salt for forty-five months. The wholesale price of salt in London varied in the years 1844 and 1845 from 37s. (coarse) to 45s. (fine) per ton, and in 1846 and 1847 from 35s. (coarse) to 47s. (fine) per ton.

"The following table exhibits the final results of prices in contrast :—

PLACES.	Wheat, per Quarter.	Rice, per Cwt.	Gram, per Quarter.	Flour, lbs. per Rupee.	Peas, or Dhall, per Quarter.	Jowaree, per Quarter.	Batra, per Quarter.	Sugar, per Cwt.	Salt, per Cwt.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
London, November, 1846....	57 0	22 0	..	11	52 0	..	..	$\left. \begin{array}{l} 53 \ 0 \\ 49 \ 0 \\ 45 \ 0 \\ 50 \ 0 \end{array} \right\}$	..
London, June 1st, 1847.....	102 0	24 6	..	..	68 10	..	..	49 6	..
Bengal, fifty-three markets, 1845 and 1846.....	16 8	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 4 \ 11 \\ \text{to} \\ 8 \ 9\frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right\}$	14 9	31	23 6	..	..	..	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 9 \ 0 \\ \text{to} \\ 10 \ 11 \\ 11 \ 4 \end{array} \right\}$
Bengal imports by sea.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Deccan, averages of nineteen years.....	14 11	6 2½	15 11	..	..	9 6	11 7	..	3 1
Saugor, averages of three years.....	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 5 \ 6 \\ \text{to} \\ 7 \ 6\frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right\}$	4 4½	7 7½	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nagpoor, averages of three years.....	10 10	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 3 \ 9 \\ \text{to} \\ 5 \ 11 \end{array} \right\}$	13 1	..	12 2	8 0	12 7	..	9 1½
Goojrat, averages of one year of scarcity.....	17 11	4 3	28 0	..	..	13 5	16 11	..	..
Hushungabad, averages of sixteen years.....	10 8½	4 1½	7 11	..	..	..	..	..	..
London, 18th of June, 1847...	92 2	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 34 \ 0 \\ 20 \ 6 \\ 35 \ 0 \\ 15 \ 0 \end{array} \right\}$	..	..	58 6	..	..	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 46 \ 0 \\ 53 \ 0 \\ 35 \ 0 \\ 46 \ 1 \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1 \ 0 \\ \text{to} \\ 2 \ 4\frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right\}$
Bombay, 1845.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2 5½
Cuttack.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 0

"I annex Messrs. Nicol's invoice of salt from Bombay, and for record and comparison add the contract prices of the supplies to the East India Company's Military College at Addiscombe.\*

"It now remains to consider whether the prices given of the cerealia in India offer sufficient inducement to the speculator, in seasons of scarcity in Europe, to look to India for supplies. *Primâ facie* the case is conclusive from the comparatively remarkable cheapness of grain and pulse in India; but the element of the cost of transit from India to England must now be taken into consideration; and this will be best done by putting it into juxtaposition with the cost of the freight of wheat from the most distant sources of supply in Europe, namely, Odessa and Alexandria. The following statement is from the information of a gentleman in Mark Lane, of great experience in the corn trade. Another consideration also is, the loss occasioned by the destruction of the grain by weevils in transit.

"The price of fine Polish Odessa red wheat at Odessa, free on board, in ordinary years, is from 25s. to 32s. per quarter. This corn weighs from 60½ lbs. to 61½ lbs. per bushel. Freights from Odessa to London are from 6s. 6d. to 8s. 6d. or 9s. per quarter. The ordinary duration of the voyage is two months. This year (1847) some vessels have been four months on the passage, and some only six weeks.

"At Alexandria the price in ordinary years is from 18s. to 25s. per quarter free on board; weight 56 lbs. to 59 lbs. per bushel; freight 6s. to 7s. per quarter. The duration of the voyage much the same as from Odessa, the principal detention being at the Gut of Gibraltar.

\* Since the above was written Lieut. Burke, of the Bombay Engineers, in an official report to government, describes a superficial deposit of good salt upon the Cutch frontier of Scinde near Lucput Bunder, capable of supplying one hundred millions of people for above 1600 years at 20 lbs. per head per annum. This salt could be delivered at Bombay at 5s. per ton, while Cheshire salt put on board ship at Liverpool is 12s. per ton.

“The prices would, doubtless, be brought down by plentiful harvests at home, and free access to all the world for wheat.

“It is believed that the weevil is bred within the grains of the wheat, the egg being deposited at some period during the formation of the grain; for the insect has often been found in the middle of grains which were on the outside perfectly sound. After the insect has eaten its way out of its native grain, no doubt it proceeds to attack others. It has also been seen in flour brought from India in a metal canister hermetically sealed.

“That the length of the voyage does not produce the weevil is proved by the fact that cargoes of wheat come from Australia perfectly free from it and in the finest possible condition, although often nine months on board; and the wheats of Australia fetch the very highest prices in the English markets.

“The wheats of Poland brought from Odessa are rarely infected with weevil, so also those from the ports of the Baltic. When it occurs in these it is to be traced to mismanagement, such as storing the grain in foul warehouses, &c.

“But the wheats from Turkey, Egypt, the Italian States, and Spain, are almost invariably attacked with weevils. In some cases of great neglect the insect has eaten half the weight of the grain.

“Wheats from the Baltic, when they arrive “out of condition,” are hot and moist. The heat seems to arise from a vegetable fermentation occasioned by the damp state in which the grain must have been gathered and put into bulk. But those from the Mediterranean when hot (and they are *very* hot) are dry. The heat is dissipated at once by the mere act of separation in the process of unloading, but it immediately returns on the grain lying again in bulk. It apparently arises from the quantity of animal life in the grain.

“When grain is received in the last-mentioned state it is put into conical heaps. The weevil always seeks the top; in due time, therefore, the top of each cone is taken off, and with it the greater part of the weevil. This process, and the previous ravages of the insect of course destroy much valuable grain.

“From comparisons of the wheats grown in different countries it is inferred that the weevil is produced most plentifully, if not exclusively, in wheats grown in a climate which is unduly dry.

“Supposing the above view of the origin of the weevil to be accurate, it is not believed that the substitution of threshing-machines for the bullocks and earthen floors used in India would remedy this evil, although they would improve the article in other respects; and it is also thought that insect life, while in the egg, will endure without destruction any heat to which the grain can be safely subjected.

“American wheats, of which till this year, 1847, little has been imported, do not stand high in the estimation of English millers; they do not like the soil on which they are grown. Little has been done with them in ordinary years to supply trustworthy facts as to costs and freights.

“Indian wheats, if they can be brought over in good condition, are likely to be much approved.

“Such are the opinions of a trustworthy and experienced person; and if the lowest price stated of Odessa wheat be taken, 25s. per quarter, and the lowest rate of freight, 6s. 6d. per quarter, then a ton of wheat would be introduced into England at a cost of 116s. 8d. for the cost price of the wheat, and 30s. 3d. for freight, making a total cost per ton of 146s. 11d. Freights from India vary excessively; but assuming a very high freight of 5l. or 100s. per ton, and taking the average of all the averages of the price of wheat in the preceding tables, namely, 13s. 1d. per quarter, or 61s. per ton, then the cost of a ton of Indian wheat landed in England would be 161s., and in ordinary seasons it would not be worth a speculator's while to import it from India. But with respect to other grains, some of which are three or four times cheaper than wheat, the same objection would not exist, and they might be imported to a great profit, even in ordinary seasons, could a taste for them be induced. But in seasons of scarcity like that of the past year, when the price of wheat has varied in the London market from 57s. per quar-

ter (266s. per ton, in November, 1846), to 102s. per quarter (476s. per ton, on January, 1st, 1847,) then India may be looked to with confidence for a supply, rendering large profits to the importer; India having the advantage also of ripening its grain crops in January and February, five months before those of Europe are available. It may be objected that a larger demand upon India would greatly raise prices, and probably permanently so; but my reply to this objection is, that about two-fifths of the whole fertile soil of India are at present untilled, and would necessarily be brought into cultivation to meet an increased demand for cereal supplies.

TABLE I.—Annual Average of Local Seers of Grain per Rupee of Two Shillings at Seven Localities in the Collectorates of the Deccan, from the Year 1827 to 1845, both inclusive.

LOCALITIES.	1827	1828	1829	1830	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845
<b>WHEAT.</b>	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Sewnerc.....	22	32	27	28	28	21½	23	28	32	32	44	34½	26	28½	33	24½	32	26	13
Brahmunwarce.....	23	32	20	30	26	13	23½	20	25	32	30	28½	22½	23	23	31	35	24½	12½
Paubul.....	30	32	23	22	32	16½	10½	32	21½	25	23	28	22	20	20	24	24	20	13½
Poorundhur.....	25	26½	26½	24	28	22½	22½	21½	25	27	31½	21	20½	25	23	29	32	24	16
Indapoor.....	21	30	23½	25	24	17	16	22½	25	30	34	21	21	25	29	25	24	25	14½
Kulus.....	24	22½	30	30	28	24	17	30	28	36	42	36	23	38	29	20	25	25	13
Mawul.....	..	..	..	..	21½	10½	18½	22	26	30	26	30	18	20	24	23	30	20	12
<b>RICE.</b>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sewnerc.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brahmunwarce.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paubul.....	19	21	17	23	16	12	13	22	22	16	16	15	16	14	11	16	16	18	13
Poorundhur.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Indapoor.....	9	10½	10	9½	9½	9	10	12	10½	11½	9½	9½	10	13	13	13	12	12	8½
Kulus.....	11	10	9	10	10	11	13	11	15	14	15	13	11	13	14	12	14	15	12
Mawul.....	..	..	..	24	22	24	17½	24	22	18	24	23	15	19	21	21	22	19	..
<b>GRAM.</b>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sewnerc.....	29	40	37	29	26	32	24	30	32	40	42	34½	18	28½	34	36	37	25	12
Brahmunwarce.....	28½	36	28	28	21½	17	23½	26½	28	31	36	25½	20	24	35	31	36½	24½	12
Paubul.....	24	36	29	18½	19	13½	14	16	20	30	20	33	20	20	20	24	21	20	13
Poorundhur.....	23	27	22½	22½	24	20½	21½	19½	23½	32	32½	21	16½	24½	20	32	32	24	13
Indapoor.....	24	22	29	25	13	13½	18	20	19	42	34	18	19	17	28	25	30	24	12
Kulus.....	18	18	14	16	15	18	19	18	15	16	20	22	24	24	30	31	22	26	12
Mawul.....	..	..	..	22	18	19½	18	22	26	33	28	25	16	17	24	22	31	23	12
<b>BAJRA.</b>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sewnerc.....	27½	42	26	31½	33	22	36	32	32	34	40	21½	32	39	32	36	32	26	16
Brahmunwarce.....	26	36	30½	37	31	20½	34½	34	33½	29	40	25	31	36	31½	38	26½	25½	17
Paubul.....	33	40	44	44	40	18	22	40	37	32	38	34	32	33	32	37	37	24	16
Poorundhur.....	32	37½	34	26	30	22½	32½	30½	30	32	31½	27½	27½	33	29½	41	40	28½	17
Indapoor.....	30	54	42	38	32	18	38	42	40	44	58	29	78	46	44	54	36	23	15½
Kulus.....	32	61	40	36	44	25	35	56	36	44	54	34	44	48	48	40	54	29	17
Mawul.....	..	..	..	31½	27	20	18½	26½	28	28	27	30	20	28½	23	28	34	22	..
<b>JOWAREE.</b>	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sewnerc.....	32	44	..	32	40	36	39	36	..	32	34	38	36	38	43	44	48	30	18½
Brahmunwarce.....	30	34	31½	44	38	26½	44½	48	40½	33	54	31	36	38	34	44	48	28½	17½
Paubul.....	44	48	48	40	38	23	24	44	39	36	40	46	36	36	40	44	44	28	19
Poorundhur.....	36	40	36	32	34	27½	38½	34½	32	30	41½	29½	30½	36	35	50	50	32½	10½
Indapoor.....	38	56	46	42	40	21	44	46	46	62	08	42	50	48	62	76	50	29	17
Kulus.....	30	80	56	60	56	26	52	56	52	56	72	52	46	66	52	56	80	30	20
Mawul.....	..	..	..	40	33	33	31	36	34	32	37	25	20	32	38	38	37	28	..

TABLE II.—Average Prices of Bread Stuffs, Rice, and Gram at Seven Markets in the Collectorates of the Deccan, from the Years 1827 to 1845, both inclusive; together with the Weight Avoirdupois for Two Shillings, and the Price per Quarter English.

GRAIN.	1827	1828	1829	1830	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	Average Seers.	Avoirdupois.	Prices per Quarter.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	lbs. oz.	s. d.
Wheat.....	29 4-6	36 1-6	31 5-6	34 3-6	32 5-7	22 4-7	23 6-7	33 4-7	32	36 5-7	42	34 4-7	26 5-7	31 2-7	32 2-7	32 5-7	35 3-7	28 5-7	16 6-7	31 5-19	64 5	14 11 0 7-10 per lb. 6 2½ per cwt.
Rice .....	15 5-6	17	14 1-3	20 1-4	17 3-4	17	16 1-4	20 1-4	21 1-4	18 1-2	18 3-4	18 1-2	16 3-4	18	18	19 1-4	19 3-7	19 1-2	13 2-3	17 17-19	36 13	
Gram .....	30	36 4-6	32 4-6	28 1-7	23 6-7	23 3-7	24 1-7	26 5-7	28 3-7	39 4-7	38 4-7	31 3-7	23 2-7	27 1-7	33 4-7	34	37 1-7	29 1-7	15	29 12-19	60 5	15 11
Bajra .....	34 5-6	36 5-6	43 5-6	42 2-7	41 1-7	25 3-7	37 5-7	45 1-7	41	42 1-7	50 3-7	35 1-7	39 2-7	46	41 6-7	46 2-7	47	31 2-7	20	40 7-19	82 10	11 7
Jowaree.....	44 1-6	66 1-2	52 4-5	51 1-6	48 6-7	32 5-7	47 4-7	52 2-7	42 3-7	50 1-7	60 5-7	46 5-7	45 3-7	51 3-7	53 2-7	61 4-7	62 3-7	33 6-7	23	48 16-19	100 8	9 6

NOTE.—The seers are reduced from the local seers in Table I. to Indian Seers of 10,400 grains avoirdupois each.

Extract from a Letter of Colonel Sleeman to J. Chapman, Esq., dated Jhansee, July 24th, 1846.

"A memorandum of prices of grain, &c., is enclosed. The prices of grain in the Saugor districts is influenced chiefly by the external demand from Khandeish (S. W.), Nagpore (S.), and Bundelcund (North). In the Nerbudda valley, districts of Jubbulpore, Nursingpore, and Hoshungabad, the price in 1845 varied from 45 seers, wheat and gram, the rupee, (Company's rupees, and 80 to the seer,) to 65; but in the beginning of 1846 the price of wheat and gram rose to 13 seers only for the rupee in Hoshungabad from the increased demand from Indore and Khandeish. The harvests have been even better than ordinary, and promised to be so when prices rose; and had not the crops in Kandeish failed the prices must have fallen from 60 to 80 or 100 seers the rupee, for gram, and from 55 to 75, or 95, wheat. Wheat generally sells about 5 seers the rupee dearer than gram when both are cheap; the difference lessens as prices rise generally, and sometimes gram sells even dearer than wheat."

TABLE III.—Average Prices of Grain in the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories for Three Years, sold on Company's Rupees, from 1843.

DISTRICTS.	1843			1844			1845			1846*		
	Wheat.	Gram.	Rice.	Wheat.	Gram.	Rice.	Wheat.	Gram.	Rice.	Wheat.	Gram.	Rice.
	m. s. ch.	m. s. ch.	m. s. ch.	m. s. ch.	m. s. ch.	m. s. ch.	m. s. ch.	m. s. ch.	m. s. ch.	m. s. ch.	m. s. ch.	m. s. ch.
Saugor.....	1 29 13½	1 27 7	....	1 26 7½	1 22 1	....	1 1 15	1 2 1½	....	0 26 4	0 27 8	....
Dumoh.....	1 23 6	1 38 2	....	1 27 10	1 30 6½	....	1 0 13	1 5 7½	....	0 26 0	0 30 0	....
Jubbulpore.....	1 34 13½	1 29 12	0 26 7½	2 9 9½	2 29 13	0 24 9	1 13 12½	1 26 15	0 21 12½	0 36 7	1 3 5	0 21 4
Seonee.....	1 34 9½	1 35 1½	0 35 0	1 39 14½	1 28 4	0 32 13½	0 36 1½	0 36 6½	0 23 8½	0 32 13	0 32 13	0 18 13
Nursingpore.....	1 29 6½	1 11 6½	0 22 ½	2 7 1	2 14 1½	0 24 1½	1 5 7½	1 11 13½	0 29 5½	0 31 10	1 5 10	0 16 6
Hoshungabad.....	1 26 8½	1 12 10½	0 23 11½	1 37 0	1 37 2½	0 20 4	1 4 14½	1 5 1	0 16 1	0 24 10	0 23 0	0 14 0
Baitool.....	2 1 1½	1 19 10½	0 28 11½	1 37 8½	1 29 8	0 22 4½	0 36 12	0 37 14½	0 17 11½	0 21 0	0 21 0	0 14 0

\* This was in the beginning of the year. Prices rose afterwards 60 per cent from scarcity.

NOTE.—The maund is of 40 seers of 80 Company's rupees each, equal to 82 2-7ths lbs. avoirdupois.

The rupee used in Saugor and Dumoh is the Company's, that current in all the other districts is the Nagpore rupee, but the rates here given are for the Company's rupee in all the districts.

(Signed)

W. H. SLEMAN.

TABLE III.\*—Reduced Average Statement of Prices of Grain in the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories, beginning 1843. From a Table, No. III., by Colonel Sleeman, expressed in Maunds, Seers, and Chittacks, per Company's Rupee; the Values given here in Pence per Ton.

NAMES OF DISTRICTS.	Price per Quarter English of Wheat in 1843.	1843			1844			1845			1846*		
		Wheat.	Gram.	Rice.	Wheat.	Gram.	Rice.	Wheat.	Gram.	Rice.	Wheat.	Gram.	Rice.
	s. d.	pence per ton.	pence per ton.	pence per ton.	pence per ton.	pence per ton.	pence per ton.	pence per ton.	pence per ton.	pence per ton.	pence per ton.	pence per ton.	pence per ton.
Saugor.....	6 6	358-578	371-373	..	376-735	403-542	..	597-185	594-968	..	954-074	910-707	..
Dumoi.....	6 8	395-178	320-569	..	370-343	353-430	..	613-646	551-126	..	963-248	834-815	..
Jubulpoor.....	5 10	334-693	358-739	946-172	279-533	228-065	1010-621	465-808	374-047	1151-137	687-326	578-227	1178-562
Seonee.....	5 11	335-815	330-756	707-690	313-423	366-851	762-533	693-571	688-803	1065-013	736-259	763-259	1331-265
Nursingpore.....	6 5	360-759	487-177	1001-777	287-660	263-857	1010-109	550-805	483-221	853-939	791-919	548-919	1529-434
Hoshungabad.....	6 8	370-518	475-761	1650-297	325-253	324-660	1237-374	557-705	555-771	1559-190	1017-033	1088-885	1788-889
Baitool.....	5 6	308-843	419-921	872-059	323-024	360-353	1097-839	631-432	660-694	1413-441	1192-591	1192-590	1788-889
Average price per ton in pence....	6 4	353-000	335-000	916-000	325-000	329-000	1031-000	594-000	558-000	1208-000			

\* This was in the beginning of the year. Prices rose afterwards 50 per cent from scarcity.

TABLE III.\*\*—Statement (in Pence per Ton) of the Average Price of Wheat in the Districts of the Saugor and Nerbudda Territories, from the Year 1831 to 1840, A.D. Reduced from the Statement of the Commissioner, dated 6th of December, 1841.

NAMES OF DISTRICTS.	Rate per Ton in Pence.	Rate per Ton in Pence.	Rate per Ton in Pence.	Rate per Ton in Pence.	Rate per Ton in Pence.	Rate per Ton in Pence.	Rate per Ton in Pence.	Rate per Ton in Pence.	Rate per Ton in Pence.	Rate per Ton in Pence.
	30th of May, 1831.	30th of May, 1832.	30th of May, 1833.	30th of May, 1834.	30th of May, 1835.	30th of May, 1836.	30th of May, 1837.	30th of May, 1838.	30th of May, 1839.	30th of May, 1840.
Saugor.....	938-433	1138-383	1006-812	yr. of famine.	911-743	716-196	631-041	1022-222	909-673	781-875
Dumoh.....	683-807	710-480	750-395	927-578	770-579	676-877	676-877	1001-777	945-073	945-073
Jubulpoor.....	782-638	1473-201	663-117	1192-592	758-922	659-064	715-555	834-815	715-555	732-638
Seonee.....	560-632	657-972	919-062	1053-123	799-423	714-280	602-800	657-982	471-980	545-928
Hoshungabad.....	912-781	963-247	1340-170	1046-243	1046-243	554-234	603-480	670-878	715-555	681-481
Baitool.....	451-760	443-602	yr. of famine.	831-35	874-918	441-312	481-624	405-168	601-390	574-908
Pence per ton, average.....	721-6	964-5	935-9	1010-000	860-000	627-000	618-5	766-5	727-000	719-000

NOTE.—The average of the whole was 793 pence per ton, or 10s. 6d. per quarter.

TABLE IV.—Price Current of Wheat, Gram (Chenna), and Rice, as by the Nerikh Namehs, kept in the Office of the Principal Assistant Agent of the Governor-General.—*Hoshungabad.\**

Y E A R S.	NOVEMBER, OR SOWING TIME.			JUNE, OR STORING TIME AFTER HARVEST.		
	Pence per Ton.			Pence per Ton.		
	Wheat.	Gram.	Rice.	Wheat.	Gram.	Rice.
	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>
1822—23	061·150	612·415	1144·972	497·814	398·251	1194·753
1824	429·364	298·688	696·939	336·024	273·793	846·283
1825	441·810	317·356	1527·660	322·023	217·793	1508·998
1826	280·016	199·125	790·279	264·463	196·014	936·512
1827	311·134	238·017	908·510	466·700	379·583	1040·742
1828	448·032	454·255	821·393	406·548	311·134	954·143
1829	405·511	331·876	772·648	541·372	336·024	790·279
1830	705·236	491·591	962·440	392·028	348·470	1059·928
1831	320·467	317·356	772·648	427·142	421·067	920·955
1832	414·845	376·472	759·106	102·003	514·408	1028·815
1833†	1071·337	575·597	1086·894	1294·316	696·939	1609·508
1834‡	1335·800	820·690	1539·074	769·944	588·042	1611·672
1835	796·502	579·377	1057·854	908·510	659·604	1213·421
1836	725·979	538·780	902·288	502·481	369·212	957·254
1837	647·936	449·588	964·514	535·798	365·063	925·104
1838	583·894	460·478	1077·300	572·456	442·458	1140·823
Average...	598·000	443·000	986·000			

NOTE.—The fluctuations are entirely owing to good and bad harvests.

\* Reduced from the original table sent to me by Colonel Ouseley, at the rate of 444·31 lbs. avoirdupois per Mance, and 19½ pence per Nagpore rupee.—J. CHAPMAN.

† No rain in 1833.

‡ Famine prices.

MEMORANDUM.—“The hire of a loaded cart, carrying 6½ or 7 maunds (576 lbs. avoirdupois), from Bombay to Nagpore, or from Nagpore to Bombay, is 50 rupees 5½, (or 4½ 2s. 3d. Nagpore currency), it will travel 6 or 7 coss (12 to 14 miles) per diem, and arrives in 40 days. A return hackery (cart) going back empty, will make the journey in 28 or 30 days. The hire of a loaded bullock, carrying 1 maund (82 2-7 lbs.) is 7 rupees (or 14 shillings, or 1½s. 6d.) for going and returning from Nagpore to Bombay, it will travel 5 coss (10 miles) per diem.”

TABLE V.—List of Average Rates of Grain, &c., at Nagpore, during the Years 1843, 1844, and 1845.

G R A I N.	1843	1844	1845	R E M A R K S.
	Rate per Rupee.	Rate per Rupee.	Rate per Rupee.	
	seers.	seers.	seers.	
Wheat .....	55	46	20½	80 rupees' weight a seer, and 200 seers make one khundee, containing 100 pailles, and 1½ seers make one paille.
Chenna ( <i>Cicer arietinum</i> ).....	40	38½	28½	
Jowarree ( <i>Hælicus sorghum</i> ).....	02½	58½	43	
Moong ( <i>Phaseolus moong</i> ).....	40	43½	28½	
Mussoor ( <i>Erum lens</i> ).....	50	56½	31½	
Buttana ( <i>Pisum sativum</i> ).....	40	42½	33	
Bajra ( <i>Panicum spicatum</i> ).....	40	38½	31	
RICE, OF DIFFERENT SORTS.				
Ramkall, 4th sort .....	35	28	24	
Pisoor, 3rd sort.....	30	24½	21½	
Chuttree, 2nd sort.....	22½	21	19	
Kalleo Kumode, 1st sort.....	20	18½	17½	
Good rice, for gentlemen.....	16	15½	13½	
DHALL, OF DIFFERENT SORTS.				
Toor dhall, split peas ( <i>Cytisus cajan</i> ) .....	35	29½	23½	
Moong, ditto (split) .....	40	35½	25½	
Mussoor " " .....	40	39½	26½	
Chenna " " .....	30	26½	20	

NOTE.—The fluctuation in the prices of grain is caused by the variable fall of rain in the monsoon.

Nagpore, 30th July, 1846.

(Signed)

ALEX. SPIERS, Resident.



TABLE VI.—Statement of the Prices of the principal Edible Grains shown in the Number of Indian Seers per the Rupee in the Bazaars of Goojrat, and in Tanna, Candeish, and Colaba, for the Period ending 15th August, 1846. The Period being one in which the Monsoon failed, and Scarcity resulted.

Z I L L A H.	R I C E.			W H E A T.			J O W A R E E.			B A J R A.			G R A M.			R E M A R K S.
	Average.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.	Lowest.	Highest.	Average.	Lowest.	Highest.	
Ahmedabad.....	s. t. 25 57	s. t. 30 60	s. t. 21 1	s. t. 27 6	s. t. 35 70	s. t. 24 0	s. t. 34 78	s. t. 46 10	s. t. 26 52	s. t. 27 39	s. t. 35 70	s. t. 21 1	s. t. 16 72	s. t. 25 50	s. t. 12 0	Rice, the average of 11 markets. The rest the average of 14 markets. The whole of the second quality used for general consumption.
Khaira.....	16 63	20 0	14 40	22 53	25 0	21 0	33 50	44 0	23 0	30 60	32 40	29 0	16 46	20 0	15 0	Rice, the average of 6 markets. Gram, the average of 7 markets.
Brouch.....	27 16	34 40	21 40	12 68	14 20	11 20	27 0	29 0	24 0	23 4	26 0	21 0	11 72	13 20	11 0	The rest, the average of 8 markets. Soutural rice and Wan- jea wheat are given in this Zillah.
Surat.....	21 18	24 0	18 40	13 77	15 60	11 40	25 76	29 60	22 0	20 0	21 60	14 16	13 25	15 20	11 0	The average of 5 markets. Bajra, the average of 8 markets. Jowaree, the average of 9 markets. Gram, the average of 11 markets.
Tanna.....	18 65	20 72	17 26	12 51	16 16	11 20	17 44	17 44	17 44	17 10	18 0	15 16	12 31	14 35	11 20	The rest, the average of 12 markets. Wadea rice is given, also the second quality of grain.
Candeish.....	12 58	20 0	10 9	18 75	23 0	14 36	29 23	36 54	22 0	25 14	33 0	20 54	16 53	20 0	13 36	Jowaree, the average of 1 market. The rest the average of 5 markets. Coarse rice is given in this Zillah.
Colaba.....	19 26	20 12	18 41	11 47	12 79	10 15	..	..	..	..	..	..	12 39	13 47	11 31	The average of 17 markets. The whole of the second, quality used for ge- neral consumption. The average of 2 markets.

Revenue Commissioner's Office, Poona,  
9th September. 1846

The seer, S., is 14,400 grains avoirdupois, and the tola, T., is of 180 grains.

TABLE VII.—Price Current of Grain, Provisions, &amp;c., at the several Stations of the Bengal Army, for the Month of July, 1845.

STATIONS.	Sicca weight per Seer.	RICE.			GRAM.		Barley.	Dhall.	SALT.	
		Wheat.	First Sort.	Third Sort.	First Sort.	Second Sort.			First Sort.	Second Sort.
		Per Rupee.	Per Rupee.	Per Rupee.	Per Rupee.	Per Rupee.	Per Rupee.	Per Rupee.	Per Rupee.	Per Rupee.
Presidency.....	80	m. s. c.	m. s. c.	m. s. c.	m. s. c.	m. s. c.	m. s. c.	m. s. c.	m. s. c.	m. s. c.
Cuttack.....	80	..	0 10 0	1 4 0	0 30 7½	..	..	..	0 2 13	0 8 10½
Berhampore.....	80	0 30 0	0 16 0	0 27 8	0 32 0	0 33 0	0 33 8	0 28 0	0 7 11	0 8 0
Dacca.....	80½	0 28 2	0 30 0	0 35 0	0 30 0	0 32 0	..	0 23 8	0 8 0	0 8 8
Chittagong.....	80	0 33 0	0 40 0	1 10 0	0 28 0	0 30 0	0 36 0	..	0 15 0	..
Assam.....	80	..	..	1 0 0	..	..	..	0 20 0	0 6 8	0 6 8
Chirrapoonjic.....	80	..	0 30 0	1 0 0	0 15 0	..	..	..	..	..
Dinapore.....	80	0 20 14½	0 13 0	2 27 12	0 75 6	..	0 38 12	..	0 7 8	0 7 12
Hazareebaugh.....	80	0 22 0	0 15 0	0 22 0	0 26 0	..	..	..	0 3 8	0 4 0
Dorundah.....	80	0 17 6	0 16 0	0 20 0	0 17 0	..	..	0 19 10	0 5 0	..
Benares.....	80	0 26 0	0 13 3	0 22 6	0 32 6	0 33 0	0 33 0	0 18 0	0 6 9	0 6 14
Secrole.....	80	0 24 0	0 11 0	0 20 0	0 29 0	0 30 0	0 30 0	0 17 0	0 6 4	0 8 4
Mirzapore.....	80	0 27 0	0 15 0	0 23 0	0 30 0	0 32 0	0 34 0	0 19 0	0 6 12	0 9 8
Chunar.....	80	0 25 0	0 13 0	0 21 14	0 32 0	0 33 0	0 32 0	0 18 0	0 6 4	0 9 0
Buxar.....	80	0 24 8	0 12 0	0 17 0	0 32 0	..	0 31 0	..	0 4 12	0 7 0
Goruckpore.....	82	0 29 4	0 16 4	0 24 6	0 39 0	1 0 10	1 2 4	0 21 2	0 7 5	0 8 2
Ghazeeapore.....	82	0 25 0	0 12 8	..	0 30 0	0 32 8	0 32 8	0 16 4	0 9 1	0 9 6
Jaunpore.....	96	0 17 8	0 9 0	0 14 0	0 21 0	0 22 0	0 24 0	0 14 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
Allahabad.....	107	0 20 0	0 11 0	0 15 0	0 20 0	0 27 0	0 27 0	0 16 0	0 6 0	0 10 0
Sultaunpore.....	80	0 22 8	0 15 2	0 18 4	0 26 2	..	0 28 0	0 17 5	0 5 8	0 20 0
Cawnpore.....	80	0 28 0	0 7 0	0 16 8	0 31 6	0 32 6	1 0 10	0 23 1	0 8 8	0 11 5
Lucknow.....	80	0 20 13	0 10 10	0 17 0	0 25 12	..	0 30 2	0 16 8	0 6 0	0 8 8
Fatty Ghur.....	80	0 26 0	0 10 8	0 16 12	0 28 0	0 20 0	0 37 1	0 17 11	0 8 4	0 10 8
Seetapore.....	80	0 21 15	0 9 0	0 18 0	0 30 5	0 34 9	1 0 0	0 20 0	0 5 0	0 8 8
Meerut.....	80	0 32 15	0 10 0	0 12 8	0 30 14	0 32 14	1 8 0	0 24 0	0 10 8	0 14 8
Delhie.....	80	0 30 4	0 6 0	0 16 0	0 31 1	0 32 1	1 2 1	0 21 0	0 10 8	..
Landour.....	80	0 25 0	0 9 0	0 14 0	0 23 0	0 25 0	0 34 0	0 21 0	0 5 8	0 7 8
Barrilly.....	80	0 36 8	0 9 10	..	0 37 15	0 39 6	1 16 4	0 24 0	0 8 7	0 12 0
Mooradabad.....	80	..	..	..	0 38 9	0 39 3	..	..	..	..
Shajehanpore.....	106	0 34 1	0 16 4	..	0 38 4	1 0 12	..	..	..	..
Hansee.....	84	0 24 14	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 37 5	0 38 9	0 33 13	0 23 3	0 15 0	0 17 0
Almorah.....	80	0 22 0	0 10 0	0 20 0	0 15 0	..	0 24 0	0 12 0	0 5 8	0 7 0
Lohoo Ghaut.....	80	0 22 1	0 14 8	..	..	..	1 0 0	0 19 1	0 5 8	0 6 12
Agra.....	80	0 30 8	0 9 0	0 11 0	0 31 6	0 32 6	1 1 3	0 24 9	0 9 0	0 9 8
Muttra.....	80	0 32 0	0 8 0	0 13 0	0 35 1	0 36 1	1 4 0	0 27 8	0 10 0	0 10 8
Ally Ghur.....	80	0 36 12	0 8 0	0 22 0	0 33 0	0 33 8	..	0 22 10	0 9 4	0 14 0
Mynpooree.....	80	0 29 4	0 9 0	0 18 5	0 31 13	0 32 4	1 2 0	0 19 8	0 8 3	0 12 0
Brawah.....	80	0 27 15	0 8 0	0 17 0	0 36 4	..	0 38 6	0 23 0	0 8 0	0 11 0
Unballah.....	80	0 26 6	0 7 0	0 10 0	0 27 11	0 28 11	0 32 13	0 18 0	0 11 5	0 14 0
Hissar.....	80	0 24 0	0 10 0	..	0 38 4	..	0 28 8	0 24 0	0 16 0	..
Saugor.....	80	1 0 0	0 10 0	0 18 0	1 0 0	1 2 8	0 28 0	0 17 0	0 10 8	0 11 8
Jubbulpore.....	80	0 36 7½	0 12 11	0 19 1	1 4 12	..	..	0 21 0	0 9 4	..
Hoshungabad.....	80	1 1 10	0 10 2	0 18 4	1 4 8	..	0 22 8	0 15 12	0 10 2	0 11 6
Nowgung.....	80	0 20 0	0 12 0	0 16 0	0 33 0	..	1 1 0	0 23 0	0 14 4	..
Bandah.....	80	0 26 0	0 9 0	0 16 0	0 36 15	0 37 7	0 31 0	0 20 0	0 13 0	0 14 0
Nagode.....	80	0 28 3	0 10 14	0 22 8	0 36 0	..	..	0 16 4½	0 8 11	..
Nusserabad.....	84	0 20 8	0 7 0	0 12 0	0 23 12	0 24 12	0 28 5	0 17 8	1 0 0	1 5 0
Neemuch.....	80	0 20 15	0 5 8	0 10 0	0 20 13	0 21 13	0 25 0	0 14 1	0 23 0	0 28 0
Ferozepore.....	80	0 23 0	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 37 1	0 38 0	1 0 10	0 17 1	0 9 0	0 16 0
Loodianah.....	80	0 20 0	0 11 0	0 13 0	0 37 0	0 38 0	0 37 7	0 20 4	0 10 15	0 14 12
Sukkur.....	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Head-Quarters' Camp.....	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gwalior.....	80	0 25 0	0 9 3	0 13 7	0 25 14	..	0 26 1½	0 18 15	0 16 8	..
Average.....	..	27½	12 1-6	22	31	..	..	19 32-42	9 6-8	..

NOTE.—An Indian maund is 40 seers, each seer 14,400 grains avoirdupois. A maund, therefore, weighs 82 2-7ths lbs., a seer 2-057 lbs., each seer of sixteen chetangs of 900 grains each.

Fort William, Military Board Office,  
1st of August, 1845.

W. MACLEAN, Secretary.

TABLE VII.—Price Current of Grain, Provisions, &amp;c., at the several Stations of the Bengal Army for the Month of July, 1845—(continued).

STATIONS.	G H E E.		BREAD LOAVES		BEST GRASS FED.		FOWLS.			Milk.	Oil Mustard.	Sugar Candy.	Flour.	Distance from Calcutta in miles.	Remarks.
	Cows.	Buffaloes.	First Sort.	Second Sort.	Sheep.	Bullocks.	First Sort.	Second Sort.	Third Sort.						
	Per Rpee.	Per Rupee.	Per Rupee.	Per Rupee.	Each.	Each.	Per Rupee.			Per Rupee.	Per Rupee.	Per Rupee.	Per Rupee.		
	m. s. c.	m. s. c.	No.	No.	r. a. p.	r. a. p.	No.	No.	No.	m. s. c.	m. s. c.	m. s. c.	m. s. c.	No.	
Presidency.....			28		5	2 0 7	10	0		0 13 0			0 16 0	248	S. W.
Cuttack.....										0 7 0				350	S. W.
Berhampore.....	0 2 6 0	2 8								0 18 0	0 5 8	0 3 8	0 18 0	187	N. E.
Dacca.....	0 3 0 0	2 0	10	18			8	12	16	0 20 0	0 6 0	0 3 8	0 12 0	342	S. E.
Chittagong.....	0 2 8 0	1 14								0 22 0	0 5 12	0 3 4	0 16 0	400	N. E.
Assam.....		0 1 8									0 4 0	0 3 0		290	N. E.
Chirraoonjie.....	0 2 0									0 16 0			0 6 0	376	N. W.
Dinapore.....			14	20			4	6	8	0 25 0	0 6 6	0 3 8	0 14 0	239	N. W.
Hazareebaugh.....	0 3 0 0	3 4	14	15			12	16	18	0 32 0			0 11 0	236	N. W.
Dorundah.....	0 2 10 0	2 10								0 30 0	0 4 0	0 2 11	0 9 4	428	N. W.
Benares.....	0 2 5 0	2 12	16		0 8 0						0 7 0	0 3 0	0 12 0	424	N. W.
Secrole.....	0 1 4 0	2 10	16	18	1 0 0		5	6	10	0 16 0	0 7 12	0 3 34	0 14 0	455	N. W.
Mirzapore.....	0 2 10 0	2 14	12	14	0 12 0	8 0	8	10	12	0 20 0	0 8 0	0 4 8	0 15 0	433	N. W.
Chunar.....	0 2 12 0	2 13	21	32	1 0 0	5 0 0	4	6	8		0 6 8	0 3 4	0 13 0	380	N. W.
Buxar.....	0 2 14 0	2 14	24		0 12 0		5	7	12	0 20 0	0 6 8	0 3 12	0 15 8	525	N. W.
Gorakhpore.....	0 1 14 0	2 10	8		1 0 0		5	8		0 30 0	0 9 0	0 4 1	0 16 8	431	N. W.
Ghazepore.....	0 2 3 0	2 11					4	5	6	0 20 0	0 8 2	0 3 12	0 15 0	470	N. W.
Juanpore.....	0 2 2		16		0 8 0		8	12	16	0 16 0	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 11 0	498	N. W.
Allahabad.....	0 1 10 0	1 14	16	18	0 8 0	2 0 0	4	6	8	0 22 0	0 6 0	0 3 4	0 12 0	424	N. W.
Sultaunpore.....		0 2 2								0 20 0	0 8 0	0 4 0	0 14 8	628	N. W.
Cawnpore.....		0 2 5					3	4	7	0 18 0	0 7 4	0 3 8	0 19 0	717	N. W.
Lucknow.....	0 1 14		18	19			2	3	4	0 18 0	0 6 11	0 4 1	0 11 5	680	N. W.
Putty Ghur.....		0 2 2								0 20 0	0 6 0	0 2 12	0 15 0	906	N. W.
Seetapore.....		0 2 0	16		1 0 0		4	6	8	0 30 0	0 5 15	0 3 0	0 14 0	900	N. W.
Meerut.....	0 2 10 0	2 12	25	26	1 8 0		2	4	5	0 17 12	0 7 1	0 3 0	0 21 8	980	N. W.
Delhie.....	0 2 9 0	2 11								0 23 0	0 7 1	0 3 8	0 16 0	782	N. W.
Landour.....	0 2 2 0	2 4								0 16 0	0 5 0	0 2 12	0 15 0	842	N. W.
Barrelly.....	0 2 4		16				4	6	9	0 30 0	0 7 1	0 3 10	0 19 3	735	N. W.
Moorahabad.....											0 6 5			995	N. W.
Shajehanpore.....											0 7 5			896	N. W.
Hansee.....	0 2 15		8	10			4	5	6	0 35 0	0 3 0		0 12 0	806	N. W.
Almorah.....	0 2 4 0	2 8	12				5	8		0 20 0	0 3 8	0 2 8	0 11 0	796	N. W.
Lohoo Ghaut.....	0 3 1													820	N. W.
Agra.....	0 2 9 0	2 10	22				4	5	6	0 21 0	0 8 0	0 3 11	0 16 12	816	N. W.
Muttra.....		0 2 9	20				4	5	6	0 21 0	0 7 4	0 4 0	0 12 0	686	N. W.
Ally Ghur.....	0 2 13 0	2 15	8	9			4	5	7	0 24 0	0 9 4	0 2 12	0 25 0	719	N. W.
Mynpoore.....	0 2 7		16				4	5	6	0 28 0	0 8 7	0 3 0	0 19 8	990	N. W.
Etawah.....		0 2 8	16		1 8 0		4	5	6	0 20 0	0 8 8	0 3 12	0 10 0	1015	N. W.
Umballah.....		0 2 7	19	20			3	4	5	0 18 0	0 6 7	0 3 0	0 13 13	742	N. W.
Hissar.....	0 3 0									1 0	0 7 4	0 3 0	0 15 0	708	N. W.
Saugor.....	0 3 0	0 3 0	40		1 4 0		5	6	7	0 20 0	0 7 8	0 3 4	0 22 0	864	N. W.
Jubbulpore.....		0 3 3								0 32 0	0 5 4		0 21 6	620	N. W.
Hoshungabad.....	0 2 12 0	3 4			1 0 0		4	6	8	0 25 0	0 4 6	0 2 6	0 17 0	613	N. W.
Nowgung.....		0 2 13	14	16			4	8	12	0 22 0	0 6 10	0 3 0	0 14 0		N. W.
Baudah.....	0 2 8 0	2 10	12	12	1 0 0		6	7	8	0 20 0	0 5 0	0 3 9	0 14 0		N. W.
Nagode.....	0 2 9									0 19 0	0 4 54	0 2 114	0 16 4		N. W.
Nussereabad.....		0 2 12	21		1 4 0		3	4	5	0 17 0	0 5 0	0 2 0	0 13 0	1018	N. W.
Neemuch.....	0 2 2 0	2 4	19	20			3	4	5	0 18 0	0 4 0	0 2 2	0 13 1	1049	N. W.
Ferozepore.....	0 2 11 0	2 13	20				2	3	4	0 16 0	0 6 15	0 2 12	0 13 1	1100	N. W.
Loodianah.....	0 2 4 0	2 6					2	3	4	0 20 0	0 8 0	0 3 0	0 15 15	1100	N. W.
Sukkur.....														1400	N. W.
Head-quarters' Camp															
Gwahior.....	0 2 5						4	5	6	0 18 0	0 5 5	0 3 0	0 9 11	782	N. W.
Average.....															

NOTE.—An Indian maund is 40 seers, each seer 14,400 grains avoirdupois. A maund, therefore, weighs 82 2-7ths pounds, a seer 2'057 pounds, each seer of 16 chetanks of 900 grains each.

W. MACLEAN, Secretary.

TABLE VIII.—Price Current of Grain, Provisions, &amp;c., at the several Stations of the Bengal Army for the Month of May, 1846.

STATIONS.	Sicca weight per Seer.	RICE.			BOOT GRAM.		Barley.	Dhall.	SALT.	
		Wheat.	First Sort.	Third Sort.	First Sort.	Second Sort.			First Sort.	
		Per Rupee.	Per Rupee.	Per Rupee.	Per Rupee.	Per Rupee.	Per Rupee.	Per Rupee.	Per Rupee.	
		m. s. c.	m. s. c.	m. s. c.	m. s. c.	m. s. c.	m. s. c.	m. s. c.	m. s. c.	
Presidency.....	80	..	0 10 0	0 35 8	0 20 1½	0 32 0	..	..	0 2 13	
Cuttack.....	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Berhampore.....	80	0 31 0	0 25 0	0 29 0	0 43 8	0 20 0	0 44 8	0 35 0	0 7 0	
Dacca.....	80½	0 26 8	0 37 8	0 40 0	0 28 8	0 26 12	..	0 20 0	0 8 0	
Chittagong.....	80	..	0 30 0	0 41 0	..	..	..	0 32 0	..	
Assam.....	80	..	..	0 40 0	..	..	..	0 20 0	..	
Chirraipoonjic.....	80	..	0 30 0	0 45 0	0 13 4	0 14 0	..	..	0 6 0	
Dinapore.....	80	0 32 10½	0 13 0	0 23 5	0 28 0	0 43 9	0 48 3½	..	0 4 0	
Dorundah.....	80	0 26 0	0 18 0	..	0 20 0	..	..	0 18 0	0 6 0	
Benares.....	80	0 25 8	0 13 0	0 21 0	0 29 8	0 30 8	0 33 0	0 20 0	0 5 8	
Secrole.....	80	0 21 5½	0 19 2½	0 22 5	0 27 12	0 29 5	0 30 0	0 20 13½	0 7 6	
Mirzapore.....	80	0 26 0	0 15 0	0 22 0	0 30 0	0 31 0	0 33 0	0 22 0	0 6 12	
Chunar.....	80	0 24 0	0 13 0	0 20 2	0 24 0	0 25 0	0 31 0	0 27 0	0 5 8	
Buxar.....	80	0 25 0	0 12 0	0 16 0	0 31 0	0 36 0	0 35 0	..	0 4 12	
Ghazee pore.....	82	0 23 12	0 12 8	..	0 30 0	0 31 4	0 35 0	0 20 0	0 7 10½	
Goruck pore.....	82	0 32 8	0 14 10	0 26 0	0 34 0	0 35 12	0 47 2	0 30 0	0 6 8	
Juan pore.....	96	0 19 0	0 9 0	0 13 0	0 19 0	0 20 0	0 26 0	0 17 0	0 4 8	
Allahabad.....	106	0 21 8	0 12 0	0 19 0	0 30 0	0 30 4	0 30 0	0 18 0	0 5 12	
Sultaupore.....	80	0 28 2	0 15 0	0 17 13	0 31 4	..	0 31 1	0 23 8	0 5 8	
Cawnpore.....	80	0 26 4	0 7 0	0 16 0	0 34 0	0 35 13	0 35 11	0 24 7	0 7 8	
Lucknow.....	80	0 22 9	0 8 8	0 17 0	0 23 12	0 24 0	0 29 10	0 18 12	0 5 8	
Futty Ghur.....	80	0 28 11	0 10 4	0 12 0	0 33 7	0 34 9	0 38 7	0 21 0	0 7 13	
Seetapore.....	80	0 25 11	0 9 0	0 19 9	0 29 5	0 31 4	0 36 15	0 18 11	0 5 0	
Meerut.....	80	0 28 6	0 8 8	0 12 0	0 29 0	0 30 8	0 36 6	0 24 8	0 9 15	
Delhie.....	80	0 28 0	0 7 0	0 13 0	0 31 5	0 32 2	0 37 12	..	0 10 8	
Landour.....	80	0 18 0	0 8 8	0 13 0	0 16 8	0 18 0	0 22 0	0 18 0	0 4 8	
Bareilly.....	80	0 28 8	0 9 10	0 13 3	0 29 4	0 30 4	0 33 15	0 22 13	0 7 9	
Mooradabad.....	80	..	..	..	0 29 5	0 30 0	..	..	..	
Shajehan pore.....	106	0 35 0	..	..	0 34 9	0 36 0	..	..	..	
Hansee.....	84	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Almora.....	80	0 21 0	0 11 0	0 19 0	0 16 0	..	0 24 0	0 13 0	0 6 0	
Lohoo Ghaut.....	80	0 22 0	0 13 8	..	..	..	0 30 0	0 17 0	0 5 8	
Agra.....	80	0 28 12	0 9 0	0 11 0	0 34 13	0 35 13	0 39 11	0 20 12	0 9 1	
Muttra.....	80	0 31 9	0 8 0	0 12 0	0 38 7	0 41 0½	0 44 0	0 28 4	0 10 0	
Ally Ghur.....	80	0 33 8	0 7 0	0 13 2	0 34 0	0 34 8	0 42 0	0 27 0	0 9 4	
Mynpooree.....	80	0 30 0½	0 11 8	0 10 11	0 31 11	0 37 6	0 42 12	0 21 6	0 7 0	
Etawah.....	80	0 26 9	0 8 0	0 13 15	0 35 4	0 39 0	0 39 0	0 23 0	0 7 4	
Gwallior.....	80	0 20 0	0 9 11	0 14 8	0 29 0	..	0 27 2	0 17 0	0 15 15	
Umballah.....	80	0 22 10	0 7 0	0 10 0	0 25 5	0 20 6	0 26 6	0 17 11	0 12 6	
Hissar.....	80	0 22 11	0 10 0	..	0 31 8	..	0 28 0	0 18 0	0 14 0	
Saugor.....	80	0 27 6	0 10 0	0 14 0	0 26 0	0 27 0	0 28 4	0 16 0	0 10 8	
Hoshungabad.....	80	0 23 0	..	0 16 8	0 26 0	..	0 19 0	0 14 0	0 11 0	
Nowgung.....	80	0 22 4	0 15 2	0 17 0	0 31 3	..	0 31 0	0 21 13	0 14 0	
Nagode.....	80	0 22 9½	0 10 14	0 20 11½	0 27 6	0 23 6½	..	0 15 13	0 10 15	
Jubbulpore.....	80	0 29 4	0 11 0	0 14 0	0 33 0	..	..	0 18 12	0 9 0	
Mhow.....	80	0 16 11	0 7 0	0 9 0	0 15 15	0 16 10	0 18 0	0 13 0	0 25 0	
Nussereabad.....	84	0 19 8	0 7 0	0 10 0	0 22 10	0 23 10	0 28 0	0 14 0	0 40 0	
Neemuch.....	80	0 13 13	0 5 0	0 8 0	0 16 11	0 17 11	0 19 0	0 13 0	0 25 0	
Loodianah.....	80	0 20 0	0 9 9	0 13 8	0 27 5	0 28 5	0 26 5	0 20 0	0 14 0	
Feozepore.....	80	0 19 4	0 10 0	0 14 0	0 30 6	0 31 6	0 28 0	0 15 13	0 12 15	
Jullunder.....	84	0 19 0	0 10 15	0 14 2	0 26 8	..	..	0 17 15	0 16 0	
Kurtarpore.....	80	0 21 11	0 10 15	0 15 0	0 22 6	..	0 28 2	0 15 15	0 16 6	
Nokodur.....	80	0 19 5	0 10 0	0 12 4	0 23 12	0 25 3	0 16 13	0 15 13	0 14 0	
Hooshear pore.....	80	0 21 8	0 11 0	0 14 0	0 21 10	..	0 25 2	0 16 0	0 14 0	
Kote Kaugra.....	80	0 20 0	0 15 8	0 19 0	..	..	0 22 0	0 16 0	0 12 0	
Noorpore.....	80	0 21 0	0 13 0	0 18 0	0 13 0	..	0 30 0	0 16 0	0 18 0	

NOTE.—An Indian maund is 40 seers, each seer 14,400 grains avoirdupois. A maund, therefore, weighs 82 2-7ths pounds, a seer 2-637 pounds, each seer of 16 chetanks of 900 grains each.

W. MACLEAN, Secretary.

TABLE VIII.—Price Current of Grain, Provisions, &c., at the several Stations of the Bengal Army, for the Month of May, 1846—(continued.)

STATIONS.	SALT.			G H E E.		BREAD LOAVES.		BEST GRASS FED.		FOWLS.			Milk.	Oil Mustard.	Sugar (Cheenee).	Flour.
	Second Sort.	Cows.	Buffaloe.	First Sort.	Second Sort.	Sheep.	Bullocks.	First Sort.	Second Sort.	Third Sort.	Per Rupee.	Per Rupee.	Per Rupee.	Per Rupee.	Per Rupee.	Per Rupee.
	m. s. c.	m. s. c.	m. s. c.	No.	No.	r. a. p.	r. a. p.	No.	No.	No.	m. s. c.	m. s. c.	m. s. c.	m. s. c.	m. s. c.	m. s. c.
Presidency .....	0 8 5	..	..	21	..	5 2 0	7 10 0	..	..	6 0 13 0	..	..	0 5 12	0 10 0	..	..
Cuttack .....	0 24 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Berhampore .....	0 8 8	0 2 6	0 2 8	20	22	..	..	3 8	9	0 26 0	0 5 8	..	0 3 10	0 16 0	..	..
Dacca .....	0 8 8	0 3 0	0 2 0	16	18	..	..	8 12	16	0 20 0	..	..	0 3 0	0 14 0	..	..
Chittagong .....	..	0 2 8	0 2 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 20 0	0 4 8	..	0 3 0	0 20 0	..	..
Assam .....	0 6 0	0 1 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 3 0	..	..	..
Chirrapoonjic .....	0 8 0	0 2 8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 16 0	..	..	0 3 0	0 7 0	..	..
Dinapore .....	0 7 0	..	..	14	19	..	..	4 6	8	0 25 0	0 6 10	..	0 3 8	0 14 0	..	..
Dorindab .....	..	0 2 12	0 2 12	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 25 0	0 4 0	..	0 3 0	0 8 0	..	..
Benares .....	0 5 12	0 2 3	0 2 9	16	..	0 8 0	..	..	..	0 18 0	0 6 4	..	0 3 10	0 12 7	..	..
Secrole .....	0 7 10	0 1 4	0 2 8	18	20	0 8 0	..	10 12	..	0 16 0	0 6 0	..	0 3 10	0 12 5	..	..
Mirzapore .....	0 9 4	0 2 10	0 2 12	12	14	0 12 0	8 8 0	8 10	12	0 24 0	0 7 0	..	0 5 0	0 11 0	..	..
Chunar .....	0 8 8	0 2 13	0 2 14	22	35	..	5 0 0	4 6	8	0 22 0	0 5 8	..	0 4 0	0 14 0	..	..
Buxar .....	0 7 4	0 2 12	0 2 12	20	..	0 12 0	..	5 7	12	..	0 5 4	..	0 4 0	0 14 8	..	..
Ghazee pore .....	0 7 13	0 2 3	0 2 13	..	..	..	..	4 5	6	0 20 0	0 6 9	..	0 4 1	0 13 14	..	..
Goruck pore .....	..	0 2 10	0 2 13	..	..	0 15 2	..	..	..	..	0 6 13	..	0 4 1	0 16 0	..	..
Juan pore .....	0 6 0	0 2 2	..	..	..	..	..	8 12	14	0 16 0	0 6 8	..	0 3 8	0 12 0	..	..
Allahabad .....	0 8 8	0 1 12	0 2 0	16	18	0 9 7	2 0 0	4 5	6	0 22 0	0 5 12	..	0 2 12	0 12 8	..	..
Sultaun pore .....	0 20 0	0 2 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 20 0	0 7 8	..	0 4 0	0 18 8	..	..
Cawn pore .....	0 11 8	..	0 2 12	..	..	..	..	4 5	7	0 18 0	0 7 0	..	0 3 8	0 18 8	..	..
Lucknow .....	0 8 0	0 2 4	0 2 5	16	18	..	..	2 3	4	0 17 0	0 5 0	..	0 4 4	0 15 8	..	..
Futty Ghur .....	0 11 5	..	0 2 14	20	22	..	..	..	..	0 20 0	0 7 8	..	0 3 0	0 16 0	..	..
Seetapore .....	0 8 0	..	0 2 0	16	..	..	..	4 6	8	0 30 0	0 4 10	..	0 3 8	0 14 0	..	..
Meerut .....	0 14 0	0 2 11	0 2 13	16	21	1 8 0	..	2 4	5	0 18 10	0 7 7	..	0 4 0	0 19 0	..	..
Delhie .....	0 10 12	0 2 9	0 2 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 26 0	0 0 0	..	0 2 12	0 15 8	..	..
Landour .....	0 8 0	0 2 0	0 2 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 16 0	0 4 4	..	0 3 0	0 12 8	..	..
Bareilly .....	0 10 13	0 2 11	0 2 14	16	..	..	..	4 5	8	0 24 0	0 6 2	..	0 4 3	0 16 13	..	..
Mooradabad .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 6 0	..	..	..	..	..
Shajehan pore .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 6 7	..	..	..	..	..
Hansee .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Almorah .....	0 8 0	0 2 8	0 2 13	12	..	..	..	20 20	..	0 20 0	0 31 2	..	0 2 4	0 11 0	..	..
Lohoo Chaut .....	0 6 8	0 2 13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Agra .....	..	..	0 3 1	23	28	..	..	5 6	8	0 21 0	0 7 15	..	0 3 12	0 17 0	..	..
Muttra .....	..	..	0 2 14	20	20	..	..	4 5	6	0 30 0	0 8 0	..	0 4 0	0 16 0	..	..
Ally Ghur .....	0 15 0	0 2 13	0 2 15	16	..	..	..	4 5	7	0 22 4	0 8 4	..	0 3 5	0 22 12	..	..
Mynpooree .....	0 12 13	0 3 0	..	17	..	..	..	4 5	6	0 27 8	0 8 0	..	0 3 0	0 16 0	..	..
Etawah .....	0 11 0	..	0 2 14	12	..	1 8 0	..	4 5	6	0 20 0	0 7 12	..	0 3 12	0 10 0	..	..
Gwallor .....	..	0 2 10	..	..	..	..	..	4 5	6	0 16 0	0 4 12	..	0 2 3	0 12 6	..	..
Umballah .....	0 13 8	..	0 2 5	18	19	..	..	3 4	5	0 17 0	0 5 3	..	0 2 12	0 13 10	..	..
Hissar .....	..	0 2 14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 5 14	..	0 3 4	0 15 0	..	..
Saugor .....	0 11 5	..	0 2 15	28	..	1 4 0	..	5 6	7	0 20 0	0 3 0	..	0 2 14	0 17 0	..	..
Hoshungabad .....	..	0 2 4	0 2 8	..	..	1 0 0	..	4 6	8	0 22 0	0 4 0	..	0 2 4	0 16 0	..	..
Nowgung .....	..	0 3 3	..	18	21	1 7 0	6 4 9	8 10	12	0 25 0	0 5 9	..	0 3 0	0 13 0	..	..
Ngode .....	..	0 2 13	..	12	..	..	..	..	..	0 17 6	0 4 5	..	0 2 11	0 13 6	..	..
Jubbulpore .....	0 9 8	0 2 12	..	20	..	..	..	4 6	12	0 16 0	0 4 12	..	0 2 12	0 16 0	..	..
Mhow .....	0 28 0	0 1 12	0 2 3	10	14	..	..	4 4	5	0 18 0	0 7 0	..	0 2 4	0 10 0	..	..
Nusserabad .....	1 5 0	0 2 1	..	19	19	1 4 0	..	3 4	5	0 18 0	0 5 0	..	0 2 10	0 14 0	..	..
Neemuch .....	0 28 0	0 1 12	..	15	16	..	..	3 4	5	0 18 0	0 4 0	..	0 2 2	0 9 6	..	..
Loodianah .....	0 24 0	0 2 4	0 2 6	8	10	..	..	2 3	4	0 18 0	0 6 5	..	0 2 12	0 13 0	..	..
Ferozepore .....	0 17 10	0 2 6	0 2 8	18	..	..	..	2 2	2	0 14 0	0 5 13	..	0 2 12	0 12 0	..	..
Jullunder .....	..	0 2 3	0 2 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 16 0	0 7 5	..	0 2 2	0 11 0	..	..
Kurtarpore .....	..	..	0 2 4	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 15 0	0 6 5	..	0 2 3	0 10 9	..	..
Nokodur .....	..	0 2 2	..	..	..	1 0 0	..	..	..	0 14 0	0 4 0	..	0 2 8	0 9 15	..	..
Hooshearpore .....	..	0 2 3	..	..	..	0 12 0	..	4 5	6	0 20 0	0 7 0	..	0 3 0	0 12 10	..	..
Kote Kangra .....	3 0 2	0 2 0	0 2 2	..	..	1 0 0	..	..	..	0 18 0	0 4 0	..	0 2 8	0 8 4	..	..
Noorpore .....	..	..	0 2 10	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 30 0	0 6 8	..	0 3 4	0 8 0	..	..

NOTE.—An Indian maund is 40 seers, each 14,400 grains avoirdupois. A maund, therefore, weighs 82 2-7ths pounds, a seer 2'057 pounds, each seer of 16 chetanks of 900 grains each.

W. MACLEAN, Secretary.

TABLE IX.—Contract Prices of Supplies to the Military College at Addiscombe from 1836 to 1847..

A R T I C L E S.	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Beef and mutton.....per lb.	0 7½	0 7½	0 7	0 7½	0 7½	0 7½	0 8½	0 6½	0 6½	0 6½	0 7½	0 7½
Flour, best seconds.....per sack of 280 lbs.	30 0	46 0	46 0	61 0	54 0	46 0	52 0	37 0	41 0	35 0	48 0	57 0
Lump sugar.....per cwt.	82 0	82 0	80 0	79 6	85 0	103 6	82 6	78 0	78 0	77 0	65 0	66 0
Moist ditto.....do.	66 0	60 0	64 0	61 9	65 0	80 9	66 0	60 0	62 9	58 0	50 0	49 6
East India rice.....do.	15 6	22 0	16 9	23 6	24 3	24 3	20 0	19 0	19 0	17 6	22 0	24 6
Valentia raisins.....do.	49 0	46 0	41 6	41 6	47 0	42 0	38 0	38 0	42 0	52 0	42 0	45 0
Currants.....do.	63 0	80 0	62 0	74 0	84 0	78 6	68 0	60 0	56 0	52 0	56 0	56 6
Congou tea.....per lb.	4 0	4 0	3 11	3 8½	5 5	4 4½	4 2	3 11	3 6	3 4½	3 2	3 4½
Malt.....per qr.	62 0	64 0	59 0	68 0	70 0	63 0	60 0	59 0	63 0	64 0	62 0	88 0
Hops.....per cwt.	98 0	92 0	78 0	72 0	66 0	196 0	130 0	94 0	145 0	168 0	155 0	95 0
Mould candles.....per doz.	6 1	6 1	6 3	7 3	6 9	6 9	6 11	6 7	6 0	5 5	5 6	6 5
Dip ditto.....do.	5 3	5 4	5 7	6 6	5 11	5 10½	5 10	5 8	5 3	4 10	4 11	5 10
Sperm oil.....per gallon	6 0	6 6	6 10	7 3	8 11	8 9	7 0	6 6 4½	6 0	6 9	6 6	7 0
Yellow soap.....per cwt.	46 0	46 0	46 6	50 6	46 9	46 9	46 0	45 0	44 0	40 0	40 6	45 9

TABLE X.

E X P O R T S   O F   S A L T.						I M P O R T S   O F   S A L T.					
Y E A R S.	F R O M	T O	Quantity.	Value.	Cost per cwt.	I N T O	F R O M	Quantity.	Value.	Cost per cwt.	Y E A R S.
			cwts.	rupees.	<i>s. d.</i>			cwts.	rupees.	<i>s. d.</i>	
1845—46....	Bombay.....	Calcutta.....	254,364	40,312	0 3 8	Calcutta.....	All parts.....	713,128	40,42,642	*11 4 05	1844—45
1844—45....	Ditto.....	Ditto.....	331,779	66,111	0 4 78						
1845—46....	Ditto.....	All parts, including Calcutta.....	390,148	87,750	0 5 39	Malabar.....	Bombay.....	323,317	1,15,641	0 8 58	1844—45
1844—45....	Ditto.....	Ditto.....	410,264	83,235	0 4 87	Canara.....	Bombay.....	31,027	8,222	0 6 36	1844—45
1844—45....	Madras (Nellore)....	Calcutta.....	234,787	94,667	0 9 69						
1844—45....	Madras Presidency....	All parts by sea....	260,013	99,223	0 9 16						
1844—45....	Masulipatam, Rajamundry, Guntour, Canara.....	By Land to Mysore and the Nizam's territories.....	460,537	6,49,894	*2 9 87						
TOTAL Imports by Sea into Calcutta during the Year 1844—45.											
F R O M.			Coast of Malabar.	Ceylon.	Arabian and Persian Gulf.	England.	France.	Mauritius.	Manilla.	TOTAL.	
Quantity in cwts.....			381,404	25,124	296,249	582	6,233	934	2,602	713,128	
Value in rupees.....			21,52,020	1,42,915	16,90,231	3,216	34,118	5,038	15,054	40,42,642	

\* Duty inclusive.

*Copy of an Invoice given to J. Chapman, Esq., July, 1846, by Mr. Smith, of the firm of Nicol & Co., Bombay. The transaction took place in July, 1845.*

	R.	A.	P.
5 rash or 200 tons of salt — 5600 maunds, at 150 rupees per rash	750	0	0
Duty 12 annas per maund.....	4200	0	0
Carriage hire from Tannah to Bombay.....	15	2	0
Freight to Calcutta, 350 rupees per rash .....	1750	0	0
	6715	2	0

The cost of this salt, including carriage, but exclusive of excise duty, to the purchaser's door, was a decimal more than  $4\frac{1}{2}d.$  per cwt., and *inclusive* of the excise duty of 12 annas per maund, the price for shipment to Calcutta was 2s.  $5\frac{1}{2}d.$  per cwt., or 49s. 8d. per ton.

## CHAPTER XII.

### COTTON CULTIVATION IN INDIA.

THERE is no product which has become so important, as a raw material, for the employment of the most numerous class of our manufacturing population, than the vegetable wool called cotton.

This will appear evident when we consider that not only the United Kingdom, but the factories of Continental Europe and of America, have to rely for this material, chiefly, on the crops of the United States. It is true that many parts of the British Possessions are by soil and climate, adapted to furnish the most ample supplies of cotton wool. British Guiana, British India, and the North Eastern parts of New Holland, are all well adapted to produce cotton of the best quality in abundance, but the scanty, and high wages of, labour in Guiana and New Holland will long prevent our obtaining any great quantity of cotton, except from the United States, unless we, by improved cultivation and new facilities for preparation and bringing to market, increase the quantity of cotton which India can in profusion supply.

The three great varieties of cotton, the *herbaceous*, the *shrubby*, and the *arborescous*, all thrive in India. (See lengthy correspondence in the reports on the cotton of India, laid before Parliament.)

1. The Herbaceous (*gossypium herbaceum*) is a single species, but of different varieties, both in quality and value. It is biennial, and cultivated in India, as well as in the United States, China, &c. Its height is from two to six feet, with palmated, five-lobed, dark green or brownish hues, with pale yellow leaves, and a triangular three celled pod, which is brown when about to burst, when it throws out three locks of white or yellowish cotton, to which the seeds adhere with tenacity. In India it is variously named: viz., *karpasree* in Sanscrit; *reivee*, in Hindostani; *kapus*, in Bengali; *banea*, in Central India; *pai-chitoo*, in Telinga; *upum-punthee* and *upum-pirali*, in Canara; and *penali*, in Malabar.

The Dacca variety differs from the common *Gossypium herbaceum* :—

1st. In the plant being more erect, with fewer branches, and the lobes of the leaves more pointed.

2nd. In the whole plant being tinged of a reddish colour, even the petioles, and nerves of the leaves, and being less pubescent.

3rd. In having the peduncles which support the flowers longer, and the exterior margins of the petals tinged with red.

4th. In the staple of the cotton being longer, much finer, and softer.

The Berar variety is cultivated in many parts of the Berar country, and from thence imported into the Northern Circars, by Sada, Balawansa, &c., to Yourmagoodum, in the Masulipatam district. The fine Madras "long-cloth" is made of this cotton. It differs from the two first sorts :—1st, in growing to a greater size, in being more permanent, and in having smooth and straight branches ; 2nd, in having the leaflets of the exterior calyx more deeply divided, and the fibre of a finer quality than the first variety.

In South Behar there are four varieties :—1st, the *Rehdeha*, the finest is sown about the autumnal equinox, and of this the Dacca muslins are said formerly to have been made, but none is now exported thither ; 2nd, the *Hewlee*, the next in fineness, is sown in June ; 3rd, the *Jeitowa*, is sown at the same period ; 4th, the *Kokety*, which is yellowish. This kind makes the best fine thread, and is cultivated chiefly to the north of Tirhoot.—(*Trans. Ind. Agri.-Hort. Soc.*, ii., p. 225.)

The Guzerat cotton is also of this species. The plants are described as differing from the Bourbon perennial kind, by never exceeding two or three feet in height, by having few branches and a smaller number of pods, and by yielding its wool in six months from the time of sowing.

2nd. The shrubby cottons are—

*G. vitifolium*, or vine-leaved cotton, which is in flower and seed the whole year ; it yields but little wool.

*G. religiosum*, or nankeen cotton (Willdenow and Roxburgh), found in Surinam, Hindostan, &c. Flower, uniformly yellow ; wool, tawny. This is occasionally grown in Burmah, where it is called *wa-nee*.

*G. Barbadosense*, or the kind which was cultivated chiefly in Barbados. It is known in India as the Bourbon cotton, and the plant is productive for several years.\*

*G. acuminatum*, is distinguished by its greater size, and large black seeds, which adhere firmly to each other, but easily separated from the wool. It is said to be indigenous in the mountains to the north and west of Bengal. Dr. Wallich describes a specimen brought from the Nussereabad, where it seems

\* Mr. Hughes, who has cultivated successfully the Bourbon cotton, near Tinnivelly, says the plant will last a great number of years without falling off in productiveness, if properly managed.



to be common. He says that it is very productive, and that the wool is milk white, long in staple; and, although that which was grown in the Botanic Garden, at Calcutta, was harsh and woolly, yet the variety seems improvable by culture, because the specimen from Nusseerabad was soft and silky.—(*Transactions Ind. Agri.-Hort. Soc.*, iii., p. 149.)

Mr. Rundell, in 1819, describes this kind as growing to the height of ten or twelve feet; that the shrub produces at least 600 large pods, each containing from six to ten conglomerated seeds, enveloped in very fine and valuable wool. It thrives well on the margin of water—lasts about seven years, requires pruning occasionally of its dead branches, &c., and, during very hot weather, should be watered at least twice a week. An acre will suffice for about 500 shrubs; 230 pods usually weigh one pound, and yield from four to five ounces of clean cotton.—(*Government Report on Cotton, &c.*, p. 88.)

Plants of this species differ from the herbaceous not only in height, but in the form and size of their pods, which are oval and larger. In addition to these distinctions they are longer-lived, for, although in the most temperate climates capable of growing cotton, they frequently become annuals, yet, in the most torrid localities, they are perennial; whilst in the West Indies they are either biennial or triennial; and in Egypt, &c., live for six, or even ten years.

The Persian cotton-shrub on the sea-coast, lives for twenty or thirty years, but in the interior it is cultivated as an annual.

*G. obtusifolium* (Roxburgh), a native of Ceylon, producing a small quantity of ash-coloured wool; not cultivated.

The tree, or arboraceous cotton-plant, *Gossypium arboreum*, grows to a height varying between twelve and twenty feet. It is indigenous to Hindostan, China, Egypt, and some other parts of Africa. Dr. Roxburgh says it is not cultivated for its wool, but Dr. Royle states “that some, produced by this species at Sahnapore, was pronounced by a competent judge to be of the best description, as both staple and fabric were good.”—(*Botany of the Himalayan Mountains*, p. 96.) “It appears worthy,” he adds, “of being the subject of further trials, particularly to ascertain its productiveness; for of the fineness and silky nature of its staple there can be no doubt, as it is employed by the natives for making the finest muslins only.” It was cultivated like the common Indian cotton, and gave its produce, in the first year, during October and November, and a second crop in February.

*Districts best suited for Cotton.*—As some one of the several species of cotton plants may be found in every district of Hindostan, from Cape Comorin to the Himalaya Mountains, it is assumed that no portion of the globe of equal extent, is capable of yielding so large a quantity of this useful material; and from the earliest ages, cotton is often alluded to as a special production of India.

It is also assumed, that no part of India has a climate unsuited to the pro-

duction of superior cotton. "That this assumption" is demonstrated by the fact that the best samples are produced in Guzerat, at the north-western extremity; in Behar, the very centre; and at Tinnivelly, on the most southern point.

"That it appears that it is the generally dry silicious nature of the soil of Guzerat, as much as the dryness of its climate, that is so extremely favourable to the growth of the cotton plant. It flourishes there even in the most sterile districts, though necessarily not so luxuriantly as in the more fertile soils.

"The same observation applies to the neighbouring province of Surat, where good cotton is produced; but the best in that part of India is grown in the districts of Jambooseer and Ahmood, and, indeed, throughout the Broach Pergunnah. This is stated, in a government report, to be very superior to the Nagpore or any other cotton grown on the eastern side of India."

Mr. Owen Potter, who was extensively employed in shipping cotton from the above districts, in 1837, states, in a paper which he submitted to the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, that "the chief cotton ports are Surat, Baroche, Tankaria Bunder, Gogo, and Bownugger." All these ports are within a short distance of each other, and nearly the whole of the cotton above mentioned grows within forty miles of the port at which it is shipped.

"At Omrawutte, cotton is grown at the rate of two pounds for twopence, in moderately favourable seasons; and did good roads exist, this article could be delivered at Bombay at a handsome remunerating price. It is now carried on the backs of bullocks, and the extra cost thus incurred amounts to a penny a pound more. This cotton is but little inferior to that grown in Guzerat, which is looked upon as the garden of the western side of India."—*Proceedings of the Trans. Ind. Agri.-Horticultural Society.*

In the Deccan the production of superior cotton is not confined to the vicinity of Nagpore, for it can be obtained abundantly much further to the north, at Calpee, as well as in the districts of Currah, Carah, and Etawah.

The cotton grown in the southern extremity of the Peninsula, at Tinnivelly and Coimbatore, has been highly approved of in the English market.

"At Tinnivelly, where Mr. Hughes has been long engaged in the cultivation of the Bourbon cotton, that gentleman considers the vicinity of the sea, or situations to which the influence of the sea air extends, are on every account to be preferred. A dry soil, and a dry atmosphere, from March to May, and from July to September; seem almost essential to the good quality of the wool, as well as to the productiveness of the plant. The freest circulation of air, and of light winds, are of the greatest benefit to a perfect culture.

"Mr. Heath, a gentleman also experienced in the cultivation of the same description of cotton, states that his experience differs from that of Mr. Hughes with respect to the influence of vicinity to the sea; for he found the cotton come to

perfection at the distance of 150 miles from its shore.—(*Proceedings of Agri. Comm. of the Royal Asiatic Society*, p. 72.)

“In Burmah, cotton is cultivated very extensively, chiefly for the China market, though the accounts are too discrepant (varying from 7,000,000 to 37,000,000) to allow of a satisfactory estimate being given of the annual amount. The greatest quantity is produced in the neighbourhoods of Ava and Prome; but that produced at Bauksk and that in the Mataban province (known as Tenasserim cotton), appears to have the longest staple.—(*Trans. Agri.-Hort. Soc. of India*, ii., 123-131.)

“A specimen of Georgia Upland cotton soil, Mr. Piddington says, resembles much in appearance the light, fawn-coloured, sandy soils of Lower Bengal. One half, by weight, was coarse gravitic sand, with a few minute fragments of felspar and shells, and some vegetable remains, chiefly from cotton shrubs. It was closely analogous to the Sea Island soils in showing, when heated, that it contained lignite or peaty matter.

“The *mar* or *marrah*, a black soil from Bundelcund, said to be found in that district, the best soil for cotton, if not lying so low as to retain the water, was also examined by Mr. Piddington. He describes ‘its appearance, when dry, to be that of a dark, brown, heavy, interspersed with small white nodules, which are soft *kunkur*.\* So that the whole is easily pulverised.’ ‘It forms with water a tenacious clay, and dries into tough lumps, giving every indication of being what the black soil for cotton is described to be, viz., a soil produced by the decomposition of trap rocks, forming a tenacious mud in the rains, and drying into a hard black clay, crossed by innumerable deep fissures and cracks in the hot winds.’

“When heated in the matrass, a striking difference appears between this and the American soils in the total absence of any trace of lignite or peaty matters!

“Coimbatore, or *Oopum* cotton soil, considered one of the best for this crop in southern India, Mr. Piddington states to be like the last, black in colour and tenacious in consistence, but modified in this respect by the intermixture of felspar and silice.

“The Tinnivelly soil found best suited for the growth of the Bourbon cotton plant looks like a mixture of lime rubbish and yellowish brickdust, and is intermixed with nodules of *kunkur*.

“A specimen of the best Singapore cotton soil was examined by Mr. Piddington. He describes its appearance as very remarkable: ‘it consisted appa-

\* “*Kunkur*. A singular calcareous concretion, stratified, and in lamellated masses of all sizes, containing from fifty to eighty per cent. of carbonate of lime, some magnesia, iron, and alumina, interspersed sometimes in large quantities throughout extensive tracts of the alluvial and secondary formations of India. The analysis of some average samples gave me from seventy to fifty per cent. of carbonate of lime; some by Mr. James Prinsep, gave from eighty-four to fifty-nine per cent.”—*Trans. Agri.-Hort. Soc.*, vol. vi., note to p. 207.

rently of large, coarse grains of white sand, mixed with coarse charcoal dust and fragments of vegetables and mosses of all sorts, being in fact, as to appearance what we might suppose the Sea Island soil to be before it was reduced to a finer state. When sifted, indeed, it almost exactly resembles the Sea Island soil, except that the sand, being white, renders the contrast between it and the carbonaceous dust more striking. About one-third of it was coarse silicious gravel without felspar or fragments of shells, and with a few remains of carbonised wood, roots, and moss intermixed with it."

The following Table exhibits the result of Mr. Piddington's experiments.

No.	COTTON SOILS.	Vegetable matter.	Saline and extrac- tive, <i>gêlne</i> ?	IRON.			Carbonate of Lime.	Magnesia.	Alumina.	Silic.	Water and lost.	Price of best cotton in Liverpool.	REMARKS.
				Protox.	Deutox.	Tritox.							
AMERICAN.													
1	Georgia Sea Is- land.....	3.20	0.20	1.0	..	..	2.75	..	0.20	92.00	0.85	24	{ Vegetable matter, peat, or lignite, partly soluble in cold water, silic in coarse grains.
2	Supposed Geor- gia Sea Island..	5.00	0.60	1.30	..	..	4.00	..	0.63	88.02	0.45	24	
3	Upland Georgia..	4.60	0.10	1.25	..	..	2.90	..	1.00	89.35	0.75	12	{ Vegetable matter, peat or lignite, but nothing soluble in cold water; no saline matters.
INDIAN.													
4	Bundelkund .....	2.00	0.33	..	7.75	..	11.90	trace	3.10	74.00	1.00	5	{ No peat or lignite: nothing soluble in cold water; silic in fine powder; <i>kunkur</i> in the gravel.
5	Coimbatore .....	2.30	traces	4.00	..	..	7.50	trace	2.80	82.80	0.60	5	
6	Bourbon seed cotton (Tinni- velly) .....	0.15	0.20	..	..	2.88	19.5	0.15	2.00	74.00	1.12	10	{ Gravel, almost wholly <i>kunkur</i> ; some carbonate of iron, half the soil of gravel.
7	Mauritius .....	1.75	0.30	9.15	..	..	40.85	trace	2.50	43.60	1.85	12	
SINGAPORE.													
8	Best soil.....	9.15	0.60	..	0.25	..	1.23	..	..	88.20	0.55	9	{ Vegetable matter, mostly peaty, and very soluble. Vegetable matter, peaty.
9	Inferior soil....	1.00	..	..	0.71	..	0.071	..	..	98.85	..	4	

\* Trans. Agri.-Hort. Soc. vol. vi., 216.

The conclusions which are drawn by Mr. Piddington from these researches, are—"1st. That the abundance and fineness of good cotton depends on the quantity of carbon in the soil, and the solubility of that carbon. 2nd. That the next best soil is one containing carbonate of lime. 3rd. That the soil should not be too tenacious. I have had repeated experience of this," he adds, "in Bengal; and, on the Bombay side of India, I observed some time ago, that a Parsee gentleman, Furdonjee Cowasjee, had partly failed, or experienced much loss, in some experiments in cotton, in consequence of the clayey nature of the soil, which retained too much moisture. In the West Indies, the years of drought are far the most favourable to the cotton crops, and the Singapore soils are instances of cotton growing in what might be called pure sand with vegetable

matter; but we must, probably, make allowances in these instances for the vicinity of the sea.”—(*Trans. Ind. Agri.-Hort. Soc.*, vol. vi., 223—4.) 4th. That it is preferable for the sand to be in coarse particles.

Writing from Tinnivelly, Mr. Hughes states, “that the red and brown loams, or, indeed, any silicious or calcareous soil, fertile in a moderate degree, is the most suitable and fruitful. That no very rich, heavy, retentive, stiff soils, should ever be selected, for though the plants are luxurious, yet they have as much and more tendency to produce redundance of wood and leaf than of fruit buds, besides harbouring insects.” What is commonly known in many parts of India, under the denomination of *black cotton soil*, Mr. Hughes states is to be entirely avoided.

Captain Robertson reported to the Bombay government “that the Bourbon cotton succeeded very well in the eastern parts of Broach, in the light sandy soils, as recommended by the cultivators of the Isle of Bourbon.”

The Agri.-Horticultural Society of Bangalore reports that the light brown soil of moderate depth and rather sandy (so prevalent in Mysore), seems to be the soil that suits the Upland Georgia and New Orleans; but the Sea Island thrives in moist ground that is well drained. — (*Trans. Agri.-Hort. Soc. of India*, vi., 230.)

Mr. Ewart, speaking of his experience in the cultivation at Guzerat of Bourbon cotton, or a variety nearly akin to it, says, “it requires a dry, sandy soil, and no irrigation; water or manure sends it all to leaves and branches.”—(*Proceed. Agri.-Hort. Soc. of India*, May, 1839, p. 22.)

The failure of the experiments made at the Akra farm by the Agri.-Horticultural Society is an illustration of the unfitness of an over-fertile tenacious soil for the production of cotton. The committee of the society, reporting upon the failure, observe, “that it establishes the fact that the cotton of America will not flourish on a rich and moist soil, whilst its natural basis is, for the most part, composed of three-fourths of sand, and one-fourth of clay.” This was evidenced “by the rapidity and luxuriance of vegetation, in the production of abundance of wood, leaf, and flower, but little produce.”

These results point out that soils constituted almost entirely of the least retentive of all constituents silex, carbonate of lime (chalk), and oxide of iron, are best suited to the growth of cotton. In other words, that the soil cannot be too light, whether it is upland or lowland, maritime or inland.

Mr. Heath says, “that in the Madras territories, two species or varieties of cotton plant are cultivated, and these require very different soils; one is annual (*oopum punthee*, *G. herbaceum*?) and the other perennial (*madam punthee*). The first succeeds only in the ‘black cotton soil,’ formed apparently from the decom-

position of trap rocks; but the second only in a very light soil, formed from the disintegration of granitic rocks, especially when mixed with *kunkur*, or calcaëous tufa."

"Mr. Heath made his experiments on the Bourbon cotton in the latter kind of soil, which is more abundant than any other in the districts on the Coromandel coast, south of Madras; and he entertains no doubt, that the Bourbon cotton plant might be successfully cultivated wherever this kind of soil occurs. In introducing this cultivation, he had to encounter the usual difficulties consequent on the introduction of any novelty in agriculture, but these gave way to perseverance. At the end of four years, Mr. Heath had the satisfaction of seeing the experiment completely successful, as in the seasons 1823—4, he procured from the district of Coimbatore, 500 bales of clean Bourbon cotton, of 300 pounds each, and the natives were, at that time, well satisfied, that the cultivation of this was more profitable to them than that of the common cotton of the country."—(*Proceed. Comm. Agri. Royai Asiat. Soc.*, 1838, p. 72.)

"Mr. Bolingbroke says, that in Demerara the British settlers found that the cotton plantations succeeded better on the sea-coast than on the banks of the river, a superiority which he attributed to its containing more common salt.—(*Bolingbroke's Voyage to Demerara*, 204.) This opinion that salt promotes the growth of the cotton plant is also expressed in the third report of the African Institution, it being stated positively that the saline air of the sea-shore, though generally destructive to the coffee plant, is favourable to the cotton."—(*Report iii.*, p. 23.)

Mr. Bernard Metcalf, remarking upon the cottons of India, observes, "that the Georgia, Sea Island, Surinam, and Demerara cotton plants are all grown on the border of the sea, and the prime qualities only so far inland as the influence of the sea air and tide waters extend."—(*Government Report on Cotton, &c.*, p. 418.)

A very able report has lately been transmitted from Bombay on the produce of cotton in India, and pointing out forcibly the decline in its cultivation. It appears, however, that the quantity grown in all India is very great, for the population is chiefly clothed with cotton manufactures made of the raw material grown in the country. As the Bombay Report and also a huge volume of correspondence have recently been presented to both Houses of Parliament, we can do no more than refer to them, and to the following statistical tables of the cotton trade of India, &c.\*

\* See also statistics of cotton, in the Report on the United States, which we prepared for Parliament.

STATEMENT of the Quantity of Cotton shipped by the Honourable Company to China from the Presidencies of Bengal, Fort St. George, and Bombay, from the earliest Date comprised in the Company's Returns of the Export Trade down to the close of the Exclusive Trade of the Company to China.

YEARS.	BENGAL.			MADRAS.			BOMBAY.		
	QUANTITY.		VALUE.	QUANTITY.		VALUE.	QUANTITY.		VALUE.
	Bales.	Weight.	Tales.	Bales.	Weight.	Tales.	Bales.	Weight.	Tales.
	number.	cwts.	amount.	number.	candies.	amount.	number.	candies.	amount.
1705-06....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,075	..	43,639
1796-07....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,880	949	33,971
1797-08....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1798-09....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1799-1800..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1800-01....	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,884½	5,862	2,97,138
1801-02....	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,303	2,216	1,57,119
1802-03....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1803-04....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1804-05....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1805-06....	..	..	..	2,194	1,316	45,383	..	..	..
1806-07....	672	1,800	11,539	..	..	..	10,530	32,849	2,27,128
1807-08....	..	..	..	53	30	1,278	7,861	25,195	1,74,854
1808-09....	..	..	..	..	..	..	16,906½	53,298	6,34,126
1809-10....	2,243	mds. 9,012	40,016	..	..	..	4,683	15,183	1,20,315
1810-11....	..	..	..	1,982	1,190	37,102	12,352	39,041	3,20,984
1811-12....	8,506	lbs. 3,501,700	2,00,708	452	lbs. 1,35,300	9,922	14,494	47,078	3,67,463
1812-13....	10,817	3,185,500	2,34,228	2,670	801,000	40,246	19,742	64,064	6,24,603
1813-14....	1,835	520,500	50,877	5,905	1,771,500	113,492	20,609	7,344,523	5,74,913
1814-15....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1815-16....	4,921	1,476,300	1,02,980	5,840	1,752,000	1,32,573	21,775	70,978	5,45,496
1816-17....	..	..	..	6,512	3,888	1,41,037	23,078	75,628	6,25,156
1817-18....	4,631	1,389,300	98,619	4,743	2,844	1,15,450	23,088½	75,863	6,37,201
1818-19....	5,599	1,679,700	1,25,291	2,538	1,522	70,684	18,278	60,009	6,16,446
1819-20....	9,545	2,863,500	3,71,874	677	408	18,257	20,819	66,999	7,29,468
1820-21....	28,601	8,580,300	8,46,199	4,910	2,988	1,34,894	..	..	..
1821-22....	20,151	6,045,300	5,51,319	4,860	2,915	1,34,007	25,774	candies. 12,070	8,11,141
1822-23....	8,000	mds. 32,141	1,81,255	6,171	3,702	1,61,809	6,556	3,136	1,51,717
1823-24....	25,168	101,120	5,76,205	7,742	4,645	2,01,110	16,230	7,462	3,54,689
1824-25....	20,769	83,443	4,15,344	11,201	6,719	2,87,374	12,519	5,804	2,82,342
1825-26....	19,069	80,229	3,87,123	7,338	4,402	1,88,983	13,507	6,444	3,37,032
1826-27....	32,145	1,29,148	6,02,486	8,762	5,256	2,28,407	15,095	7,148	3,72,625
1827-28....	22,694	91,177	4,41,102	12,029	7,217	2,81,470	22,486	10,680	5,13,523
1828-29....	43,114	1,69,303	7,32,669	12,858	7,714	3,24,225	16,404	7,775	3,11,704
1829-30....	21,174	85,071	3,71,516	13,500	8,100	3,14,975	15,042	7,080	3,30,829
1830-31....	26,959	1,08,313	4,85,184	9,485	5,691	2,10,207	23,072	11,095	5,17,839
1831-32....	18,320	73,603	2,88,698	..	..	..	18,156	8,610	3,62,287
1832-33....	21,732	not stated.	3,97,164	..	..	..	19,051	not stated.	3,48,680

STATEMENT of the Quantity (with Value) of Cotton (excepting the Honourable Company's China Investment) shipped at the Port of Calcutta to all Parts of the World beyond the Presidency of Fort William, from the Official Accounts, 1795, down to the Year 1835, inclusive.

YEARS.	T O T A L.		UNITED KINGDOM.		C H I N A.		OTHER PLACES.
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
1795-96..	maunds. 8,805	rupees. 1,47,211	maunds. 6,330	rupees. 1,11,334	bales.	rupees.	
1796-97..	8,758	1,35,870	3,552	65,223			
1797-98..	10,227	1,07,711	bales. 1,130	58,804	705	31,341	
1798-99..	46,294	4,27,053	8,406	2,84,808			
1799-1800	6,587	99,817	933	45,182			
1800-01..	1,520	25,935	500	25,758			
1801-02..	810	15,160	222	15,160			
1802-03..	38,843	6,19,017	2,072	97,300	8,018	4,60,953	
1803-04..	1,84,717	23,13,185	2,420	1,06,207	46,871	20,92,708	
1804-05..	1,48,844	19,01,507	602	26,859	38,861	17,96,317	
1805-06..	2,26,385	30,44,544	2,423	1,18,912	59,235	28,74,616	
1806-07..	1,34,912	10,26,902	7,315	3,92,206	23,864	12,47,386	
1807-08..	1,79,726	26,07,805	3,717	2,03,428	41,104	21,60,252	
1808-09..	1,01,804	28,08,630	2,016	1,07,014	50,902	26,96,530	
1809-10..	2,81,866	39,35,161	40,781	20,25,227	35,657	17,65,080	
1810-11..	1,21,852	15,02,946	3,477	1,33,167	27,080	11,65,809	
1811-12..	1,18,175	15,91,681	160	9,351	32,596	15,32,389	
1812-13..	20,847	2,68,844			5,531	2,27,162	
1813-14..	2,99,193	39,92,026	11,705	5,39,229	76,051	34,50,811	
1814-15..	3,73,134	45,60,663	21,587	9,29,415	82,540	35,94,985	
1815-16..	3,26,558	38,21,475	17,228	6,57,487	74,472	30,68,298	
1816-17	6,65,236	76,89,368	85,024	31,84,701	95,478	36,26,752	
	lbs.		lbs.				
also Co.'s 10,02,600	not stated.	Co.'s 10,02,600	not stated.				
1817-18..	maunds. 10,03,363	1,10,13,074	bales. 1,64,843	53,69,791	103,700	31,21,969	
1818-19..	8,37,759	89,76,861	1,27,124	37,82,030	63,115	19,09,794	
1819-20..	2,37,435	28,33,773	30,683	9,89,082	37,005	16,35,367	
1820-21..	2,78,319	44,40,881	12,939	7,16,157	70,397	37,21,507	
1821-22..	2,39,131	34,24,811	maunds. 19,724	3,54,062	maunds. 2,16,392	30,38,642	
1822-23..	95,244	12,44,980	23,796	2,88,486	67,897	9,17,992	
1823-24..	1,58,229	23,47,568	42,379	4,51,121	1,15,960	19,00,185	
1824-25..	2,51,205	32,28,335	44,484	5,01,779	1,99,324	26,23,989	
1825-26..	2,36,141	30,57,130	58,600	4,76,169	1,77,206	25,77,494	
1826-27..	3,65,639	41,60,534	60,598	6,22,519	3,14,052	35,28,950	
1827-28..	2,16,084	32,02,862	17,058	2,08,887	1,97,500	29,81,340	
1828-29..	2,01,083	25,88,423	14,536	1,82,971	1,85,029	23,92,276	
1829-30	3,491	34,266	47	306	2,586	20,717	
also Co.'s 7,415	1,01,993	Co.'s 7,415	1,01,993				
1830-31	69,038	5,79,711	22,616	1,89,326	45,838	3,85,511	
also Co.'s 3,203	43,848	Co.'s 3,203	43,848				
1831-32	53,765	4,45,766	7,101	60,174	46,423	3,81,349	
also Co.'s 8,357	1,01,877	Co.'s 8,357	1,01,877				
1832-33	7,651	64,511	4,895	41,063	2,730	22,848	
also Co.'s 6,045	92,691	Co.'s 6,045	92,691				
1833-34	2,340	28,925	196	1,070	2,071	20,746	
also Co.'s 12,956	2,00,782	Co.'s 12,956	2,00,782				
1834-35..	3,52,022	31,26,070	37,153	3,40,311	3,00,544	27,37,431	

For all other places see previous tables in details on the Commerce of India.



STATEMENT of the Export Cotton Trade of the Port of Calcutta, from the 1st of May, 1833, to the 30th of April, 1846, compiled from the Official Records furnished from the Calcutta Custom-House.

P E R I O D.	G R E A T B R I T A I N.		F O R E I G N E U R O P E.		C H I N A.	
	Maunds.	Value.	Maunds.	Value.	Maunds.	Value.
	number.	rupees.	number.	rupees.	number.	rupees.
1833-34.....	10,673	1,00,730	.....	.....	1,32,809	13,25,162
1834-35.....	32,767	3,37,679	2,789	24,019	2,99,114	27,60,170
1835-36.....	1,16,278	12,26,612	21,676	2,32,581	4,49,000	47,40,795
1836-37.....	18,244	1,74,016	14,160	1,28,146	4,00,598	35,14,334
1837-38.....	3,555	30,670	73	608	1,97,949	18,10,029
1838-39.....	3,513	28,382	.....	.....	2,22,631	21,79,086
1839-40.....	25,674	2,36,581	2,679	22,331	1,38,778	14,18,409
1840-41.....	1,296	14,041	.....	.....	1,60,802	16,56,447
1841-42.....	4,628	46,775	.....	.....	80,591	8,68,171
1842-43.....	1,501	19,610	.....	.....	1,49,304	14,86,550
1843-44.....	1,742	25,805	.....	.....	1,95,738	19,57,379
1844-45.....	1,335	13,359	.....	.....	1,99,355	19,93,556
1845-46.....	147	1,477	.....	.....	89,088	8,88,582
Total maunds.....	2,21,253	22,61,737	41,377	4,08,581	27,12,757	2,65,99,270
Total lbs.....	1,82,05,960	.....	34,01,736	.....	22,32,21,148	.....
Total cwts.....	1,62,553	.....	30,399	.....	19,93,046	.....

## STATEMENT—(continued).

P E R I O D.	S T R A I T S of M A L A C C A.		A l l O t h e r Q u a r t e r s.		G R A N D T O T A L.		Average Value per Maund.
	Maunds.	Value.	Maunds.	Value.	Maunds.	Value.	
	number.	rupees.	number.	rupees.	number.	rupees.	Rs. Dec.
1833-34.....	73	609	.....	.....	1,13,555	14,32,501	9-98
1834-35.....	2,066	22,614	91	761	3,36,827	31,46,139	9-34
1835-36.....	4,156	45,444	1,652	18,345	5,83,762	62,63,777	10-73
1836-37.....	1,652	15,568	839	6,673	4,35,493	38,39,347	8-81
1837-38.....	1,819	15,948	495	3,910	2,03,891	18,61,165	9-12
1838-39.....	1,328	13,556	287	865	2,33,759	22,21,889	9-05
1839-40.....	13,457	1,50,194	7	28	1,80,495	18,27,543	10-12
1840-41.....	22,703	2,55,689	15	60	1,84,816	19,20,237	10-32
1841-42.....	24,950	2,89,694	175	707	1,10,344	12,05,347	10-92
1842-43.....	20,880	2,69,438	209	1,385	1,71,894	17,16,983	9-98
1843-44.....	3,974	41,927	3	29	2,01,457	20,25,140	10-05
1844-45.....	1,161	11,612	21	218	2,01,872	20,18,745	10-
1845-46.....	4,486	44,862	48	243	93,769	9,35,164	9-97
Total maunds.....	1,02,705	11,17,155	3,812	33,224	30,81,934	3,04,19,967	9-87
Total lbs.....	84,51,154	.....	3,16,142	.....	25,35,09,140	.....	.....
Total cwts.....	75,457	.....	2,823	.....	22,64,278	.....	.....

STATEMENT of the Cotton Exported from the Presidency of Madras, 1824 to 1835—  
(Official Account).

Y E A R S.	T O T A L.		U N I T E D K I N G D O M	B E N G A L.	C H I N A.	B O M B A Y.	Other Places.
	Quantity.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	
	cwt.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	See general Tables of Commerce.
1824-25.....	44,287	10,86,460	1,05,097	62	8,30,108	1,10,921	
1825-26.....	59,030	11,89,804	1,18,691	.....	5,58,225	4,74,155	
1826-27.....	49,410	7,16,684	49,535	1,462	5,29,691	1,44,258	
1827-28.....	37,376	7,10,819	34,674	.....	4,30,627	2,62,635	
1828-29.....	56,737	11,02,101	52,203	1,771	7,06,402	2,62,379	
1829-30.....	61,533	12,34,303	41,763	48,160	7,09,396	4,25,886	
1830-31.....	38,916	7,72,001	1,70,905	10,125	5,30,530	12,496	
1831-32.....	42,976	8,63,387	6,60,860	29,814	1,21,200	28,250	
1832-33.....	30,906	6,83,373	2,30,688	35,342	1,31,020	2,70,054	
1833-34.....	25,982	4,53,116	95,302	39,806	.....	.....	
1834-35.....	91,595	15,79,325	4,13,365	22,554	.....	.....	

STATEMENT of the Export Cotton Trade of the Port of Madras, from May 1, 1833, to April 30, 1846, compiled from the Official Records furnished from the Madras Custom-House.

Y E A R S.	GREAT BRITAIN.		FOREIGN EUROPE.		CHINA.	
	Candies.	Value.	Candies.	Value.	Candies.	Value.
	number.	rupees.	number.	rupees.	number.	rupees.
1833-34.....	924	60,995	4	279	972	67,176
1834-35.....	5,121	3,80,305	365	26,100	2,694	1,92,391
1835-36.....	13,677	9,36,646	1,695	1,19,542	21,212	14,94,900
1836-37.....	13,036	10,63,046	2,222	1,80,909	28,333	23,04,175
1837-38.....	1,284	94,797	351	26,985	6,559	4,82,359
1838-39.....	3,788	3,04,285	427	34,158	14,435	11,26,402
1839-40.....	18,759	14,26,713	4,853	3,72,898	5,585	5,26,783
1840-41.....	5,850	3,71,057	....	....	5,678	3,91,637
1841-42.....	17,542	19,76,001	259	17,578	17,215	11,15,814
1842-43.....	5,305	2,84,711	42	2,000	40,556	24,16,594
1843-44.....	4,661	2,14,376	350	15,741	19,514	11,13,465
1844-45.....	15,339	8,34,982	....	....	17,712	11,11,511
1845-46.....	6,514	3,38,081	2	96	5,191	2,80,503
Total candies .....	1,11,800	73,92,085	10,570	7,96,061	1,86,656	1,26,33,112
Total lbs. ....	5,59,000	....	52,85,000	....	9,33,28,000	....
Total cwts. ....	4,99,107	....	47,188	....	8,33,286	....

STATEMENT of the Quantity (with Value) of Cotton (excepting the Honourable Company's China), shipped at the Port of Bombay to all Parts of the World beyond the Presidency of Bombay, 1801.

Y E A R S.	TOTAL.	UNITED KING- DOM.	FRANCE.	CHINA.	OTHER P L A C E S.
	Value.	Value.	Value.	Value.	
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	
1801-2.....	30,68,180	1,70,500	..	30,84,728	
1802-3.....	53,25,407	1,05,933	..	47,27,769	
1803-4.....	42,08,685	2,77,065	..	38,93,560	
1804-5.....	80,44,726	1,73,154	..	76,25,649	
1805-6.....	76,04,113	5,88,725	..	64,73,639	
1806-7.....	The reports for this were lost at sea.				
1807-8.....	50,25,238	7,82,835	..	73,96,978	
1808-9.....	51,71,923	6,93,182	..	41,66,092	
1809-10.....	54,17,850	12,10,844	..	35,68,181	
1810-11.....	49,65,921	10,55,935	..	33,56,221	
1811-12.....	35,22,337	39,900	..	30,63,570	
1812-13.....	23,39,896	..	..	19,24,765	
1813-14.....	26,14,724	18,347	..	72,76,373	
1814-15.....	36,38,068	96,205	..	29,01,698	
1815-16.....	53,64,959	1,90,017	..	44,25,041	
1816-17.....	57,51,698	11,36,395	..	41,41,786	
1817-18.....	Co.'s 26,626	26,626	2,68,353	46,27,559	
1818-19.....	Co.'s 99,18,397	37,04,234	..	34,23,770	
1819-20.....	Co.'s 1,26,63,140	63,86,197	3,54,477	10,91,265	
1820-21.....	Co.'s 29,523	29,523	2,06,061	44,80,062	
1821-22.....	Co.'s 47,11,377	28,00,470	..	32,36,019	
1822-23.....	Co.'s 6,30,841	6,30,841	..	30,07,096	
1823-24.....	Co.'s 52,88,118	3,33,588	..	30,83,339	
1824-25.....	Co.'s 2,50,216	2,50,216	..	53,72,775	
1825-26.....	Co.'s 47,49,319	8,40,586	..	72,88,149	
1826-27.....	Co.'s 9,946	9,946	..	50,39,282	
1827-28.....	57,91,103	24,10,219	..	57,67,114	
1828-29.....	61,92,873	20,56,372	..	49,63,924	
1829-30.....	92,74,275	34,81,089	..	64,61,645	
1830-31.....	1,19,00,553	44,63,603	36,195	53,38,302	
1831-32.....	57,11,067	25,85,371	10,300	53,78,596	
1832-33.....	1,03,24,838	41,04,631	65,286	56,25,721	
1833-34.....	99,63,825	46,49,421	50,963	86,05,321	
	82,77,129	14,84,656	88,912		
	50,25,435	33,53,531	13,344		
	Co.'s 21,076	21,076	..		
	88,49,416	32,24,581	..		
	1,21,50,756	62,39,634	16,572		
	1,47,86,550	53,98,594	44,936		

See Tables of General Trade of India.

## STATEMENT of the Export Cotton Trade of the Port of Madras—(continued).

Y E A R S.	STRAITS OF MALACCA.		ALL OTHER QUARTERS.		GRAND TOTAL.		Average Value per Candy.
	Candies.	Value.	Candies.	Value.	Candies.	Value.	
	number.	rupees.	number.	rupees.	number.	rupees.	
1833—34.....	203	14,189	695	48,037	2,798	1,96,690	70.29
1834—35.....	205	14,364	399	27,969	8,784	6,41,225	73
1835—36.....	....	....	675	47,340	37,259	25,98,428	69.74
1836—37.....	26	1,815	718	58,610	44,355	36,98,551	81.39
1837—38.....	....	....	68	6,970	8,262	0,10,211	73.85
1838—39.....	0	480	61	4,531	18,717	14,60,856	78.53
1839—40.....	85	6,713	318	24,076	30,600	23,57,185	77.03
1840—41.....	1,061	63,098	11,072	7,51,757	23,650	15,77,549	66.67
1841—42.....	5,893	2,99,363	3,828	1,86,359	44,737	25,93,115	69.24
1842—43.....	2,337	1,00,283	1,84	8,823	48,424	28,19,480	58.22
1843—44.....	1,110	57,968	39	1,780	26,080	14,03,330	54.64
1844—45.....	912	53,083	1,876	1,19,665	35,839	21,10,841	29.14
1845—46.....	357	19,586	1,370	66,917	13,434	7,14,186	53.10
Total candies.....	12,201	6,37,542	21,301	13,61,954	3,42,528		
Total lbs.....	61,00,500	..	1,06,30,500	....	17,12,64,000		
Total cwt.s.....	54,468	..	95,094	....	15,29,143		

GENERAL Statistics of the Cotton Trade of Bombay, from the 1st of January, 1834, to the 31st of December, 1846, compiled from the Official Records of the Bombay Custom-House.

## E X P O R T S.

P E R I O D.	GREAT BRITAIN.		FOREIGN EUROPE.		C H I N A.		STRAITS OF MALACCA.	
	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.
	number.	rupees.	number.	rupees.	number.	rupees.	number.	rupees.
1 Jan. to 30 April, 1834.	97,48,844	18,70,037	2,73,616	44,936	2,07,04,636	38,20,475	....	....
1834—35.....	3,21,77,712	68,18,510	18,68,272	63,716	2,92,00,276	57,47,488	3,75,928	68,750
1835—36.....	4,57,95,596	1,03,54,845	11,37,780	2,36,083	2,87,13,216	63,89,304	3,13,208	62,732
1836—37.....	6,81,63,901	1,02,36,925	4,33,072	79,220	4,44,64,364	70,11,729	6,92,694	1,03,817
1837—38.....	3,81,00,472	55,04,257	2,06,052	27,585	5,01,61,928	80,25,130	1,17,009	1,07,900
1838—39.....	3,18,00,887	47,69,069	2,53,727	36,403	6,70,72,812	92,71,593	4,09,138	57,819
1839—40.....	5,99,01,134	80,45,303	2,73,910	41,369	2,91,68,699	50,06,830	32,72,957	4,23,428
1840—41.....	8,15,81,088	1,18,55,477	6,42,429	83,128	3,37,11,049	48,77,869	1,35,08,112	18,96,332
1841—42.....	10,47,95,091	1,42,44,793	1,11,718	14,818	4,74,09,464	63,08,196	74,49,007	9,65,066
1842—43.....	6,98,39,914	88,02,083	....	....	7,64,44,744	94,89,441	4,60,598	5,38,404
1843—44.....	9,17,81,828	1,16,04,169	23,975	3,325	7,75,51,410	91,51,208	10,79,800	12,20,242
1844—45.....	6,22,96,954	64,89,249	1,76,335	15,763	6,88,12,814	84,74,928	15,54,714	1,71,610
1845—46.....	4,71,03,311	53,31,108	8,93,853	95,417	7,49,54,187	76,55,330	27,68,904	2,75,380
1 May to 31 Dec., 1846.	3,44,70,480	35,04,212	....	....	3,16,65,032	31,05,214	2,44,440	21,285
Total lbs.....	77,66,65,818	....	62,95,639	....	68,60,34,631	....	3,32,90,929	....
Total cwt.s.....	69,34,516	....	56,211	....	61,30,667	....	2,97,321	....
Total candies.....	9,90,645	11,04,80,037	8,030	7,42,463	8,75,810	9,43,34,735	42,474	48,72,765
Average of 13 years...	76,203	84,98,404	618	57,113	67,370	72,56,518	3,267	3,74,828

P E R I O D.	M A N I L L A.		P E R S I A N G U L F.		A R A B I A N G U L F.		C O A S T O F A F R I C A.	
	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.
	number.	rupees.	number.	rupees.	number.	rupees.	number.	rupees.
1 Jan. to 30 April, 1834.	....	....	2,59,300	43,247	4,34,728	73,966	....	....
1834—35.....	....	....	78,008	15,100	9,36,096	1,09,897	21,952	3,490
1835—36.....	....	....	4,42,372	64,025	17,92,420	2,31,033	....	....
1836—37.....	....	....	1,36,200	18,816	14,30,192	2,03,694	8,624	1,210
1837—38.....	....	....	4,35,415	45,961	10,14,624	1,47,570	75,316	9,925
1838—39.....	....	....	1,38,236	15,150	10,43,879	1,55,983	29,568	4,375
1839—40.....	2,06,782	27,953	91,560	14,962	10,89,740	1,54,957	1,05,504	13,331
1840—41.....	8,84,128	1,18,414	47,348	6,270	10,87,003	1,40,764	1,680	212
1841—42.....	....	....	2,03,892	17,473	9,72,468	1,19,812	74,928	8,498
1842—43.....	....	....	1,36,325	13,609	7,11,735	77,833	36,693	3,976
1843—44.....	....	....	1,99,295	22,057	7,90,269	92,982	11,208	1,201
1844—45.....	....	....	1,96,253	20,920	10,13,423	1,07,277	19,036	1,821
1845—46.....	21,872	2,009	4,81,510	46,613	9,31,192	91,595	71,110	6,651
1 May to 31 Dec., 1846.	....	....	30,997	3,011	3,81,622	39,243	32,972	3,514
Total lbs.....	11,12,782	....	28,76,711	....	1,36,20,391	....	4,88,651	....
Total cwt.s.....	9,935	....	25,685	....	1,21,691	....	4,363	....
Total candies.....	1,420	1,18,376	3,669	3,45,504	17,384	18,07,206	623	58,201
Average of 13 years...	109	11,414	283	26,608	1,337	1,39,016	48	4,477

GENERAL Statistics of the Cotton Trade of Bombay, from 1st of January, 1834, to 31st of December, 1846—(continued).

P E R I O D.	C A L C U T T A.		MALABAR AND CANARA.		CUTCH AND SCINDE.		PortsSubordinate to Bombay.		ALL OTHER QUARTERS.	
	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.
	number.	rupees.	number.	rupees.	number.	rupees.	number.	rupees.	number.	rupees.
1 Jan. to 30 April, 1834	67,032	12,800	82,908	6,753	..	..	15,508	2,625	..	..
1834—35.....	..	..	1,11,328	17,989	..	..	14,112	2,457	..	..
1835—36.....	..	..	3,04,388	46,001	1,508	250	18,424	3,145	..	..
1836—37.....	39,984	5,250	1,07,492	14,490	10,976	1,470	82,321	1,157	..	..
1837—38.....	23,600	10,835	1,37,255	17,259	86,436	8,220	23,968	2,563	40,046	1,031
1838—39.....	08,315	1,649	15,692	1,750	46,718	5,397	8,960	1,060	1,717	342
1839—40.....	..	..	30,688	7,685	12,261	1,380	12,320	1,410	44,548	9,110
1840—41.....	1,57,117	23,210	21,072	2,795	32,172	4,040	1,428	150	40,768	5,764
1841—42.....	..	..	6,244	430	3,298	318	..	..	..	..
1842—43.....	..	..	2,057	217	7,774	873	2,021	400	..	..
1843—44.....	..	..	7,510	600	1,649	1,670	738	75	5,923	604
1844—45.....	2,87,058	32,138	23,367	2,266	2,447	272	..	..	..	..
1845—46.....	15,14,439	1,50,446	33,026	3,318	8,960	796	8,407	704	27,505	2,566
1 May to 31 Dec. 1846.	4,19,418	42,332	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total lbs.....	25,70,983	..	9,03,027	..	2,14,262	..	1,14,778	..	1,30,507	..
Total cwts.....	23,009	..	8,068	..	1,913	..	1,025	..	1,165	..
Total candies...	3,287	2,84,660	1,133	1,21,559	273	24,086	147	15,911	166	19,417
Average of 13 years...	253	21,897	89	9,350	21	1,899	11	1,224	13	1,494

## GRAND TOTAL.

P E R I O D.	Pounds.	Hundred-Wt.	Candies.	Average Value per Candy.	Value.
	number.	number.	number.	rupees.	rupees.
1st Jan. to 30th April, 1834.....	3,15,86,552	2,82,023	40,289	145.82	58,74,839
1834.....	6,47,83,681	5,78,425	82,632	150.20	1,20,07,397
1835.....	7,85,18,972	7,01,062	1,00,153	173.63	1,73,89,218
1836.....	11,54,96,601	10,31,219	1,47,317	120	1,76,77,778
1837.....	9,74,45,121	8,70,046	1,24,202	112.37	1,39,66,341
1838.....	10,14,89,649	9,06,158	1,29,451	110.62	1,43,20,590
1839.....	9,33,30,106	8,33,306	1,19,044	122.20	1,46,47,718
1840.....	13,17,16,594	11,76,042	1,68,006	119.13	1,90,14,425
1841.....	10,10,26,110	14,37,733	2,05,390	105.55	2,16,79,410
1842.....	14,76,42,851	13,18,230	1,88,320	100.50	1,89,26,926
1843.....	17,14,53,725	15,30,837	2,18,691	90.20	2,10,58,233
1844.....	13,43,82,401	11,99,843	1,71,406	89.35	1,53,19,244
1845.....	12,88,20,200	11,50,181	1,61,312	83.18	1,36,67,993
1st May to 31st Dec. 1846.....	6,72,50,967	6,00,455	85,779	79.35	68,08,811
Total lbs.....	1,52,49,43,729	..	..	..	..
Total cwts.....	..	1,36,15,509	..	..	..
Total candies.....	..	..	10,15,081	109.64	21,32,55,023
Average of 13 years.....	11,73,03,364	10,47,351	1,49,022	..	1,64,04,302

NOTE.—The weights furnished in this Statement were compiled from the manifests of the vessels in which the cotton was exported, down to the year 1842—43, since which time they have been taken from the export registers, which give the weight declared by exporters on their export notes.

STATEMENT of the Value of the Export Cotton Trade of the Port of Tuticorin (within the Madras Presidency), compiled from the Official Records furnished from the Madras Custom-House.

P E R I O D.	Great Britain.	Foreign Europe.	China.	All other Quarters.	TOTAL.	Value.	R E M A R K S.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	
1833—34.....	28,308	..	..	13,594	41,902	2,756	To Bombay, there returns are excluded from the export trade of Tuticorin, as they enter a second time into the general export statement from Bombay.
1834—35.....	32,970	..	..	..	32,970	..	
1835—36.....	1,18,947	..	..	8,679	1,27,623	5,742	
1836—37.....	60,732	..	51,562	..	1,12,294	2,68,894	
1837—38.....	76,090	..	..	..	76,090	840	
1838—39.....	22,197	..	..	5,810	28,007	1,08,485	
1839—40.....	3,40,113	40,656	..	..	3,80,769	1,103	
1840—41.....	1,57,752	..	94,920	436	2,53,108	..	
1841—42.....	7,44,226	47,292	..	..	7,91,518	..	
1842—43.....	72,828	..	3,66,492	788	4,40,168	..	
1843—44.....	..	..	5,70,990	..	5,70,990	..	11,324....TOTAL 3,99,094.
1844—45.....	1,42,618	..	14,02,884	288	15,45,790	..	
1845—46.....	77,448	..	5,72,642	14,630	6,61,720	..	
	18,74,229	87,948	30,59,490	44,222	50,65,889	..	

NOTE.—The value alone of the exports from Tuticorin has been furnished from the Madras Custom-House. The average annual value in the statement of the Madras exports affords no basis for an estimate of the quantity in this case, inasmuch as a good deal of the cotton shipped from Madras consists of western, which is much inferior to Tuticorin, the only cotton shipped from Tuticorin. If 60 rupees be assumed as the probable average cost, the quantity exported in the 13 years of this statement will be about 81,431 Madras candies.

GENERAL Statistics of the Import Cotton Trade of Bombay, from the 1st of January, 1834, to 31st of December, 1846, compiled from the Official Records of the Bombay Custom House.

## IMPORTS.

P E R I O D.	G U Z E R A T.		C O N K U N.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	lbs.	rupees.	lbs.	rupees.
1 Jan. to 30 April, 1834 .....	2,28,51,444	29,80,505	54,77,612	5,56,885
1834—35 .....	2,74,57,052	34,10,611	1,83,77,548	23,03,744
1835—36 .....	3,77,29,804	55,12,736	2,33,14,396	34,18,572
1836—37 .....	7,49,12,837	97,67,735	3,14,77,257	34,79,790
1837—38 .....	7,33,83,298	1,01,37,364	1,88,18,491	20,73,321
1838—39 .....	6,05,18,623	91,83,787	3,70,53,185	55,61,881
1839—40 .....	2,60,56,519	35,67,918	2,60,04,390	35,46,967
1840—41 .....	9,66,40,094	1,41,51,584	4,35,11,949	50,06,807
1841—42 .....	5,85,40,590	74,03,986	5,13,45,164	64,78,532
1842—43 .....	6,08,84,516	80,77,625	4,60,76,711	52,13,776
1843—44 .....	7,18,29,407	92,78,966	4,01,15,810	49,83,327
1844—45 .....	6,48,49,753	77,69,699	2,70,06,450	32,19,602
1845—46 .....	7,11,57,204	73,49,082	2,29,28,212	23,13,870
1 May to 31 Dec. 1846 .....	2,55,41,167	25,09,888	84,19,661	8,35,281
Total lbs. ....	77,83,49,308	..	39,99,26,936	..
Total cwts. ....	69,40,548	..	35,70,776	..
Total candies. ....	9,92,793	10,12,87,486	5,10,111	5,05,82,271
Average of thirteen years .....	76,369	77,91,345	39,239	38,90,944

## GENERAL Imports of Bombay, &amp;c.—(continued.)

P E R I O D.	MALABAR AND CANARA.		CUTCH AND SCINDE.		ALL OTHER QUARTERS.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	lbs.	rupees.	lbs.	rupees.	lbs.	rupees.
1 Jan. to 30 April, 1834 ....	16,20,528	2,07,342	47,870	4,703	60,308	5,694
1834—35 .....	7,65,30,016	9,53,276	1,12,308	10,823	..	..
1835—36 .....	1,30,60,264	15,96,737	8,08,108	1,16,843	5,35,080	77,257
1836—37 .....	1,14,16,142	19,60,615	44,34,216	6,11,338	6,25,580	90,686
1837—38 .....	11,63,471	1,97,193	56,76,168	7,66,670	13,093	1,897
1838—39 .....	84,95,333	13,11,798	22,42,343	3,01,002	47,676	9,425
1839—40 .....	65,92,302	7,48,411	19,69,316	1,57,592	4,126	634
1840—41 .....	1,51,77,977	19,39,085	1,02,71,883	13,29,445	22,760	2,932
1841—42 .....	1,71,09,675	20,34,906	34,02,725	4,27,079	..	..
1842—43 .....	1,72,83,861	19,99,250	49,21,112	5,52,774	88,312	2,989
1843—44 .....	2,05,82,284	22,54,661	1,53,07,742	19,12,685	37,246	4,211
1844—45 .....	1,30,50,611	13,42,209	1,10,65,626	13,30,295	1,616	220
1845—46 .....	2,30,42,662	12,42,934	67,60,525	7,57,522	..	..
1 May to 31 Dec. 1846 .....	66,51,396	6,88,168	30,87,763	3,06,542	..	..
Total lbs. ....	15,18,99,582	..	7,01,66,703	..	14,34,757	..
Total cwts. ....	13,56,246	..	6,26,488	..	12,810	..
Total candies. ....	1,93,749	1,84,76,596	89,498	86,58,313	1,830	1,95,945
Average of thirteen years ..	14,904	14,21,276	6,884	6,66,024	141	15,073

## GRAND TOTAL of Cotton Imported into Bombay.

P E R I O D.	Quantity.	Quantity.	Quantity.	Average Value per Candy.	Value.
	lbs.	cwts.	candies.	rupees.	rupees.
1 January to 30 April, 1834 .....	3,00,57,822	2,68,373	38,339	98.10	37,61,129
1831—35 .....	5,35,99,924	4,78,571	68,367	97.68	66,78,454
1835—36 .....	7,54,47,652	6,73,040	96,234	111.42	1,07,22,145
1836—37 .....	12,28,66,032	10,97,018	1,56,717	101.71	1,59,40,074
1837—38 .....	9,90,53,521	8,84,407	1,26,344	109	1,37,76,147
1838—39 .....	10,83,56,060	9,67,465	1,38,209	118.45	1,63,70,893
1839—40 .....	6,96,26,813	5,32,382	76,655	106	80,61,522
1840—41 .....	10,56,24,663	14,78,792	2,11,256	110.86	2,34,19,853
1841—42 .....	13,04,58,154	11,64,805	1,66,401	98.76	1,64,34,509
1842—43 .....	13,52,54,512	12,07,629	1,72,519	91.85	1,58,16,423
1843—44 .....	14,78,72,489	13,20,290	1,88,613	97.73	1,84,33,850
1844—45 .....	11,59,71,056	10,35,456	1,47,922	92.36	1,36,62,025
1845—46 .....	11,38,88,603	10,16,862	1,45,266	80.22	1,16,63,408
1 May to 31 December, 1846 .....	4,36,99,987	3,90,178	55,739	79.48	44,29,879
Totals .....	1,40,17,77,288	1,25,15,868	17,87,981	100.22	17,92,00,611
Average of 13 years .....	10,78,29,022	9,62,759	1,37,537	....	1,37,84,622

NOTE.—The weights furnished in this statement are compiled from the import registers at the Custom-house, which contain the weight declared by the importers.

The value was computed prior to 1837—38, according to the prices published in the Price Currents of the place and since that time from the list of prices furnished periodically by the Chamber of Commerce to the Collector.

These values, however, being the current prices for the better qualities of the several descriptions of cotton, a deduction of about five per cent should be made, in order to arrive at a correct estimate of the actual value of the import cotton trade of the port.

## GENERAL Statement of the Export Cotton Trade of India from 1833—34 to 1845—46.

P E R I O D.	B O M B A Y.		C A L C U T T A.		M A D R A S.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	cwts.	rupees.	cwts.	rupees.	cwts.	rupees.
1833—34.....	...	...	1,05,460	14,32,501	12,491	1,06,606
1 Jan. to 30 April 1834	2,82,023	58,74,539				
1834—35.....	5,78,425	1,29,07,397	2,47,465	31,46,139	39,214	6,41,225
1835—36.....	7,01,062	1,73,89,218	4,28,886	62,03,777	1,06,334	25,98,428
1836—37.....	10,31,219	1,76,77,778	3,19,951	38,39,337	1,97,933	36,08,555
1837—38.....	8,70,046	1,39,06,341	1,49,798	18,01,165	36,884	6,10,211
1838—39.....	9,06,158	1,43,20,590	1,71,741	22,21,889	83,558	14,69,856
1839—40.....	8,33,306	1,46,47,718	1,32,608	18,27,543	1,36,606	23,57,185
1840—41.....	11,76,042	1,90,14,425	1,35,783	19,26,237	1,05,619	15,77,549
1841—42.....	14,37,733	2,16,79,410	81,069	12,05,347	1,99,718	26,95,115
1842—43.....	13,18,239	1,89,26,926	1,26,290	17,16,983	2,16,178	28,19,480
1843—44.....	15,30,837	2,10,58,233	1,46,009	20,25,140	1,14,642	14,03,330
1844—45.....	11,99,843	1,53,16,244	1,48,314	20,18,745	1,59,994	21,19,841
1845—46.....	11,50,181	1,36,67,997	68,892	9,35,164	59,972	7,14,183
1 May to 31 Dec. 1846.	6,00,455	68,08,811				
Total.....	1,36,15,569	21,32,55,923	22,64,278	3,04,19,067	15,29,143	2,28,11,654
Annual average.....	10,47,351	1,04,04,302	1,74,175	23,39,997	1,17,626	17,54,743

GENERAL Statement of the Export Cotton Trade of India from 1833—34 to 1845—46—  
(continued).

P E R I O D.	T U T I C O R I N.		T O T A L O F A L L I N D I A.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	cwts.	rupees.	cwts.	rupees.
1833—34.....	3,116	41,902	1,21,076	16,71,009
1 Jan. to 30 April, 1834.....			2,82,023	58,74,839
1834—35.....	2,456	32,070	8,67,560	1,67,27,731
1835—36.....	9,500	1,27,623	13,05,782	2,63,79,046
1836—37.....	8,357	1,12,294	15,57,403	2,82,37,964
1837—38.....	5,601	76,090	10,62,389	1,65,13,807
1838—39.....	2,085	28,007	11,03,542	1,80,40,342
1839—40.....	28,331	3,80,769	11,30,851	1,02,13,215
1840—41.....	18,835	2,63,108	14,36,279	2,27,71,319
1841—42.....	58,891	7,91,518	17,77,411	2,63,71,300
1842—43.....	32,745	4,40,108	10,93,452	2,39,03,497
1843—44.....	42,473	5,70,990	18,35,961	2,50,57,693
1844—45.....	1,15,013	15,45,790	16,23,164	2,10,00,620
1845—46.....	49,401	6,04,720	13,28,506	1,59,82,000
1 May to Dec. 1846.....	..	..	6,00,455	68,08,811
Total.....	3,76,924	50,65,889	1,77,85,914	27,15,53,433
Annual average.....	28,994	3,89,684	13,68,146	2,08,88,726

## ABSTRACT.

P O R T.	P E R I O D O F T H I R T E E Y E A R S.	Q U A N T I T Y.		V A L U E.	
		TOTAL.	Annual Average	TOTAL.	Annual Average
		cwts.	cwts.	rupees.	rupees.
Bombay..	1 January, 1834, to 31 December, 1846..	1,36,15,569	10,47,351	21,32,55,923	1,64,04,302
Calcutta..	1 May, 1833, to 30 April, 1846.....	22,64,278	1,74,175	3,04,19,907	23,39,997
Madras...	Ditto ditto.....	15,29,143	1,17,626	2,28,11,654	17,54,743
Tuticorin.	Ditto ditto.....	3,76,924	28,994	50,65,889	3,89,684
Grand total of thirteen years for all India		1,77,85,914	..	27,15,53,433	..
Annual average of quantity and value of thirteen years for all India.....		..	13,68,146	..	2,08,88,726

**STATEMENT showing the Extent of Cotton Cultivation in the Surat Collectorate for the Years undermentioned; its Proportion to other Cultivation; its Assessment; and its Average Produce from a given Quantity of Land.**

Y E A R S.	Purganas.	Number of Villages.	Extent of Cotton Cultivation in Beegas.	Extent of other Cultivation in Beegas.	Rate of Assessment per Beega, on Lands cultivated with Cotton.			Rate of Assessment per Beega on Lands cultivated with other Produce than Cotton.			Average Produce of Cotton obtained from Beega.	Average Number of Beegas required to produce a Surat Candy of 784 lbs. of Clean Cotton.	Average Government Assessment thereon.	Superficial Extent of the Beega.	Amount of Remission granted on Cotton Lands.	Total Amount of Remissions granted on all Descriptions of Lands.
					Highest.	Lowest.	Average	Highest.	Lowest.	Average						
1834—35	9	485½	42,321 4 18	1,81,978 9 2	6 10 0	2 6 0	3 1 11	8 8 0	2 6 0	3 4 8	mds. seers. 4 32½	14 8 18	44 0 5	sq. ft. ..	4,239 0 2	5,481 5 4
1835—36	9	485½	49,216 17 15	1,80,031 15 4	6 10 0	2 6 0	3 2 3	8 8 0	2 6 0	3 5 7	4 37½	13 6 0	41 11 1	..	..	2,245 11 8
1836—37	9	485½	39,877 0 15	1,92,121 2 17	6 10 0	2 6 0	3 2 1	8 8 0	2 6 0	3 4 11	5 9	13 13 0	40 9 3	..	..	14,189 0 4
1837—38	9	485½	62,845 0 1	1,79,131 2 15	6 10 0	2 6 0	3 1 7	8 8 0	2 6 0	3 4 8	4 37½	13 11 2	41 15 7	..	..	16,115 1 7
1838—39	9	485½	61,589 19 18	1,51,517 13 1	6 0 0	2 6 0	3 0 1	7 10 0	2 0 0	3 3 4	3 15	22 16 1	71 8 0	..	13,868 5 0	3,06,552 0 2
1839—40	9	486½	51,897 1 2	2,05,363 4 16	5 12 0	2 0 0	2 13 0	7 10 0	2 0 0	3 1 5	5 10½	12 17 2	37 1 5	29,615 9	..	4,614 13 9
1840—41	9	486½	48,027 12 11	2,09,232 10 0	5 12 0	2 0 0	2 14 3	7 10 0	2 0 0	3 1 8	4 29½	14 7 2	44 7 10	..	..	9,900 1 5
1841—42	9	486½	71,342 16 3	1,91,028 10 11	5 12 0	2 0 0	2 13 8	7 10 0	2 0 0	3 1 10	4 33½	13 12 16	39 1 6	..	..	967 8 5
1842—43	9	486½	57,439 7 11	2,17,109 8 3	5 12 0	2 0 0	2 13 9	7 10 0	2 0 0	3 1 8	4 32	13 7 7	38 2 5	..	..	6,493 4 6
1843—44	9	486½	36,248 15 15	2,21,832 17 5	5 12 0	2 0 0	2 13 9	7 10 0	2 0 0	3 1 8	4 21½	11 14 0	33 10 6	..	..	1,665 1 2
1844—45	9	486½	65,933 1 15	1,79,066 15 15	5 12 0	2 0 0	2 14 0	7 10 0	2 0 0	3 2 3	5 2½	12 18 12	37 4 4	..	..	3,724 2 1
1845—46	9	487½	57,175 18 16	1,75,593 3 2	5 12 0	2 0 0	2 13 8	7 10 0	2 0 0	3 1 11	4 29½	14 3 2	40 7 7	..	..	12,592 14 10

NOTE.—Remissions are usually granted for loss on account of injury to the whole crops of each cultivator's khata or holding, and the remission on account of failure of cotton crops alone cannot be shown separately.

Surat Collector's Camp, Mota, 18th of February, 1847.

(Signed)

P. STEWART, COLLECTOR.

STATEMENT showing the Annual Produce of Five Acres of Soil of Average Description, the Assessment thereon, and the Average Market Value of that Produce, in an Ordinary Season, in the Sholapoor Collectorate.

DESCRIPTION OF PRODUCE.	Average Annual Produce of Five Acres of Ordinary Soil.	Government Assessment on Five Acres, being Eight Annas per Acre.	Average Market Value for Five Acres to the Cultivator.	OBSERVATIONS OR REMARKS.
Cotton.....	10 maunds' weight	....	rs. a. p. 25 0 0	Each maund of forty seers, each seer of seventy-eight Company's rupees; and extra assessment is imposed on Baghayut land in some of the districts, at two rupees per acre; in others on the well, according to capability with regard to the supply of water.
Sugar.....	60 " "	....	240 0 0	
Pepper, red (chillie).....	30 " "	....	90 0 0	
Turneric.....	35 " "	....	195 0 0	Calculating three-fifths of the expenses of cultivation, it leaves two-fifths, from which the ryot has to pay his dues to government.
Bhooye moog.....	40 " "	....	28 0 0	
Bajree.....	10 " capacity	....	20 0 0	
Tour.....	15 " "	....	30 0 0	Grown with Bajree.
Joary.....	20 " "	....	32 0 0	
Alsee or Jurvas.....	54 " "	2 rupees and	14 8 0	
Wheat (1st sort).....	10 " "	....	25 0 0	Seldom grown alone.
Grain.....	124 " "	8 annas.	31 0 0	
Mutkee or Mutt.....	3 " "	....	6 0 0	
Teel or Sesamum.....	74 " "	....	30 0 0	
Karula Jeel.....	5 " "	....	12 8 0	
Mong.....	5 " "	....	12 0 0	
Ooreed.....	7 " "	....	17 0 0	
Rice.....	20 " "	....	40 0 0	
Savah.....	10 " "	....	15 0 0	
Herandee.....	10 " "	....	25 0 0	
Wheat (2nd sort).....	30 " "	....	36 0 0	

STATEMENT showing the Extent of the Cotton Cultivation in the Sholapoor Collectorate, for the Years undermentioned, its Proportion to the other Cultivation, its Assessment, and its Average Produce from a given Quantity of Land.

1. YEARS.	2. Zillah.	3. Number of Government Villages.	4. Extent of Cotton Cultivation in Acres.	5. Extent of other Cultivation in Acres.	Rate of Assessment per Acre on Lands cultivated with Cotton.			Rate of Assessment per Acre on Lands cultivated with other Produce than Cotton.			12. Average Produce of Cotton obtained from an Acre.	13. Average Number of Acres required to produce a Surat Candy of 784 lbs. of Clean Cotton.	14. Average Government Assessment thereon.	15. Superficial Extent of the Acre.	16. Amount of Remissions granted on Cotton Land.
					6. Highest.	7. Lowest.	8. Average.	9. Highest.	10. Lowest.	11. Average.					
1834-35	{ Sholapoor zillah.	537	2,560	4,06,460	{ 1 rupee or 16 annas.	4 annas.	10 annas.	{ 1 rupee or 16 annas.	1 anna.	8 annas.	160 lbs. of seeded cotton and of clean cotton 40 lbs.	5 acres per seeded, and 194 acres for clean cotton.	24 on 5 acres, or 11 rupees 3 annas on 194 acres.	4840 square yards.	rs. a. p. 1,825 12 0
1835-36	..	670	2,710	6,12,890	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	358 13 0
1836-37	..	665	22,922	6,97,600	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17,124 15 7
1837-38	..	665	29,841	7,76,604	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	29,981 2 8
1838-39	..	665	35,445	8,33,177	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26,965 4 6
1839-40	..	714	58,001	10,20,502	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9,210 13 0
1840-41	..	683	55,213	12,52,189	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1841-42	..	778	49,454	13,91,171	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1842-43	..	799	68,136	15,30,069	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	525 0 0
1843-44	..	899	64,607	13,44,114	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	400 0 0
1844-45	..	901	75,436	15,16,348	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,517 5 3
1845-46	..	901	51,410	16,02,581	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,824 12 5

NOTE.—The rates quoted in columns 6 to 11 are those introduced into the collectorate by the new revenue survey and assessment, which was commenced in 1838-39, and concluded in 1844-45; previous to that period the rates on land varied from eight annas to two rupees per beega, but it is difficult to say what the rates really were. There is no difference at the assessment of lands grown with cotton or other produce. The rates throughout the zillah are fixed according to the quality of the soil; but the very inferior soils will not produce cotton, and are never sown with it.

Sholapoor Collector's Camp at Vermulla, 26th of February, 1847.

(Signed) G. COLES, Collector.



STATEMENT showing the Extent of Cotton Cultivation in the Broach Collectorate, for the Years undermentioned, its Proportion to other Cultivation, its Assessment, and its Average Produce from a given Quantity of Land.

Y E A R S.	Number of Villages.	Extent of Cultivation in Beegas.		Rate of Assessment, per Beega, on Land cultivated with Cotton.			Rate of Assessment, per Beega, on Land cultivated with other Products.			Average Produce of Cotton obtained from one Beega.	Average Number of Beegas required to produce a Surat Candy of 784 lbs. of Cleaned Cotton.	Average Government Assessment thereon; i.e., on Land sufficient to yield a Candy of Cleaned Cotton.	Superficial Extent of the Beega.	Amount of Remissions granted to Cotton Lands.
		Cotton.	Other Product.	Highest.	Lowest.	Average	Highest.	Lowest.	Average					
1834-35.....	359	1,98,015	3,92,678							The Returns for 1837-38, 1839-39, and 1839-40, are taken from the actual papers of forty-five villages (of different classes) in each year.	Beegas. Wussas.	2477 yds., 7 feet, 6 inches. (Mr. Williams.)	These cannot be shown separately for cotton and other lands. The following abstract shows the entire remissions and balances written off since 1840:—	
1835-36.....		2,74,609	3,68,232											
1836-37.....		2,42,086	3,42,233											
1837-38.....		2,81,667	3,28,328	7 9 8	2 9 2	4 6 2	3 13 10	1 12 10	2 8 11					
1838-39.....		3,22,640	2,64,803	3 1 6	0 10 4	1 8 11	2 4 8	0 2 11	1 2 0	Kuppas 1511 seers equal to cleaned cotton, 47 lbs. } Kuppas 48 seers, or cotton 15 lbs. } Kuppas 134 seers, or cotton 41½ lbs. }	16 14 or 20 } 52 5 } 18 16 }	(At the average of Rs. 4 6 2 ) (At the average of Rs. 1 8 1 ) (At the average of Rs. 3 5 5 ) (At the average of Rs. 62 12 4 )	Balances outstanding on 1st Aug. 1840...Rs.5,16,777 14 4 Remissions given— Rs. a. p. In 1840-41.....1,28,656 0 3 1841-42.....2,446 1 0 1842-43..... 1843-44.....6,465 10 11 1844-45.....51,017 2 7 1845-46.....4,44,328 11 5 TOTAL...6,29,553 10 2 Balances written off— Rs. a. p. In 1840-41...1,96,640 8 3 1841-42...1,71,014 8 3 1842-43...2,01,942 1 6 1843-44...1,06,508 0 10 1844-45...1,29,543 2 7 1845-46...13,959 10 7 TOTAL...8,19,608 0 0 Balance outstanding on 1st Aug. 1846.....1,92,843 4 6	
1839-40.....		3,07,591	3,10,804	4 11 0	2 2 11	3 5 5	3 15 8	1 13	2 7 5					
1840-41.....		2,89,182	3,21,693		3	9 4 6		3	6 2 4					
1841-42.....		2,59,409	3,69,285			3 1 6			2 0 9					
1842-43.....		2,68,760	3,72,250							The Returns of 1843-44, 1844-45, and 1845-46, are taken from the new Begottee Settlement.	At the average rate quoted, viz., 1 of beega, it requires 20 beegas in an average year to yield a candy of cleaned cotton.	And at the average assessment of Rs. 2 6 10 per beega, the assessment upon a candy of cotton is equal to Rs. 48 10 4.	2½ dhurees of Kuppas, or 120 seers (48 seers equal to 1 dhu-ree); hence 120 beegas in an average year to yield a candy of cleaned cotton.	
1843-44.....		2,17,546	4,08,216											
1844-45.....		2,73,480	3,46,525	6 0 0	1 1 1	2 6 11	6 0 0	1 1	2 6 11					
1845-46.....		2,77,043	3,33,895											
GRAND TOTAL of Remissions and Balances since 1840..Rs. 16,41,954 14 8														

STATEMENT showing the principal Grains; their Average Annual Produce of 100 Beegas of Land; Government Assessment on the same; and the Average Market Value to the Cultivator in the Collectorate of Surat.

DESCRIPTION OF PRODUCE.	Average Annual Produce of 100 Beegas of Average Ordinary.	Government Assessment on 100 Beegas.	Average Market Value to the Cultivators.	OBSERVATIONS.
	mds. str.	rs. a. p.	rs. a. p.	
Kuppus.....	531 0	305 6 7	040 5 4	Produced in gorat land.
Bajree and kuthol.....	971 0	307 5 0	622 11 8	
Kuthol.....	820 0	208 8 9	407 4 0	
Joowaree and kuthol.....	898 0	315 9 10	546 3 8	
Bhat or rice, grown in keearce land.....	3,500			Ditto, in keearce land.
After rice crop, vall kuthol, &c., produced.....	4,145 0	800 0 0	1,604 1 6	
Bhat, or rice, in jeerart land.....	1,500 0	250 0 0	562 8 0	Ditto, in jeerart land.
Kedra.....	1,510 0	258 12 0	34 0 4	
Mutt.....	607 0	350 0 0	418 8 0	Ditto, in gorat land.
Toone.....	663 0	251 15 7	490 13 0	
Tull.....	401 0	282 3 6	512 3 6	
Wheat and mustard.....	720 0	282 6 8	806 1 0	
Naglee.....	902 0	235 15 0	308 8 0	
Goovar.....	993 0	350 0 0	662 8 0	
Urrud.....	584 0	232 13 9	375 0 0	
Grain and dwella.....	453 0	331 4 0	370 0 0	
Kuppus and tull.....	427 0	331 4 0	469 6 0	
Tull and toour.....	430 0	327 13 4	574 2 8	
Tobacco.....	1,577 20	544 10 8	2,417 8 0	Ditto, in gorat gubhan land.
Sugar cane.....	6,667 20	706 6 9	7,292 5 4	

NOTE.—All the other crops or produce on which no observation is made can be produced in any soil.

The cost of production of cotton to the ryots is estimated as follows, supposing thirteen beegas of average zeraet land will produce one Surat candy of clean cotton, or 784 lbs.

	Rs. a. p.
Average government assessment on thirteen beegas of land.....	39 0 0
Ploughing before sowing.....	6 8 0
Cotton seeds or kuppus, one maund and twenty-five seers.....	0 12 0
Hire for sowing ditto.....	3 4 0
Hire for ploughing, called kulpee.....	3 4 0
Weeding.....	6 8 0
Gathering the cotton.....	7 0 0
Digging out the roots after the gathering.....	3 4 0
Rupees.....	69 8 0

Should the above land be cultivated, as is generally the case by the ryots, by means of his own bullocks, and the ground being weeded, and the cotton picked by the members of his family, of course the profits on the produce are much greater.

Allowing that thirteen beegas of land would yield about sixty-six maunds of kuppus, which can be sold for eighty-one rupees four annas, after deducting the foregoing amount of expense, sixty-nine rupees eight annas, there remains a nett profit of eleven rupees twelve annas to the cultivator.

The price paid by merchants, and the charge incurred by them for the sixty-six maunds of kuppus, the produce of thirteen beegas, are estimated as follows:—

	Rs. a. p.
Value paid for the kuppus.....	81 4 0
Hire for separating seed from cotton.....	10 0 0
Screwing, including ginning, pats, ropes, binding, cart hire, dalals, brokerage, &c.....	5 4 0
	96 8 0
Deducting price of kuppusea or cotton seed.....	17 8 0

Leaving a nett sum of.....rupees 79 0 0  
as the expense incurred by merchants for one candy of clean cotton, ready to be shipped on board the boat.

"There are seventeen places enumerated below, where screws are fixed, and temporary sheds erected for cleaning cotton; but the chief places where sales of cotton take place are the city of Surat and town of Randier.

- |              |               |                    |
|--------------|---------------|--------------------|
| 1. Oolapor.  | 7. Kulargam.  | 13. Kupletha.      |
| 2. Randier.  | 8. Barracha.  | 14. Surbhon.       |
| 3. Nundroee. | 9. Sunnia.    | 15. Bardolee.      |
| 4. Morthan.  | 10. Purout.   | 16. Hansapor.      |
| 5. Ucharun.  | 11. Pandusoa. | 17. City of Surat. |
| 6. Kudrama.  | 12. Eklara.   |                    |

"The parties who establish 'stars,' or warehouses, generally purchase cotton from the ryots just as it is picked; they then separate the seeds by means of churkas, and sell it to the cotton brokers, who purchase for the merchants. The enhancement in the price is not considered to be very great during the transfer, probably not more than two or three rupees a candy.

"In reply to your second letter, dated 23rd ultimo, on the same subject, I have the honour to state that I cannot suggest any mode of cheapening the production of cotton in this district; the most obvious plan would be by a reduction in the assessment of the land cultivated for cotton; but this I am not prepared to recommend, as I do not consider the rates too high on the land in which it is generally produced; this description of land, when not cultivated with cotton, pays readily the assessment from the grain it produces; and it should be borne in mind that a great reduction has already been made in the rate of assessment per beega on land generally throughout this zillah, and that the cultivators have been relieved from many heavy payments on account of veeras and other cesses.

"I am informed that the cotton generally would produce a higher price in Bombay and the English market, and the cultivators would consequently receive greater remuneration, were it not that they deteriorate its quality in many ways to add to its weight, such as exposing it to the night-dew, which injures its colour; and the other modes adopted by them for this purpose render it expensive and difficult to clean. If the cotton crop could be purchased by merchants or their agents while standing, and picked and the seed separated under careful superintendence, the best results might be anticipated.

"I may add, that a change in the seed used would probably lead to an improvement in the produce; but this point has already, I do not doubt, come under the consideration of the committee."—*Report on Indian Cotton.*

### CHAPTER XIII.

#### MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS OF THE PRODUCTS, IMPORTS, AND EXPORTS OF COTTON WOOL.

IT is remarkable that Hindoostan was, for centuries previous to other countries, the region which we find celebrated for both the growth and manufacture of cotton. Herodotus alludes to woven cloth made of cotton wool, constituting the vestments worn by the Hindoos; and, from being generally worn, its growth and manufacture was probably common for many centuries before the time of Herodotus, who wrote about 445 years before the Christian era. In the "Peryplus of the Erythrean Sea" (*Periplus maris Erythrea*), written by Arrian, we have an account of a trade in Indian calicoes; and both Strabo and Pliny also allude to those cotton fabrics, and to their having extended to Persia and Upper Egypt. Arrian navigated and traded in the Indian seas.

While cotton manufactures flourished for so many ages in Hindoostan, it is remarkable that neither cotton wool was cultivated nor manufactured into cloth in China until about the thirteenth century; and that its manufacture in Europe and America has been comparatively of very recent date.

From the meagre accounts we possess of the early manufactures of Great Britain, the period at which cotton wool was first imported is uncertain. The first importations were from the Levant.

Anderson enumerates several statutes, &c., respecting wool; and woollen fabrics, &c., in the reign of Edward III.; and referring to the stipulations made by that prince, with regard to the trading towns of Scotland, in 1357, Glasgow is not named, while Lanark and Peebles are considered important places. The society of merchants of Saint Thomas à Becket were, about the year 1360, exporters of considerable quantities of English-made woollen cloths. Coarse woollens for domestic wear appear to have been woven in England for centuries previous to this period. For Judge Hale (*Primitive Origin of Mankind*) says, speaking of ancient guilds, "that they were erected in England for the woollen manufactures, as at Lincoln, York, Oxford, &c.; that in the times of Henry II. and Richard I. this kingdom greatly flourished in that art; that by the troublesome wars in the times of John, Henry III., Edward I., and Edward II., this manufacture was wholly lost, and all our trade ran out in wools, woolfels, and leather; that by the wise and peaceable times of Edward III., he regained that art hither again after 100 years discontinuance. Scotland confined its trade for a very long period to its boroughs."

Spanish wool was used early in making English broad cloth. The Weavers' Company obtained their charter, without date, from Henry II., supposed to be in 1172; they existed, however, as a company in his grandfather's time, Henry I., who, according to Stow, gave them a monopoly, but it was stipulated, "that if any cloth were found to be made of Spanish wool mixed with English wool, the Mayor of London should see it burnt." In 1197, the dimensions of English broad cloth was fixed by statute; and we find almost in every succeeding reign, laws for regulating the wool trade and the woollen manufactures. By the last statute of the reign of Edward III., Irish woollen cloth, called "frise," is declared of great antiquity; and this cloth is exempted from the length and breadth required for other cloths by the statute. About 1390, Kendal and Westmoreland cloths, called "cogg-ware," are mentioned in a statute; and in another, the following year, the plain cloths of Somerset, Dorset, Bristol, and Gloucester, are mentioned. Guildford cloths are soon after noticed. Glasgow is first, in 1430, mentioned as a place "where commerce was begun;" and, in 1540, a law was passed in Scotland for regulating woollen manufactures. Henry III., for a fine of ten marks, gave a charter to Liverpool, then a small fishing village, in 1229. It was long after before it became a port of any importance.

Although woven manufactures of sheep's wool became early important, those of cotton wool are of recent origin in Great Britain and in the North of Ireland, yet, in 1641, Mr. Lewis Roberts says, in his "Map of Commerce,"—"The town of Manchester buys the linen-yarn of the Irish in great quantities, and weaving it, returns the same again to Ireland to sell. Neither does her industry rest here, for they buy cotton wool in London, that comes from Cyprus, and Smyrna, and work the same into fustians, vermillions, dimities, &c., which they return again to London, where they are sold, and from thence, not seldom, are sent into such foreign ports where the first materials may be more easily had for their manufactures." This passage is curious, and we may presume that the cotton manufactures of Manchester began during the last years of the sixteenth, or very early in the seventeenth century, though their great development can only be dated from the year 1773.

The Manchester cotton and cotton velvets which are at first mentioned were, however, woollen imitations of those cotton goods, which were imported from abroad.

Mr. Munn, in 1624, gives an account of cottons being imported; the East India Company importing, at an average, 50,000 pieces per annum; but our official accounts are for a long period deficient; and the rapid extension and chief production of the various manufactures of cotton, in Lancashire, Lanarkshire, and even in the North of Ireland, and also in the New England States and Switzerland, constitute the most extraordinary branch of industry which the world affords. France, Germany, and Belgium followed next in the order of cotton manufacturing countries. Austria has also considerable fabrics. Catalonia manufactures some, and by contraband, *the safety valve of prohibition*, imports abundant cotton fabrics into Spain. Russia has established several factories, under a pernicious system. Attempts to manufacture cotton have been making in Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Naples, and Portugal.

A great question for the consideration of the people of these kingdoms, is involved in an inquiry, of almost vital importance to the employment and sustenance of, not only the greatest mass of the manufacturing population, but to the commerce of the empire; viz., *the sources from which the necessary quantities of the raw material is to be hereafter obtained.*

The greatest producing country of cotton wool, the United States of America, has become also a great manufacturing country (see our Report, Part XV., on the United States, for full details of cotton crops and of the cotton manufactures of the United States). And, we must in our inquiry and conclusions bear in mind, that all the above-named countries are now become competitors in the markets of the world for the raw material of cotton wool: the quantity of which produced in the southern climate of Europe, the two Sicilies, and Spain, need merely be mentioned as being of utter insignificance. America, Asia, and

Africa, are the countries upon which we must depend. Many parts of South America, and of the West India Islands, are admirably adapted by soil and climate for its cultivation. But with the exception of the Spanish West Indies, and parts of Brazil, the want of sufficient labour constitutes the great drawback on both abundant and cheap production. In Cuba and Porto Rico, sugar cultivation is more profitable than cotton. In Brazil, even with slave-labour, agriculture energy is wanting.

The extensive fertile regions of the British empire, alone, might supply, not only the United Kingdom, but all the world, with cotton wool. The want of labour, and the consequent high cost of production in the British West Indies, constitutes the impediment; certainly not the climate, nor the soil. Guiana has probably as great an area of soil, genial to the growth of cotton wool, as the extent now under cultivation in the United States. But the labourers are wanting.

Africa, otherwise undoubtedly genial to the cultivation of cotton, is in too hopeless a state of barbarism to yield a supply; at least, not at an early period. Egypt has for some time exported cotton; but even under a compulsory system, the cultivation of cotton in Egypt will for a long period be comparatively limited.\*

With respect to Asia, the Celestial Empire demands a large supply from India, or other countries. Cochîn China, Siam, and Borneo, are in too rude a condition to grow it in large quantities; although in the two former some is grown; and the soil and climate of the latter is admirably adapted for the growth of cotton. Asia Minor yields considerable quantities of cotton in the districts of Kassariah and Anapa, part of which is sent for shipment to Smyrna: and Cyprus still yields and exports small quantities of cotton. The Dutch East Indies yield some, and might yield much. Under Spain little productive industry can be hoped for in the Philippines, and the growth of cotton wool in those large and naturally fertile islands is trifling in quantity. Borneo, if we administer with judgment at Labuan, may in time yield a considerable supply of cotton. The south-eastern parts of New Holland appear to be well adapted by climate and soil to yield excellent cotton in abundance,—but there are no labourers in the field; it may be said, no inhabitants. Malacca may also produce some.

It becomes, therefore, almost a policy of necessity to direct our views and

\* The Growth of Cotton in Egypt has been stated as follows.—

Y E A R S.	Quantity.	Y E A R S.	Quantity.
1833—34.....	bags. 36,085	1839—40.....	bags. 78,500
1834—35.....	98,018	1840—41.....	74,000
1835—36.....	115,950	1841—42.....	95,000
1836—37.....	175,000	1842—43.....	138,000
1837—38.....	80,000	1843—44.....	150,000 } esti-
1838—39.....	51,000	1844—45.....	175,000 } mates.

our labours chiefly to British India for a supply of the article which, to the United Kingdom, is the most important, next to that of food ; which, in fact, more than any other article, has enabled a great portion of the people to pay for food.

The early accounts of the imports of raw cotton wool are very meagre. From the quantity of 1,976,350 lbs. being imported, in 1697 ; and not more than 1,658,365 lbs., in 1749 ; and only 3,870,392 lbs., in 1764 ; and only 5,198,778 lbs., in 1781 ; the slow progress of the manufacture, until the jenny, mule, and spinning-frame came into full operation, is apparent.

The following tables are given, the first by Mr. Baines, the second by Malachy Postlethwaite (Commercial Dictionary), and the third from both and from official returns. The tables which follow are all condensed from official statements:—

TABLE I.

Y E A R S.	Raw Cotton Im- ported.	Official Value of British Cotton Goods Exported.	Y E A R S.	Raw Cotton Im- ported.	Official Value of British Cotton Goods Exported.
	lbs.	£		lbs.	£
1697.....	1,976,359	5,915	1730.....	1,545,472	13,524
1701.....	1,985,868	23,253	1741.....	1,645,031	29,799
1710.....	715,008	5,698	1751.....	2,976,610	45,986
1720.....	1,972,805	16,200	1764.....	3,870,392	200,354

TABLE II.

Y E A R S.	Cotton Imported.	Cotton Exported.	Cotton retained for Home Use.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1743.....	1,132,288	40,370	1,091,418
1744.....	1,882,873	182,765	1,700,108
1745.....	1,469,523	73,172	1,399,351
1746.....	2,264,868	73,279	2,291,529
1747.....	2,224,869	29,438	2,195,431
1748.....	4,855,266	291,717	4,561,249
1749.....	1,658,365	330,998	1,327,357

#### EARLY IMPORTS OF AMERICAN COTTON FROM AMERICA INTO ENGLAND.

COTTON is said to be indigenous in the Lower Mississippian regions, and it is said to have been used extensively in the western parts of South America, as a material for clothing, before the discovery of those regions by Europeans. Our first accounts of it, as a staple article of commerce, is in St. Domingo, before 1726 ; and in Surinam, before 1733. We find that "cotton patches" were common in Carolina about the end of the seventeenth century ; and that there were exported from Jamaica 2000 bags of cotton in 1753 ; and, in 1768, to the United Kingdom, 2211 bags, 442,200 lbs., and to North America, 252 bags.

The first import of cotton-wool, the produce of the United States of America, was at Liverpool, on the 20th of January, 1785, of one bag from Charleston ; February 17th, New York, one bag ; July 21st, Philadelphia, three bags ; November 17th, Philadelphia, nine bags. Total, fourteen bags.

1786.—May 4th, from Charleston, two bags; June 21st, Charleston, four bags. Total, six bags.

TABLE III.—Account of the Imports and Exports of Cotton Wool, into and from Great Britain, since 1697.

Y E A R S.	Imports.	Exports.	Y E A R S.	Imports.	Exports.
	lbs.	lbs.		lbs.	lbs.
1697.....	1,576,350		1789.....	32,576,023	297,837
1730.....	1,545,472		1790.....	31,447,605	844,154
1741.....	1,645,031		1791.....	28,706,675	363,442
1751.....	2,476,610		1792.....	34,907,497	1,485,165
1761.....	3,870,392		1793.....	19,040,929	1,171,566
1781.....	5,198,778	96,784	1794.....	24,358,567	1,349,950
1782.....	11,828,039	421,229	1795.....	26,401,340	1,193,737
1783.....	9,735,663	177,626	1796.....	32,126,357	694,962
1784.....	11,482,083	201,845	1797.....	23,351,371	609,058
1785.....	18,400,381	407,496	1798.....	31,880,611	601,139
1786.....	13,475,020	323,152	1799.....	43,379,278	844,671
1787.....	23,250,268	1,073,381	1800.....	56,010,732	4,116,010
1788.....	20,407,436	853,146			

ACCOUNT of Imports into and Exports of Cotton Wool, &c., from Great Britain—  
(continued.)

Y E A R S.	Quantity of Cotton Wool imported.	Official.	Quantity of Cotton Wool taken for consumption.	Value of Cotton Manufactures Exported	
	lbs.	£	lbs.	Official.	Real or declared.
1801.....	56,904,305	1,860,872	51,203,433	7,050,809	
1802.....	60,345,000	3,730,180	56,615,120	7,624,505	
1803.....	53,812,284	1,561,053	52,251,231	7,081,441	
1804.....	61,867,329	503,171	61,364,158	8,746,772	
1805.....	59,682,406	804,213	58,878,163	9,531,465	
1806.....	58,176,283	651,867	57,524,416	10,489,049	
1807.....	74,925,306	2,176,283	72,748,363	10,309,765	
1808.....	43,605,982	1,044,807	41,961,115	12,986,996	
1809.....	92,812,282	4,351,165	88,461,177	19,415,966	
1810.....	132,488,035	8,787,109	123,701,826	18,951,991	
1811.....	91,576,535	1,266,867	90,309,668	12,013,149	
1812.....	63,025,536	1,440,912	61,285,024	16,517,090	
1813.....	50,966,000		50,966,000	Records destroyed by fire.	
1814.....	60,060,239	6,282,437	33,777,802	17,655,378	20,033,132
1815.....	99,306,343	6,780,392	92,525,951	22,289,645	20,020,956
1816.....	93,920,055	7,105,034	86,815,021	17,564,461	15,577,392
1817.....	121,912,968	8,155,442	116,757,526	21,259,224	16,912,601
1818.....	177,282,158	15,159,453	162,122,705	22,589,130	18,767,517
1819.....	149,739,820	16,622,069	133,116,851	18,282,292	14,695,912
1820.....	151,672,655	0,024,038	152,829,633	22,531,079	16,516,748
1821.....	132,536,620	14,580,497	137,401,549	22,541,615	16,093,787
1822.....	142,837,628	18,267,776	143,128,127	26,911,043	17,218,724
1823.....	191,402,563	9,318,462	186,311,070	26,544,770	16,326,601
1824.....	119,380,122	13,299,505	141,038,743	30,155,901	18,152,987
1825.....	228,065,251	18,004,953	202,546,869	29,495,281	18,359,526
1826.....	177,007,401	21,474,020	164,889,012	25,194,270	14,093,369
1827.....	272,418,909	18,134,170	249,804,396	33,182,898	17,637,165
1828.....	227,760,612	17,366,776	208,987,744	33,467,417	17,244,417
1829.....	224,767,411	30,289,115	204,097,037	37,269,432	17,535,006
1830.....	263,961,432	8,534,970	269,616,640	41,050,969	19,428,664
1831.....	288,674,853	22,308,555	273,249,653	30,357,075	17,267,204
1832.....	286,832,525	18,027,940	259,412,463	43,786,255	17,398,392
1833.....	304,656,837	17,363,882	293,082,970	49,337,219	18,486,400
1834.....	326,875,425	21,461,063	308,602,401	51,069,140	20,513,585
1835.....	363,702,063	32,779,731	333,043,464	52,333,278	22,128,304
1836.....	400,660,057	31,739,703	363,684,232	58,378,442	24,632,058
1837.....	407,286,183	39,722,031	368,445,035	51,130,290	20,797,123
1838.....	507,850,577	30,644,469	455,036,755	64,812,528	24,147,720
1839.....	389,795,559	38,738,238	352,090,277	67,917,021	24,556,376
1840.....	592,488,010	38,673,229	528,142,743	73,152,251	24,698,618
1841.....	487,992,355	37,673,355	437,034,631	69,798,131	23,799,478
1842.....	531,750,080	45,251,302	474,576,400	68,684,891	21,074,598
1843.....	673,103,110	39,610,979	581,303,165	82,189,599	23,447,971
1844.....	446,311,304	47,222,541	554,196,002	91,039,574	25,805,348
1845.....	722,980,000	43,116,384	679,063,616	92,810,346	26,118,593
1846.....	467,748,068	68,930,704	401,816,364		
1847.....					
1848.....					
1849.....					
1850.....					



QUANTITIES of Wool and Cotton imported into the United Kingdom, distinguishing countries,—1831 to 1840 inclusive.

C O U N T R I E S.	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Italy and the Italian Islands.....	35,640	21,730	15,708	826,458	2,704,900	2,799,268	1,440,174	996,761	3,380,009	843,069
Malta.....	343,895	28,063	17,298	..	527	..	5,265	221	3,245	627,452
Turkey.....	366,550	289,779	433,898	410,730	557,949	557,130	608,129	660,555	102,433	463,978
Syria and Palestine.....	..	..	..	..	61,810	..	..	..	79,236	..
Egypt.....	7,714,474	8,824,111	553,364	444,437	5,181,017	4,807,781	7,273,411	4,751,923	2,864,748	6,387,100
Western Coast of Africa.....	..	..	..	4,203	463	6,924	791	3,807	51,569	209
Cape of Good Hope.....	..	..	38	39,714	15,377	..	..	..	..	70,534
Mauritius.....	..	..	..	..	39,579	..	..	45,125	40,313	56
East India Company's Territories and Ceylon.....	25,805,153	35,178,625	32,755,164	32,920,865	41,429,011	75,949,845	51,532,072	40,217,734	47,172,939	77,011,839
Siam, and Islands in the Indian Seas.....	..	..	..	3,866	..	2,141	71,059	49,339	..	..
Philippine Islands.....	8,420	40,879	37,908	..	39,975	233,031	262,703	22,218	24,616	6,982
British North American Colonies.....	310,016	7,158	145,526	3,332	672	1,811	17,508	12,485	81,698	1,942
West Indies.....	2,101,685	2,010,428	2,081,862	2,296,525	1,815,270	1,714,337	1,595,702	1,529,356	1,245,164	866,157
Haiti.....	251,279	59,413	389,791	223,001	91,179	23,375	22,030	50,004	171,802	179,825
Cuba and other foreign West Indies.....	..	314	..	3,794	1,093	113,201	32,007	27,371	..	108,668
United States of America.....	219,333,628	219,756,753	237,506,758	269,203,075	284,455,812	289,615,692	320,651,716	431,437,888	311,597,798	487,856,504
Mexico and Guatemala.....	..	1,390	..	23,471	4,193	..	4,050	..	300,492	125,132
Colombia.....	334,691	293,602	365,033	1,004,840	1,904,369	2,339,986	2,288,867	2,877,194	2,333,744	1,848,940
Brazil.....	31,695,761	20,199,560	28,463,821	19,291,396	24,936,409	27,501,272	20,940,145	24,864,565	16,571,979	14,719,171
States of the Rio de la Plata.....	..	3,729	322	556	18,399	..	..	10,987	..	..
Chili.....	10,624	..	56	74,701	262,561	176,578	22,219	424,633	388,712	657,697
Peru.....	57,047	1,194	..	4,033	105,661	701,293	404,940	131,680	1,120,967	546,374
Other places.....	110	175,182	947,250	96,164	87,529	353,270	166,064	151,760	890,655	133,137
TOTAL.....	288,674,853	286,832,325	303,556,837	326,875,425	363,702,963	406,959,057	407,286,783	507,850,577	389,306,559	592,488,010

QUANTITIES of Cotton Wool Re-exported from the United Kingdom—(continued.)

C O U N T R I E S.	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Russia.....	1,274,815	2,118,440	1,353,639	2,687,511	4,972,539	3,330,565	5,079,681	6,724,597	7,532,951	5,760,851
Sweden.....	124,335	13,884	..	17,498	183,588	58,214	108,868	48,814	144,966	104,226
Norway.....	63,556	22,638	32,932	89,275	39,247	134,599	63,463	55,282	202,913	85,433
Denmark.....	10,122	45,881	..	4,946	25,335	6,671	121,516	..	4,704	212,424
Prussia.....	629,306	904,685	111,236	383,860	548,026	677,711	972,391	623,171	594,014	1,213,213
Germany.....	3,380,635	4,980,424	3,856,872	6,795,333	8,244,767	9,225,395	9,308,752	7,216,555	9,260,865	11,870,137
Holland.....	..	4,253,665	7,075,235	8,795,406	9,003,135	8,285,968	13,293,548	8,285,968	9,381,974	8,362,977
Belgium.....	11,443,021	8,800,717	6,480,159	3,730,320	5,856,127	5,013,935	7,764,861	4,554,222	6,240,609	4,981,589
France.....	181,068	17,119	62,095	1,101,827	339,790	167,312	54,595	103,770	628,636	231,668
Spain and the Balearic Islands.....	2,003,717	2,333	553,713	209,268	86,884	26,865	27,161	3,013	50,262	89,504
Gibraltar.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy and the Italian Islands.....	3,174,866	1,108,028	1,026,609	2,274,178	3,601,702	2,971,185	2,274,311	2,520,756	5,612,207	6,650,560
States of the Rio de la Plata.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,808	..
Other places.....	3,004	10,118	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL.....	22,308,555	18,027,940	17,363,882	24,461,963	32,779,734	31,739,763	39,722,031	30,644,469	38,738,234	38,673,229
Total quantities retained for home consumption in the United Kingdom.....	273,249,653	259,419,463	293,682,976	302,935,657	326,167,692	363,984,292	368,445,035	455,036,755	362,000,277	528,142,743

COTTON Wool Imported into the United Kingdom from the following Places during the Years 1841 to 1847, inclusive.

C O U N T R I E S.	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847
From—	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
United States of America.	358,240,664	414,030,779	574,738,520	517,218,022	620,650,412		
Brazil.....	16,671,348	15,222,428	18,675,122	21,084,744	20,157,633		
Turkey, Syria, and Egypt.	8,234,572	4,453,690	8,570,160	5,582,810	11,522,580		
Other foreign countries....	5,545,938	4,254,461	4,024,875	11,874,533	3,871,806		
Total foreign.....	388,692,822	437,961,778	606,008,578	555,760,509	662,202,431		
East India and Mauritius, the growth of.....	97,308,312	92,972,441	65,597,567	88,639,008	58,437,426		
Foreign....	19,841	168	112,162	168			
West Indies, growth of...	289,135	248,975	310,557	221,656	1,417,811		
Foreign....	1,241,062	344,028	940,887	1,485,538			
Other British possessions, growth of.....	11,886	221,674	203,412	3,248	321		
Foreign....	20,297	422	10,853	577			
Total British possessions	99,209,533	93,788,308	67,184,438	90,350,795	59,855,558		
Total all countries .....	487,992,355	531,750,086	673,193,116	666,111,304	722,057,989		

NUMBER of Bags and Bales of Cotton Imported, Exported, taken for Consumption, and the Stock on Hand in London, Liverpool, and Glasgow, each Year, from 1830 to 1847, both inclusive.

Y E A R S.	Imported.	Exported, &c.	Taken for Consumption, and de- stroyed by Fire.	Stock in London, the 1st of January in each Year.	Stock in Liverpool, the 1st of January in each Year.	Stock in Glasgow, the 1st of January in each Year.	Total Stock on the 1st of January in each Year.
	bags.	bags.	bags.	bags.	bags.	bags.	bags.
1830.....	870,750	35,800	805,250	77,070	203,250	8,062	289,382
1831.....	901,764	80,699	862,205	42,852	258,100	21,208	322,220
1832.....	902,240	65,100	858,434	37,381	212,350	26,575	276,306
1833.....	931,796	79,066	877,589	34,102	197,966	13,058	245,120
1834.....	946,585	90,895	889,280	35,243	180,780	9,127	215,150
1835.....	1,080,309	107,240	937,616	26,296	145,311	13,953	185,560
1836.....	1,191,744	100,853	1,031,504	24,470	184,700	20,843	230,013
1837.....	1,163,839	128,535	1,064,931	60,820	204,590	23,500	288,000
1838.....	1,429,062	102,370	1,265,116	64,150	170,853	24,370	250,373
1839.....	1,109,550	121,659	1,043,511	46,450	248,549	26,300	321,099
1840.....	1,599,343	126,045	1,274,729	31,040	206,049	27,790	265,479
1841.....	1,341,659	117,330	1,118,717	50,680	306,140	27,248	404,048
1842.....	1,384,894	141,457	1,221,693	68,240	429,839	40,190	538,268
1843.....	1,556,982	121,410	1,357,662	74,570	456,000	30,234	501,401
1844.....	1,479,331	134,882	1,427,482	84,160	653,900	46,692	785,555
1845.....	1,855,060	120,595	1,577,617	91,775	790,580	61,027	902,982
1846.....	1,243,708	194,246	1,361,232	90,060	885,480	84,990	1,066,430
1847.....	1,232,700	221,800	1,101,800	67,985	438,970	41,793	548,658

STATEMENT showing the Quantity of Cotton Wool Exported to the undermentioned Ports from London, Liverpool, and Hull, in the Years 1842 to 1847.

EXPORTED.	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847
To—	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	
Abo.....	..	..	..	..	247,296	39,000	
Amsterdam.....	398,406	657,518	1,706,286	477,568	501,700	690,050	
Altona.....	323,232	219,250	106,064	77,280	85,456	630,250	
Aalborg.....	..	..	1,790	13,440	..	1,314	
Antwerp.....	6,720	..	..	51,328	33,396	..	
Bremen.....	21,392	2,937	230,948	..	..	1,025,367	
Belgium.....	6,328,224	8,510,740	2,609,147	4,889,020	4,887,344	4,024,631	
Baychaleur.....	..	..	..	..	..	336	
Beirut.....	..	..	..	..	..	263,360	
Bergo.....	..	..	93,072	..	91,392	..	
Bergen.....	..	..	120,512	..	7,280	5,824	
Charlsbaun.....	..	..	..	..	283,584	534,700	
China.....	..	70,792	46,256	..	..	..	
Christinestadt.....	..	185,090	5,824	297,360	66,640	365,620	
Cronstadt.....	1,589,256	1,297,321	3,427,872	3,187,744	2,521,568	5,820,184	
Christiania.....	29,072	192,731	16,320	135,632	128,800	343,727	
Constantinople.....	123,380	52,735	..	37,296	..	..	
Copenhagen.....	2,800	104,921	..	1,344	..	702	
Cadiz.....	..	..	..	15,568	67,200	..	
Calcutta.....	..	..	5,488	..	..	..	
Corunna.....	..	..	..	9,632	..	35,840	
Canton.....	..	..	..	..	..	291,984	
Dort.....	2,082,992	4,863,792	1,348,704	594,168	1,082,288	3,627,540	
Dantzic.....	347,789	818,356	202,650	343,504	1,059,520	956,526	
Drammen.....	..	..	..	..	..	38,010	
Dron.....	..	19,267	..	6,720	..	..	
Drontheim.....	..	..	..	1,008	..	57,722	
Ghent.....	..	..	3,920	..	..	7,020	
Genoa.....	786,576	3,915,633	720,590	2,400,608	263,984	1,803,817	
Göthenburgh.....	37,644	..	614,546	1,595,064	157,808	501,226	
Havre.....	87,488	540,013	163,072	197,008	40,092	123,983	
Hamburgh.....	9,209,960	12,100,104	9,702,184	11,393,312	7,992,320	14,453,792	
Harlingen.....	..	..	..	..	..	288,757	
Hong Kong.....	..	..	1,471,456	..	76,272	174,048	
Königsberg.....	95,984	114,262	121,200	30,797	51,296	9,019	
Lauvig.....	..	12,240	2,688	1,568	..	..	
Leer.....	..	..	14,336	672	..	3,510	
Leghorn.....	1,232	..	..	..	3,248	11,798	
Yamachi.....	..	..	..	1,120	..	..	
Reuilles.....	98,112	..	11,312	..	..	..	
Malta.....	10,080	..	..	..	896	1,414	
Messini.....	..	..	..	..	..	33,824	
Magadore.....	..	3,248	..	..	..	3,515	
Naples.....	..	..	..	..	542,080	587,018	
New Brunswick.....	..	..	..	2,352	..	..	
Ostend.....	..	..	..	26,580	..	..	
Odessa.....	94,080	714,830	..	..	108,536	..	
Petersburg.....	6,588,848	9,335,295	4,968,020	9,424,128	10,351,488	8,329,145	
Pitten.....	..	..	..	3,360	..	..	
Rotterdam.....	6,595,792	9,811,379	5,705,856	5,888,064	8,498,784	12,115,495	
Rostock.....	6,048	19,324	..	12,768	6,720	7,018	
Riga.....	290,530	1,353,602	469,342	541,904	419,328	391,829	
Stockholm.....	..	198,346	241,944	51,320	..	39,200	
Stettin.....	251,994	1,441,584	330,144	486,976	708,650	629,008	
Stolpe.....	..	1,027	..	..	..	..	
Seville.....	..	..	..	11,312	..	..	
Shang Hae.....	..	..	..	36,960	..	..	
Stolpeminde.....	..	..	..	4,480	..	..	
Stralsund.....	15,232	..	..	9,774	..	..	
Trieste.....	888,008	10,273,303	1,859,908	2,603,088	573,216	6,069,136	
Tonsburg.....	33,488	326,195	16,688	22,400	2,088	192,348	
Varel.....	..	1,680	..	50,288	..	85,792	
Venice.....	..	102,489	..	37,856	51,744	1,621,335	
Umea.....	8,661	..	..	..	..	1,404	
Udderwalla.....	..	..	..	38,640	..	..	
Wysing.....	35,840	198,732	..	..	..	2,352	
Wismar.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Zwoll.....	..	49,842	..	1,008	19,821	86,632	

## MISCELLANEOUS STATEMENTS RELATIVE TO COTTON WOOL.

WITH respect to India, the foregoing statements regarding the imports of cotton-wool may be considered sufficiently complete—if the consumption of cotton wool were not daily increasing in America and on the continent of Europe. The following summary statements and tables may therefore be instructive:—

## THE Exports of Cotton grown in the United States of North America.

Y E A R S.	Quantity.	Y E A R S.	Quantity.	Y E A R S.	Quantity.
	lbs.		lbs.		lbs.
1784.....	*1,200	1806.....	37,491,282	1827.....	294,310,115
1785.....	*2,100	1807.....	66,212,737	1828.....	210,590,463
1786.....	*900	1808..... (Embargo)	12,064,366	1829.....	264,847,186
1787.....	*16,350	1809..... "	53,210,225	1830.....	298,450,102
1788.....	*58,350	1810..... "	93,474,201	1831.....	270,979,784
1789.....	*126,300	1811..... "	62,186,081	1832.....	322,215,122
1790.....	*12,150	1812..... (War)	28,892,544	1833.....	439,780,020
1791.....	189,316	1813..... "	19,399,911	1834.....	413,028,240
1792.....	138,328	1814..... "	17,806,479	1835.....	449,039,250
1793.....	467,600	1815..... "	82,998,747	1836.....	469,566,900
1794.....	1,601,700	1816..... "	81,747,116	1837.....	594,494,010
1795.....	+6,276,300	1817.....	85,649,328	1838.....	448,975,566
1796.....	+6,106,729	1818.....	92,471,178	1839.....	718,685,550
1797.....	3,788,429	1819.....	87,594,045	1840.....	539,531,850
1798.....	9,360,005	1820.....	127,800,152	1841.....	555,579,420
1799.....	9,532,263	1821.....	124,693,405	1842.....	584,112,017
1800.....	17,789,803	1822.....	144,675,095	1843.....	817,253,446
1801.....	20,911,201	1823.....	173,723,270	1844.....	663,633,435
1802.....	27,501,075	1824.....	142,369,603	1845.....	540,011,724
1803.....	41,105,623	1825.....	176,439,597		
1804.....	38,118,611	1826.....	201,535,115		
1805.....	40,383,491				

\* From 1784 to 1790 inclusive, the number of bags exported was respectively 8, 14, 6, 100, 380, 842, 81, which are estimated as weighing 150 lbs. each.

+ Some foreign cottons included.

‡ The bags from 1833 to 1844, inclusive, are estimated to weigh 330 lbs. each.

## NUMBER of Pounds of Sea-Island Cotton exported from the United States.

Y E A R S.	Quantity.	Y E A R S.	Quantity.	Y E A R S.	Quantity.
	lbs.		lbs.		lbs.
1805.....	8,787,659	1820.....	*11,718,300	1834.....	8,085,935
1806.....	6,006,082	1821.....	11,344,006	1835.....	7,752,730
1807.....	8,926,011	1822.....	11,250,633	1836.....	8,544,419
1808..... (Embargo)	919,051	1823.....	12,136,608	1837.....	5,286,971
1809.....	8,664,213	1824.....	9,525,722	1838.....	7,286,340
1810.....	8,604,078	1825.....	9,659,278	1839.....	5,107,401
1811.....	8,029,576	1826.....	5,972,832	1840.....	8,779,669
1812..... (War)	4,367,806	1827.....	15,140,798	1841.....	*6,752,130
1813.....	4,134,849	1828.....	11,288,419	1842.....	*7,251,009
1814..... "	2,520,388	1829.....	12,833,307	1843.....	7,515,079
1815..... "	8,419,951	1830.....	8,147,165	1844.....	
1816.....	9,900,326	1831.....	8,311,762	1845.....	9,385,219
1817.....	8,101,880	1832.....	8,743,373	1846.....	
1818.....	*6,035,700	1833.....	11,142,987	1847.....	
1819.....	*11,015,070				

\* The bags estimated to weigh 330 lbs. each.

The recognised distinctions of cotton on the continent of Europe, are as follows:—1. The North American; 2. The West Indian; 3. The South American; 4. The East Indian; 5. The Levantine; 6. The African; 7. The Italian; 8. The Spanish.

The relative value of the above cottons is as follows:—Sea-Island, Bourbon, Egyptian, Maragnan, Bahia, and Pernambuco; Motril, from the kingdom of Grenada; Cayenne, Surinam, Demerara, and Berbice; Superior West Indian, New Orleans, Upland Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Inferior West Indian; Levant—European and Asiatic Turkey; Italian, Madras, Surat, Bengal.

## GROWTH and Consumption of Cotton in the United States of America.

Y E A R S.	Growth.	Consumption.	Y E A R S.	Growth.	Consumption.
	bags.	bags.		bags.	bags.
1829—30.....	976,815	126,512	1838—39.....	1,360,532	276,018
1830—31.....	1,038,818	182,142	1839—40.....	2,177,835	291,279
1831—32.....	987,477	173,800	1840—41.....	1,631,915	297,288
1832—33.....	1,070,438	194,412	1841—42.....	1,683,374	267,850
1833—34.....	1,205,394	196,413	1842—43.....	2,378,875	325,129
1834—35.....	1,251,324	216,888	1843—44.....	2,030,109	346,744
1835—36.....	1,360,725	236,733	1844—45.....	2,394,503	389,086
1836—37.....	1,422,030	222,510	1845—46.....	2,160,537	422,597
1837—38.....	1,501,497	216,063	1846—47.....	1,780,479	427,967

## GROWTH of Cotton in the United States of America.

PARTICULARS OF GROWTH.	1829—30	1830—31	1831—32	1832—33	1833—34	1834—35	1835—36	1836—37	1837—38
	bags.	bags.	bags.	bags.	bags.	bags.	bags.	bags.	bags.
New Orleans.....	351,024	420,185	322,635	403,440	451,719	511,146	474,747	593,259	711,581
Mississippi.....							6,889	7,755	19,075
Florida.....	5,787	13,973	22,651	23,610	36,738	52,085	75,762	83,703	106,171
Alabama.....	102,681	113,186	125,921	129,370	149,978	197,692	236,715	232,213	309,807
Texas.....									
Georgia.....	253,117	230,502	276,437	271,020	258,655	222,670	270,121	262,971	304,210
South Carolina.....	188,871	185,166	173,872	181,880	227,359	203,166	231,237	196,377	294,331
North Carolina.....	36,862	36,510	28,461		33,220	31,399	32,057	18,004	23,719
Virginia, &c.....	35,500	33,895	37,500	61,090	44,725	33,170	29,197	28,618	32,000

## GROWTH of Cotton in the United States of America—(continued).

PARTICULARS OF GROWTH.	1838—39	1839—40	1840—41	1841—42	1842—43	1843—44	1844—45	1845—46	1846—47
	bags.	bags.	bags.	bags.	bags.	bags.	bags.	bags.	bags.
New Orleans.....	568,562	916,005	813,595	727,658	1,060,216	832,172	929,126	1,037,144	705,979
Mississippi.....	16,432	6,767	1,085						
Florida.....	75,177	136,257	93,552	114,416	161,088	145,562	188,693	111,184	127,832
Alabama.....	251,712	415,725	329,701	318,315	481,714	467,990	517,196	421,966	323,462
Texas.....								27,008	8,317
Georgia.....	205,112	292,693	148,947	232,271	299,491	255,597	295,540	194,911	212,780
South Carolina.....	210,171	313,194	227,400	260,161	351,658	304,870	426,361	251,405	350,200
North Carolina.....	11,136	9,394	7,835	9,737	9,039	8,618	12,487	10,637	6,061
Virginia, &c.....	22,200	26,900	21,800	21,013	15,639	15,600	25,200	16,282	15,819

STATEMENT showing the Quantities of Cotton Wool, together with the Value thereof, exported from the United States to all Countries, during the Years 1842 and 1843.

C O U N T R I E S.	1842			1843		
	Sea Island Cotton.	Other Sorts.	Value.	Sea Island Cotton.	Other Sorts.	Value.
United Kingdom, viz.:	lbs.	lbs.	dollars.	lbs.	lbs.	dollars.
England.....	5,528,898	356,483,816	28,754,971	6,647,357	537,113,388	33,328,510
Scotland.....	179,800	16,035,314	1,308,505	439,860	37,954,674	2,285,008
Ireland.....		469,821	35,841		2,691,199	175,599
Belgium.....		8,227,699	637,058		15,143,766	931,316
France on the Atlantic.....	1,545,401	143,727,782	12,542,855	427,919	139,174,815	8,527,157
" on the Mediterranean.....		10,548,077	850,189		6,211,881	389,989
Cuba.....		6,992,256	654,073		8,498,082	648,941
Italy (Southern).....		4,014,210	301,368		7,333,030	450,425
Sardinia.....		394,439	30,191		1,952,152	108,091
Trieste and Austrian Adriatic Ports.....		7,093,306	585,770		6,015,715	359,156
Mexico.....					1,632,478	125,132
China.....		1,004,802	67,695	917	2,758,747	169,341
All other Countries.....		22,471,396	1,815,848		27,302,064	1,644,158
TOTAL.....	7,251,099	577,462,918	47,593,464	7,515,079	784,782,027	49,119,806

## EXPORTS of Cotton Wool from the United States, during the Year 1845—6.

WHITHER EXPORTED.	COTTON.			WHITHER EXPORTED.	COTTON.		
	Sea Island.	Other.	Value.		Sea Island.	Other.	Value.
	lbs.	lbs.	dollars.		lbs.	lbs.	dollars.
Russia .....	..	4,292,680	405,210	Brought forward.....	9,385,219	488,215,985	39,274,323
Prussia .....	..	148,062	11,090	Spain on the Mediterranean..	..	117,885	7,661
Sweden and Norway .....	..	2,555,787	189,391	Cuba .....	..	10,088,805	741,642
Denmark .....	..	32,288	2,116	Other Spanish West Indies..	..	14,164	1,041
Holland .....	..	3,849,859	277,500	Portugal .....	..	19,533	1,490
Belgium .....	..	7,408,422	524,042	Italy .....	..	11,212,093	706,266
England .....	6,304,290	319,971,781	26,166,311	Sardinia .....	..	2,387,264	161,994
Ireland .....	571,174	12,841,676	1,076,117	Sicily .....	..	710,645	48,107
Scotland .....	..	6,379,746	465,289	Trieste and other Austrian	..	..	..
Gibraltar .....	..	1,054,310	72,118	ports .....	..	13,382,013	908,157
British American Colonies ..	..	47,380	4,674	Mexico .....	..	4,392,328	347,726
France on the Atlantic.....	2,419,755	121,765,614	9,497,826	China .....	..	85,760	5,655
France on the Mediterranean	..	7,867,480	582,639				
Carried forward.....	9,385,219	488,215,985	39,274,323	TOTAL.....	9,385,219	530,626,505	42,260,065

THE following Table of the Quantity and Value of Cotton Imported into France, and of Cotton Manufactures Exported from that Country, from 1787 to 1789, and from 1812 to 1843, is taken from the "Enquête Relative à Diverses Prohibitions," published from Authority, and from the Yearly Statements of the Director-General of the Customs.

Y E A R S.	Cotton Imported.		Cotton Manufactured Goods and Yarn Exported.	
	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.
	kilogrammes.	francs.	kilogrammes.	francs.
1787.....	4,466,000	42,903,100	..	21,227,200
1788.....	5,430,424	36,037,600	..	21,455,400
1789.....	5,760,221	33,274,000	..	21,289,000
1812.....	6,343,230	35,115,643	792,789	18,507,538
1813.....	9,638,842	54,550,716	837,603	8,532,068
1814.....	8,181,710	32,737,000	331,995	10,187,844
1815.....	16,414,606	32,829,212	314,969	8,698,840
1816.....	12,115,042	12,849,228	1,020,132	22,002,608
1817.....	13,370,398	25,521,051	841,370	18,419,100
1818.....	16,974,159	36,545,250	784,766	16,748,361
1819.....	17,010,401	32,232,948	927,756	19,606,547
1820.....	20,203,314	36,825,157	1,369,160	29,120,058
1821.....	22,586,615	41,360,675	1,709,028	21,534,061
1822.....	21,572,413	36,696,083	1,107,075	21,284,678
1823.....	20,353,552	37,006,940	1,292,515	28,812,455
1824.....	28,030,085	49,187,624	1,751,975	31,829,074
1825.....	24,607,312	44,001,717	1,847,417	43,100,495
1826.....	31,014,494	56,353,941	1,629,766	37,646,785
1827.....	29,684,385	51,018,941	1,987,678	40,522,211
1828.....	27,375,163	49,143,901	1,977,162	45,729,737
1829.....	31,839,001	57,139,657	2,251,205	52,790,840
1830.....	29,260,433	51,760,582	2,339,065	55,636,150
1831.....	28,229,487	49,441,816	2,360,944	55,615,059
1832.....	33,636,417	58,442,869	2,353,474	55,128,420
1833.....	35,009,819	62,289,758	2,438,742	57,007,133
1834.....	36,934,536	65,054,164	2,289,828	53,416,016
1835.....	38,759,819	67,732,115	2,578,206	62,187,316
1836.....	44,331,604	76,812,763	2,734,345	65,999,740
1837.....	43,828,462	76,220,787	2,836,674	64,823,149
1838.....	51,258,020	89,464,781	3,406,438	80,826,055
1839.....	40,534,278	71,204,784	3,675,642	85,725,051
1840.....	52,941,581	94,005,975	4,559,566	109,033,064
1841.....	55,870,483	98,549,849	4,416,314	105,306,437
1842.....	57,326,567	101,820,678	3,168,362	72,472,437
1843.....	59,999,857	107,082,894	3,895,820	82,576,847
1844.....	62,411,954	110,326,157	5,301,911	109,565,532
1845.....	72,919,921	129,255,980	..	..
1846.....	71,504,545	128,076,702	0,813,939	134,041,694
1847.....	..	..	..	..

FRENCH Cotton Wool Trade at Havre.—Statement of Imports, Deliveries, and Stocks, from January 1 to December 31, for Ten Years.

YEARS.	STOCK, JANUARY 1.		IMPORTS.		DELIVERIES.	
	United States.	All Kinds.	United States.	All Kinds.	United States.	All Kinds.
	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.
1845.....	48,300	53,000	320,927	330,592	319,227	332,292
1844.....	88,200	100,000	266,515	279,095	306,415	326,095
1843.....	101,400	110,000	303,327	325,297	312,038	330,373
1842.....	84,000	90,000	341,516	369,197	324,116	349,197
1841.....	75,000	80,000	341,463	357,383	332,403	347,383
1840.....	48,400	57,000	362,045	375,643	335,445	354,643
1839.....	30,500	33,700	227,728	264,168	209,888	240,868
1838.....	28,800	33,000	273,864	294,520	272,164	293,820
1837.....	34,300	45,500	221,317	248,459	226,817	261,359
1836.....	12,200	18,900	226,370	260,286	204,270	233,586

STATEMENT of the Quantity of Raw Cotton Imported into France and retained for Consumption from the Undermentioned Countries, in the Year 1846.

COUNTRIES.	Quantity retained for Consumption.	Quantity imported.	COUNTRIES.	Quantity Imported.	Quantity retained for Consumption.
	kilogrammes.	kilogrammes.		kilogrammes.	kilogrammes.
Germany.....	774,800	42	New Grenada.....	15,605	10,303
Netherlands.....	348,736	348,057	Peru.....	426,420	361,426
England.....	78,604	4,828	Chili.....	24,054	182,804
Tuscany.....	6,251		Texas.....		13,882
Turkey.....	441,079	618,418	Guadaloupe.....	18,195	14,080
Egypt.....	1,080,611	1,440,736	Martinique.....	3,093	3,959
States of Barbary.....	7,249	965	French Guiana.....	125,729	145,159
British Poss. in India.....		9,018	Wrecks and Salvages.....	18,945	18,945
French.....	555	521	Other Countries.....	313	288
United States.....	67,009,624	60,759,675			
Hayti.....	66,093	43,450			
Cuba.....	10,040	9,394			
Brazil.....	48,144	56,167			
Venezuela.....	143,306	184,706			
			TOTAL.....		
			1846.....	71,564,545	61,227,432
			1845.....	72,919,971	60,757,654
			1844.....	62,411,952	58,592,094

SWITZERLAND.—The following quantities of cotton wool have passed in transit through France into Switzerland: the kilogramme being more than 2 lbs. avoirdupois:—

YEARS.	Kilogrammes.	YEARS.	Kilogrammes.
	number.		number.
1833.....	2,638,000	1840.....	9,912,000
1834.....	4,290,000	1841.....	7,367,000
1835.....	4,362,000	1842.....	9,836,000
1836.....	6,486,000	1843.....	7,022,000
1837.....	5,493,000	1844.....	7,440,000
1838.....	7,120,000	1845.....	
1839.....	4,475,000	1846.....	

COTTON WOOL IMPORTED INTO THE GERMANIC UNION OF CUSTOMS.

THE demand for cotton wool in Germany has greatly increased; not that we consider that a wise policy is adopted by the government, or that the system of manufacturing industry is based on sound principles; but the demand has arisen from the industry of the Germans, which is remarkable for steadiness, if not for activity.

The imports of cotton wool into Prussia for consumption in 1823 were 39,638 centners, and in 1829, 48,909 centners.

After the Germanic Union of Customs was instituted, the progress of the cotton wool importation, and of the cotton trade with foreign countries, has been as follows :—

TRADE OF THE GERMANIC UNION OF CUSTOMS IN COTTON WOOL AND COTTON MANUFACTURES.

IMPORTS, Exports, and Transits of Cotton, and Cotton Yarn, and Woven Manufactures.

Y E A R S.	I M P O R T S.				E X P O R T S.				T R A N S I T.			
	Cotton Yarn.				Cotton Yarn.				Cotton Yarn.			
	Raw Cotton.	Cotton Yarn.		Cotton Goods, Woven or Knit, Lace and Smallwares.	Raw Cotton.	Cotton Yarn.		Cotton Goods, Woven or Knit, Lace and Smallwares.	Raw Cotton.	Cotton Yarn.		Cotton Goods, Woven or Knit, Lace and Smallwares.
		White (Untwisted and Wadding.)	Double or Twisted Yarn (Twist, Knitting Yarn), and all Dyed Yarn.			White (Untwisted and Wadding.)	Double or Twisted Yarn (Twist, Knitting Yarn), and all Dyed Yarn.			White (Untwisted and Wadding.)	Double or Twisted Yarn (Twist, Knitting Yarn), and all Dyed Yarn.	
1832..	centnrs.	centnrs.	centnrs.	centnrs.	centnrs.	centnrs.	centnrs.	centnrs.	centnrs.	centnrs.	centnrs.	centnrs.
1833..	117,911	172,101	5,764	14,159	69,466	37,168	23,559	25,884	53,856	169,007	4,455	124,404
1834..	92,212	144,702	5,573	12,953	55,924	18,283	21,419	23,824	28,386	147,808	5656	131,660
1835..	175,317	251,148	6,598	13,540	24,503	40,695	12,077	74,955	34,632	57,156	2918	73,419
1836..	121,013	244,867	6,473	13,808	31,051	28,918	11,454	81,245	30,556	70,440	3882	63,168
1837..	187,450	307,867	9,196	13,507	35,404	27,942	11,855	84,273	12,408	57,349	2083	43,340
1838..	248,315	321,040	0,808	13,190	35,929	28,162	16,802	75,193	17,382	59,224	2192	42,187
1839..	229,337	364,013	0,760	16,482	49,410	27,382	20,043	88,001	30,435	72,528	3573	44,422
1840..	192,285	368,151	6,139	16,018	45,819	34,898	20,153	107,766	38,385	71,565	3951	46,135
1841..	328,951	431,216	6,257	17,481	72,237	27,702	22,371	97,768	41,499	78,223	4295	50,293
1842..	273,182	431,353	5,539	16,279	50,218	30,583	29,173	87,003	36,939	67,969	5602	50,064
1843..	317,934	477,564	5,593	12,057	73,032	35,848	22,226	72,569	47,706	84,828	5838	46,674
1844..	391,138	451,788	5,638	10,457	84,407	29,458	25,906	74,752	44,504	69,627	5888	48,193
1845..	358,727	379,154	36,151	8,674	92,524	17,627	10	81,275	56,027	65,254	5855	52,008
1846..	446,470	461,996	52,419	9,679	103,501	10,857	27,719	76,517	69,518	70,539	0088	60,400
1847..	352,190	582,944	51,945	10,220	33,850							

There were in 1843 within Prussia forty-eight spinning-mills, with machinery moving 131,026 spindles, divided among the following cities, viz.:—

Breslau, two, with 28,000 spindles ; in Liegnitz, two, with 6500 spindles ; in Münster, four, with 2420 spindles ; in Arnesberg, one, with 7200 spindles ; in Cologne, five, with 14,373 spindles ; in Dusseldorf, twenty-three, with 55,939 spindles ; in Coblenz, three, with 13,588 spindles. There were employed in these factories, under fourteen years, 579 boys and 524 girls ; above fourteen years, 1438 males, 1586 females. There were altogether 815,000 spindles within the Germanic Customs in 1843, of which more than 500,000 in Saxony, the remainder, exclusive of Prussia, chiefly in Wirtemberg and Baden. The whole spun about 210,000 centners of twist during the year, or about one-third of all the cotton yarn woven in the Zoll-Verein.

AUSTRIA.—IMPORTS OF COTTON WOOL.

PART of the cotton wool passed in transit, or exported from the Zoll-Verein



Powers, into Bohemia, and some into Switzerland. The following accounts of the imports into Trieste, and into the Austrian empire, will exhibit the demand in that country. It must, however, be remarked, that the imports of cotton wool into France, and into the Zoll-Verein, and into the port of Trieste, include nearly all the cotton wool consumed on the continent of Europe, with the exception of Russia, and the quantities retained for consumption in Holland, Belgium, and the comparatively small imports into the Italian States, and into Spain, Portugal, and the states of Hanover, Oldenburg, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway.

The value of cotton wool imported into the Austrian empire amounted, in 1840, to 9,686,208 florins (968,620*l.* sterling); in 1841, to 1,399,873 florins (793,987*l.* sterling); in 1842, to 10,284,064 florins (1,028,406*l.* sterling); in 1843, to 12,103,540 florins (1,210,354*l.* sterling); in 1844, to 11,068,000 florins (1,100,800*l.* sterling); and in 1845, to 13,669,856 florins (1,366,985*l.* sterling).

The total quantity, in centners of 123½ lbs. each, imported into the empire of Austria during 1828, was no more than 65,000 centners; and the following years the quantities are given in the Austrian official tables as follows, viz.:—

YEARS.	Centners.	YEARS.	Centners.	YEARS.	Centners.	YEARS.	Centners.
	number.		number.		number.		number.
1831.....	101,249	1836.....	207,985	1841.....	248,121	1846.....	
1832.....	155,436	1837.....	231,887	1842.....	321,377	1847.....	
1833.....	143,947	1838.....	239,576	1843.....	370,776	1848.....	
1834.....	146,055	1839.....	223,545	1844.....	345,875	1849.....	
1835.....	155,806	1840.....	302,094	1845.....	427,183	1850.....	

The imports are partly through Germany, but chiefly through Trieste.

IMPORTS of Cotton into Trieste, from 1815 to 1845, inclusive.

YEARS.	Bales from the United States.	Bales from Brazil.	Bales from India.	Bales from Egypt.	Bales from Malta and Sicily.	Bales from the Levant.	TOTAL Bales.
	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.
1815.....	322	431	60	1,333	390	12,036	14,572
1816.....	434	1066	49	3,541	1867	26,814	33,773
1817.....	1,973	1057	46	758	1590	13,947	19,371
1818.....	217	518	912	2,834	1684	6,550	12,724
1819.....	737	1268	2785	3,189	2728	12,027	23,334
1820.....	431	439	1121	3,148	4653	12,864	22,696
1821.....	679	1186	30	4,320	2236	15,337	23,788
1822.....	838	1300	754	6,843	1126	20,894	31,761
1823.....	1,550	3934	129	13,569	1552	12,026	32,760
1824.....	144	207	....	17,798	1247	7,698	27,094
1825.....	170	....	....	9,312	3682	17,301	30,463
1826.....	3,271	48	2065	18,206	1651	8,015	33,250
1827.....	3,802	200	552	16,916	932	7,570	29,972
1828.....	4,078	437	545	26,985	807	7,338	40,090
1829.....	17,748	5742	2217	5,203	210	9,289	40,439
1830.....	7,111	6760	780	23,470	69	4,232	42,422
1831.....	7,729	6080	205	47,529	47	9,997	66,196
1832.....	6,762	3307	143	49,980	1165	28,634	89,991
1833.....	4,940	3803	....	43,166	3689	9,340	64,988
1834.....	13,478	2437	....	17,855	780	19,357	54,537
1835.....	17,892	3761	1056	30,443	2293	25,231	80,676
1836.....	23,450	2414	1687	48,807	2494	48,046	126,898
1837.....	20,871	870	707	48,944	912	23,137	95,537
1838.....	20,702	2576	13	54,701	89	29,976	108,057
1839.....	18,030	6175	224	19,535	1785	39,971	85,720
1840.....	52,033						86,300
1841.....	20,927						56,702
1842.....	40,141						122,480
1843.....	37,530						140,560
1844.....	37,800						79,200
1845.....	52,400						95,115

HOLLAND.—In 1843 the quantity imported into Holland was 6,860,000 kilogrammes, or nearly 14,000,000 lbs., value 9,339,000 francs, equal to about 3,270,000*l.* sterling. The imports were nearly about 2·83 francs from the United States, 2·65 francs from England, 2·11 francs from France, 0·75 francs from Turkey, 0·55 francs from Belgium, and 0·44 francs from all other places.

The re-exportation in 1843 amounted to 4,785,000 kilogrammes, value 6,524,000 francs, of which to Germany nearly five-sixths. Nearly one-twelfth went to Belgium and Holland.

BELGIUM.—Of the imports of cotton wool into Belgium, part is retained for the manufactures of the country, and part sent onwards in transit to Germany.—*See Trade of Belgium.*

About 500 bales of cotton wool are imported into Copenhagen, and small quantities are imported in transit through Hamburg and Altona.

SWEDEN.—In 1830 the quantity of cotton wool imported was 543,124 lbs. In 1838 about 700,000 lbs.; in 1840, 1,215,301 lbs.

In 1840 into Stockholm 954,764 lbs. of cotton wool; transit, 4142 lbs.

*Linen Cloth and Tissues of Cotton and Flax.*—The quantity produced in 1839 in the manufactories, of which there were forty-four, amounted to 1,218,246 ells of tissue, properly so-called; consisting principally of cotton cloths and calicoes, and 78,107 handkerchiefs, of a total value of 465,580 r.d.; being an increase over 1838, in quantity, of 112,363 ells, and 15,823 handkerchiefs; and in value of 38,999 r.d.

*Cotton Yarn.*—The manufactories, the number of which was nine, produced, in 1839, 1,138,797 lbs. of cotton yarn, being 168,787 lbs. more than in 1838. The greatest quantity was produced by the firm of Bohnstedt and Bergman, at Stockholm, being 361,000 lbs.

## OFFICIAL Account of Cotton Goods made in the forty-four Factories of Sweden during the Ten Years, ending with 1840.

YEARS.	Cotton Goods manufactured in regular Factories.	Cotton Goods manufactured by the Pensantry of the Government of Ellisborg.	TOTAL of Cotton Goods produced.	OBSERVATIONS.
1831.....	alnars. 577,099	alnars. 1,277,740	alnars. 1,854,878	1st. The Swedish alnar is equal to about two-thirds of an English yard.
1832.....	639,406	2,040,255	2,679,661	2d. Besides the goods measured by the yard, a considerable quantity of cotton goods, rated by the piece, is annually made, such as shawls, handkerchiefs, waistcoats, &c.
1833.....	945,752	2,656,307	3,602,057	3d. By the Tariff of 1830, which took effect on the 1st of January, 1831, several articles of cotton previously prohibited, were allowed to be imported.
1834.....	945,192	2,464,419	3,409,611	4th. The tariff of 1835, which came into effect on the 1st of January, 1836, gave additional facilities for importation.
1835.....	999,574	2,513,805	3,513,379	
1836.....	953,273	3,100,660	4,053,939	
1837.....	820,083	4,015,503	4,830,586	
1838.....	1,105,893	3,831,258	4,937,141	
1839.....	1,218,249	4,084,526	5,302,775	
1840.....	1,296,822	4,653,351	5,950,203	

## OFFICIAL Return, showing the Progressive yearly Increase of the Manufacture of Cotton Twist in Sweden, as compared with the Quantities annually Imported, from 1821 till 1845, inclusive.

YEARS.	Quantity in Pounds' Weight of the Cotton Twist made in Sweden.	Quantities in Pounds' Weight of Cotton Twist imported into Sweden.		YEARS.	Quantity in Pounds' Weight of the Cotton Twist made in Sweden.	Quantities in Pounds' Weight of Cotton Twist imported into Sweden.	
		From No. 1 to No. 25 inclusive	Above No. 25.			From No. 1 to No. 25 inclusive.	Above No. 25.
1821	lbs. 64,457		lbs. 171,667	1833	lbs. 308,250	lbs. 106,501	lbs. 766,157
1822	61,493		150,017	1834	328,074	102,766	658,159
1823	40,126		194,448	1835	432,404	134,210	768,381
1824	77,650		290,131	1836	675,305	160,820	831,504
1825	77,733		244,813	1837	675,622	124,480	823,561
1826	87,289		297,705	1838	970,010	77,577	767,522
1827	95,137		307,718	1839	1,138,706	150,570	1,004,036
1828	67,437		418,750	1840	1,407,208	209,489	969,376
1829	84,775		049,679	1841	1,126,422	426,110	1,203,710
1830	127,185		686,916	1842	1,092,772	1,043,534	1,200,005
		lbs.		1843	1,733,263	501,140	1,100,429
1831	155,192	204,382	511,432	1844	2,290,805	308,674	1,008,009
1832	198,392	205,654	826,550	1845	2,525,581	250,752	1,182,142

REMARKS.—1. Nearly the whole of the cotton twist made in Sweden is below No. 25; 2. The importation consists entirely of English twist; 3. Two cotton-mills were destroyed by fire in the years 1841—42. They were soon rebuilt.

NORWAY.—In 1835 there was imported 63,510 lbs. of cotton wool, and 112,190 lbs. passed in transit. In 1841, 219,670 lbs. cotton wool, and 661,622 lbs. passed in transit.

RUSSIA.—Tabular statements of cotton wool trade and cotton manufactures, from Russian official report.

"Of all the branches of manufacturing industry, that of cotton is one which has received, in the course of the last twenty years, the greatest development in Russia; and the progress of which has produced remarkable results. The state of prosperity which these very establishments have reached in so few years, due, in a great degree, to the wise measures adopted by the government for the protection of this branch of national industry, proves, at the same time, how well those measures had been calculated. The increasing activity of which we have spoken, is in itself so remarkable for the regularity of its progressive advancement, that (interesting as it must necessarily be on this and many other accounts) we consider it our duty to enter into some further details on the subject.

The following comparative table shows the importation of raw cotton into Russia from 1824 to 1841.

YEARS.	Cotton from America, India, Smyrna, &c., by the Frontiers of Europe.	Cotton from Persia, the Khanats of Khiva and of Bokhara, &c., by the Frontiers of Asia.	YEARS.	Cotton from America, India, Smyrna, &c., by the Frontiers of Europe.	Cotton from Persia, the Khanats of Khiva and of Bokhara, &c., by the Frontiers of Asia.
1824.....	poods. 36,340	poods. 19,032	1833.....	poods. 130,032	poods. 3,000
1825.....	39,130	23,237	1834.....	148,235	3,875
1826.....	48,873	56,190	1835.....	207,987	14,438
1827.....	50,948	17,028	1836.....	208,420	50,519
1828.....	68,918	23,295	1837.....	210,151	22,601
1829.....	103,076	30,078	1838.....	315,580	11,120
1830.....	85,613	30,701	1839.....	329,232	25,600
1831.....	86,134	18,415	1840.....	359,727	38,402
1832.....	120,627	6,497	1841.....	281,466	32,835

### RAW Cotton imported into Russia.

C O U N T R I E S.	1837	1838	1839	1840	1841
Great Britain.....	poods. 146,011	poods. 178,440	poods. 195,041	poods. 197,178	poods. 197,893
Franco.....	4,468	9,347	28,806	27,713	25,365
America.....	44,801	48,934	51,137	57,989	25,409
Turkey.....	39,563	65,531	44,657	67,243	13,671
Persia.....	767	1,234	3,482	3,407	3,891
Khiva.....	4,425	..	..	..	11,721
Bokhara.....	11,774	9,454	19,208	29,383	12,939
Tasclikent.....	5,550	101	2,892	5,039	4,268
From other countries of Asia.....	5,393	13,876	9,603	10,037	19,144
Total.....	262,752	326,707	354,832	398,189	314,301
By way of St. Petersburg.....	179,026	231,681	267,200	258,113	244,092

"Russia alone consumes about one-fifth of the whole of the raw cotton annually exported by England, the principal entrepôt of this trade.

### COTTON Thread Imported into Russia by the Frontiers of Europe and Asia.

Y E A R S.	E U R O P E.		A S I A.	
	White Thread.	Dyed Thread.	White Thread.	TOTAL of White Thread.
1824.....	poods. 290,274	poods. 27,880	poods. 17,630	poods. 307,913
1825.....	240,752	17,619	27,133	267,885
1826.....	343,965	21,055	24,081	308,946
1827.....	328,187	26,707	21,828	349,905
1828.....	359,775	23,255	37,402	397,177
1829.....	464,955	28,604	31,114	496,069
1830.....	398,022	19,813	31,714	429,736
1831.....	540,582	24,515	42,134	582,720
1832.....	501,760	20,188	16,291	518,067
1833.....	490,007	20,790	27,086	517,693
1834.....	499,896	18,201	25,100	525,266
1835.....	524,416	8,471	35,263	559,279
1836.....	551,609	5,274	49,170	600,779
1837.....	600,206	4,287	57,331	657,537
1838.....	571,761	5,593	34,903	606,667
1839.....	513,714	4,456	22,103	535,817
1840.....	465,913	3,624	53,256	519,189
1841.....	507,711	2,400	53,088*	560,799

\* The importation of dyed thread diminishes, the number of dyers in Russia having successively augmented.

## COTTON Wool Imported into Russia from the following Countries :—

IMPORTED FROM	1837	1838	1839	1840	1841
	poods.	poods.	poods.	poods.	poods.
England, white thread.....	505,173	564,159	511,810	458,852	501,216
" dyed.....	847	1,780	1,403	1,437	1,206
Germany, white thread.....	735	5,841	770	2,174	1,893
" dyed.....	2,511	3,269	2,714	1,677	1,155
Turkey, white thread.....	4,156	1,591	1,132	3,977	1,488
" dyed.....	619	513	217	210	97
Persia, white thread.....	8,176	7,834	6,921	14,175	16,660
Khiva, ditto.....	....	....	....	....	6,107
Bokhara, ditto.....	34,897	20,537	15,151	28,689	25,575
Taschkent, ditto.....	13,945	6,459	....	9,997	4,679
Several other countries, ditto....	455	246	633	1,325	181
" dyed.....	280	31	122	300	32
Total white.....	657,537	606,667	536,417	519,189	560,799
" dyed.....	4,287	5,593	4,456	3,624	2,400
By way of St. Petersburg, w. thrd.	527,572	498,064	438,163	381,507	397,369
Ditto, ditto, dyed.....	3,285	4,248	3,429	2,420	1,383

"By this we see that English spun cotton formed by itself nearly nine-tenths of the whole of the imports.

## VALUE of Imports of Woven Cotton into Russia.

IMPORTED FROM	1837	1838	1839	1840	1841
	roubles. paper money.	roubles. paper money.	roubles. paper money.	roubles. paper money.	roubles. paper money.
Great Britain.....	2,180,193	2,478,515	2,547,453	2,787,533	1,896,902
Germany.....	1,830,819	2,062,660	1,842,098	2,281,191	1,898,057
Turkey.....	1,753,090	1,619,391	1,343,268	842,639	1,006,309
Persia.....	4,944,386	5,890,470	5,545,880	6,502,681	5,963,923
Bokhara.....	1,122,379	1,248,658	1,074,912	1,115,935	2,401,238
Taschkent.....	679,699	383,424	1,149,345	1,019,367	1,094,306
Several other countries.....	310,388	294,434	294,062	1,187,720	967,019
TOTAL.....	12,820,949	13,977,561	13,797,018	15,737,056	15,227,754

"Stuffs of superior quality, sent to us by England and Germany, diminish as is seen; whereas those of ordinary quality, and of small value, which come from Asia, successively augment. The latter are destined for the use of the Asiatic race of people, which is so numerous in the provinces of the west and south.

"However satisfactory this increase of imports may seem, we cannot help remarking that our foreign relations as regards our cotton manufactures will for a long time to come yet continue to be of much less importance than the immense market of the interior, which cannot fail to increase more and more on account of the uninterrupted increase of population and national wealth in Russia. Foreign exportation is not yet an imperious necessity, for our factories, as is probably the case in other countries, where a spirit of enterprise has led people into a state of exaggerated manufacturing activity. Without having to fear the effect of accidents and events (which so often bring with them stagnation and catastrophes in the speculating trade), our manufacturing industry may still freely develop all its energy with the view of attaining that degree of activity which will make it necessary for Russia to require from foreign nations any thing else beyond the raw materials. The progress she has already made authorises us to believe that Russia will reach this great desideratum."

OBSERVATION.—It will appear evident from all the foregoing statements, that it now becomes a question of primary necessity in order to maintain our cotton factories; and especially to employ the great increase of our population, which depend on that branch of occupation for subsistence, to ascertain that the

raw material cannot be obtained in sufficient abundance and cheapness, without, in a great measure, resorting to the soil of India; and we may also endeavour to direct attention to its growth in some other countries in Asia and the Indian Archipelago. It may, however, first be instructive, with that view, to trace briefly the progress of the cotton manufactures of the United Kingdom.

COTTON MANUFACTURES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM AND EXPORTS OF COTTON FABRICS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

WHEN James Hargreaves, an ingenious but uneducated mechanic, invented the spinning jenny in 1767, the value of all cotton manufactures spun, woven, and dyed in England, was, by calculation made by Postlethwaite during the preceding year, no more than 600,000*l.*, and even in this amount the value of the linen thread, used very extensively as *warp*, was included.

From the introduction of the jenny, which was followed by Arkwright's improvement in 1769, of Wyatt's original invention in 1738, of the spinning-frame, and since the construction of the jenny and frame by Crompton, of Bolton, in 1775, the application of steam to working the machinery, and the general use of the mule jenny, and especially after the setting aside of Arkwright's patent in 1785, that we may date the rapid progress of our cotton manufactures.

OFFICIAL Value of Cotton Goods Exported from Great Britain during the following Years :—

Y E A R S.	Official Value of Exports.	Y E A R S.	Official Value of Exports.
	£		£
1697.....	5,915	1788.....	1,252,240
1701.....	23,253	1789.....	1,231,537
1710.....	5,698	1790.....	1,062,369
1720.....	16,200	1791.....	1,875,046
1730.....	13,524	1792.....	2,024,308
1741.....	20,709	1793.....	1,733,807
1751.....	45,986	1794.....	2,376,077
1764.....	200,354	1795.....	2,433,331
1765.....	248,348	1796.....	3,214,020
1766.....	220,759	1797.....	2,580,568
1780.....	355,060	1798.....	3,602,488
1785.....	864,710	1799.....	5,808,009
1786.....	915,040	1800.....	5,854,509
1787.....	1,101,457		

OFFICIAL and Declared or real Value of the Cotton Manufactures and Yarn exported from Great Britain from 1801 to 1820 inclusive.

YEARS.	MANUFACTURED GOODS.		TWIST AND YARN.		TOTAL EXPORTS.	
	Official Value.	Declared Value.	Official Value.	Declared Value.	Official Value.	Declared Value.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1801.....	6,606,368	Records destroyed by fire.	444,441	Records destroyed.	7,050,809	Records destroyed.
1802.....	7,195,900		428,605		7,624,505	
1803.....	6,442,037		639,404		7,081,441	
1804.....	7,834,564		902,208		8,746,772	
1805.....	8,619,990		914,375		9,534,365	
1806.....	9,753,824		736,225		10,489,049	
1807.....	9,708,046		601,719		10,309,765	
1808.....	12,503,918		472,078		12,986,096	
1809.....	18,425,614		1,020,352		19,445,966	
1810.....	17,898,319		1,053,475		18,951,004	
1811.....	11,529,551		483,598		12,013,149	
1812.....	15,723,223		794,465		16,517,690	
1813.....	Records destroyed.					
1814.....	16,535,828	17,241,884	1,110,850	2,791,248	17,655,378	28,033,132
1815.....	21,480,792	18,946,835	801,853	1,074,021	22,289,045	20,020,956
1816.....	16,183,975	12,948,944	1,380,480	2,628,448	17,564,461	15,577,392
1817.....	20,133,966	13,997,820	1,125,258	2,014,181	21,259,224	16,012,001
1818.....	21,292,354	16,372,212	1,296,776	2,395,305	22,589,130	18,707,517
1819.....	16,696,539	12,180,129	1,585,753	2,519,783	18,282,292	14,699,912
1820.....	20,509,626	13,690,115	2,022,153	2,864,643	22,531,079	16,516,758

STATEMENT of the Quantity and Declared Value of British Cotton Manufactured Goods Exported from the United Kingdom, distinguishing the Description of Goods in each Year from 1820 to the present Time.

YEARS.	WHITE OR PLAIN COTTONS.		PRINTED OR DYED COTTONS.		HOSIERY AND SMALL WARES.	TWIST AND YARN.		TOTAL DECLARED VALUE.
	Yards.	Declared Value.	Yards.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Pounds.	Declared Value.	
	number.	£	number.	£	£	number.	£	£
1820....	113,082,460	5,451,024	134,688,144	7,742,505	496,580	23,032,325	2,826,639	16,516,748
1821....	122,921,692	5,713,722	146,412,002	7,454,213	619,999	21,526,369	2,305,823	16,093,787
1822....	151,102,131	6,317,973	150,999,157	7,480,634	722,535	26,595,468	2,607,582	17,218,724
1823....	152,184,705	5,884,035	149,631,387	7,095,709	720,014	27,378,086	2,625,946	16,326,001
1824....	170,091,384	6,437,817	174,559,749	8,010,432	809,336	33,605,510	3,135,396	18,452,987
1825....	158,039,786	6,027,892	178,426,912	8,205,117	919,787	32,641,604	3,206,729	18,359,526
1826....	138,159,783	4,477,942	128,897,111	5,385,592	735,497	42,180,601	3,491,338	14,093,369
1827....	183,940,186	5,702,570	181,544,618	7,184,459	1,141,552	44,878,774	3,545,578	17,037,165
1828....	189,475,986	5,623,802	173,852,475	6,859,447	1,165,763	50,505,751	3,595,405	17,244,417
1829....	222,504,344	5,853,025	180,012,152	6,062,623	1,041,885	61,441,251	3,976,874	17,535,006
1830....	244,709,032	6,562,397	199,799,466	7,557,373	1,175,153	64,645,342	4,133,741	19,328,664
1831....	239,191,261	6,065,478	182,194,032	6,098,035	1,118,672	63,821,440	3,975,019	17,257,204
1832....	259,493,096	5,854,924	201,652,407	5,645,706	1,175,003	75,667,150	4,722,759	17,398,392
1833....	259,519,864	5,847,840	236,832,232	6,093,220	1,331,317	70,626,161	4,704,024	18,486,401
1834....	283,050,158	6,514,173	271,755,051	7,013,179	1,175,219	76,478,468	5,211,015	20,513,586
1835....	277,704,525	6,910,506	279,811,176	8,270,925	1,240,284	83,214,198	5,706,549	22,128,304
1836....	324,467,179	7,985,349	313,200,448	9,197,818	1,328,525	88,191,046	6,120,306	24,632,058
1837....	286,164,250	6,085,789	245,280,407	6,042,200	912,192	103,455,138	6,955,942	20,506,123
1838....	363,357,845	7,295,831	326,719,777	8,200,902	1,161,124	114,596,602	7,431,869	24,147,726
1839....	380,168,656	7,535,799	351,281,467	8,842,640	1,313,737	105,686,442	6,899,193	24,550,375
1840....	433,114,373	7,803,772	357,517,024	8,498,448	1,205,090	118,470,223	7,101,408	24,608,618
1841....	421,884,732	7,213,075	329,240,892	7,772,735	1,246,700	123,226,519	7,260,968	23,409,478
1842....	435,519,311	6,590,945	298,579,498	6,296,275	1,020,664	137,466,892	7,771,464	21,679,348
1843....	502,575,205	8,024,287	356,065,000	7,144,177	1,085,536	140,321,170	7,193,071	23,447,971
1844....	623,249,423	9,346,865	403,421,400	8,265,281	1,204,618	138,540,079	6,988,584	25,805,348
1845....	678,415,180	9,001,014	413,270,289	8,368,704	1,126,288	135,144,865	6,963,236	26,119,301
1846....	668,393,939	..	307,269,789	..	..	156,402,852	7,882,048	25,599,827
1847....	533,369,347	..	342,057,004	..	..	118,571,382	5,957,297	23,339,580
1848....								
1849....								
1850....								

NOTE.—Exclusive of sewing thread, which in 1846 was 3,541,001 lbs., and in 1847 3,249,358 lbs.

## COTTON TWIST and Yarn Exported from the United Kingdom to the following Countries.

C O U N T R I E S.	1831		1832		1833		1834		1835	
	Quantities.	Declared Value.	Quantities.	Declared Value.	Quantities.	Declared Value.	Quantities.	Declared Value.	Quantities.	Declared Value.
	lbs.	£	lbs.	£	lbs.	£	lbs.	£	lbs.	£
Russia.....	13,959,666	790,371	19,597,781	1,136,787	19,311,877	1,164,996	16,241,363	1,037,533	21,082,519	1,365,027
Sweden.....	708,510	34,855	743,747	38,355	557,595	31,711	499,550	30,013	840,774	60,751
Norway.....	34,440	1,553	13,035	610	55,562	2,893	62,423	3,575	104,351	6,234
Denmark.....	118,316	5,716	71,680	2,320	16,814	1,092	23,650	1,317	119,980	6,589
Prussia.....	19,448	1,556	26,241	2,001	21,007	1,692	24,342	2,017	16,753	1,427
Germany.....	20,433,442	1,195,718	29,959,427	1,706,987	23,653,904	1,598,467	26,492,890	1,793,458	27,866,013	1,746,893
Holland.....	9,091,238	794,536	10,345,649	890,423	11,242,705	971,719	13,084,898	1,122,337	13,869,141	1,194,651
Belgium.....					103,558	11,829	65,514	8,009	42,368	7,067
France.....					98,193	10,212	101,908	22,527	82,553	39,493
Portugal, Proper.....	281,096	15,534	37,230	2,899	50,062	3,366	241,937	19,565	161,438	13,338
— Azores.....	3,240	149	28,600	1,228	13,565	626	30,612	1,112	14,955	726
— Madeira.....	..	..	54	5	56	4	89	7	90	6
Spain and the Balearic Islands.....	36,170	3,147	10,430	771	2,550	447	2,646	350	1,820	248
— Canaries.....	2,500	131	1,200	56	625	52	850	60	200	20
Gibraltar.....	39,196	3,178	95,922	7,040	10,920	910	12,099	1,071	26,145	2,466
Italy and the Italian Islands.....	8,444,518	438,834	7,641,928	351,918	6,950,453	370,835	9,888,908	543,808	7,024,588	427,875
Malta.....	312,740	13,468	295,450	10,382	136,330	6,940	531,840	28,887	306,360	18,875
Ionian Islands.....	62,450	3,643	55,665	3,048	54,440	2,965	129,622	8,888	131,080	8,382
Morea and Greek Islands.....	11,000	800	1,200	50	..	..	1,581	140	..	..
Turkey.....	1,735,760	99,015	1,361,913	69,440	1,767,731	90,032	1,989,851	109,735	1,575,400	89,404
Syria and Palestine.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Egypt.....	93,600	6,000	199,280	19,319	177,850	11,028	531,714	29,900	464,120	29,603
Tripoli, Tunis, Algiers, and Morocco.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Western Coast of Africa.....	280	34	1,070	169	690	107	570	120	1,149	316
Cape of Good Hope.....	193	19	1,355	126	1,164	80	2,370	174	12,612	780
St. Helena and Ascension Island.....	..	..	169	12	..	..	36	..	..	..
Mauritius.....	..	..	2,500	126	..	..	340	34	35	11
East India Company's Territories and Ceylon.....	6,624,823	467,861	4,316,045	302,379	4,783,794	324,353	4,267,653	315,583	5,399,762	432,821
China.....							952,440	56,839	2,933,362	170,390
Siam.....							22,000	1,565	..	..
Sumatra, Java, and other Islands in the Indian Seas.....	312,000	22,653	102,500	9,920	247,450	15,446	328,970	17,443	213,935	15,166
Philippine Islands.....	18,800	1,796	..	..	7,800	570	20,300	1,115	..	..
British Settlements in Australia.....	7,233	380	9,411	509	11,960	593	11,433	652	4,820	339
— North American Colonies.....	307,997	10,376	269,699	8,033	216,806	9,915	194,692	6,458	204,160	11,314
— West Indies.....	14,416	835	4,973	485	8,640	590	5,584	455	22,754	2,200
Hayti.....	320	30	252	20	1,009	110	4,300	505	..	..
Cuba and other Foreign West Indies.....	200	10	500	50	540	34	10	1	250	30
United States of America.....	317,392	19,063	82,104	5,045	112,575	6,255	107,443	6,693	126,888	8,529
Mexico.....	784,215	37,972	467,323	29,537	998,720	53,694	463,546	27,364	591,062	39,164
Guatemala.....	..	..	..	..	11,000	765	23,155	1,775	12,620	1,610
Columbia.....	28,880	1,580	100	8	..	..	35,600	3,453	..	..
Brazil.....	2,740	334	11,460	1,676	11,434	1,073	37,730	3,795	10,198	981
States of the Rio de la Plata.....	800	30	..	..	300	26	9,258	446	34,560	2,821
Chili.....	4,800	130	1,700	160	4,220	430	5,689	860	2,360	263
Peru.....	..	..	640	80	1,000	90	..	..	5,400	380
Isles of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, and Man (foreign goods).....	4,405	735	8,880	1,841	5,471	2,067	6,192	994	6,743	389
TOTAL.....	63,821,440	3,975,019	75,667,150	4,722,739	70,626,161	4,704,024	76,478,468	5,211,015	83,214,198	5,706,589



COTTON Twist and Yarn Exported from the United Kingdom to the following Countries—(continued).

C O U N T R I E S.	1836		1837		1838		1839		1840	
	Quantities.	Declared Value.	Quantities.	Declared Value.	Quantities.	Declared Value.	Quantities.	Declared Value.	Quantities.	Declared Value.
	lbs.	£	lbs.	£	lbs.	£	lbs.	£	lbs.	£
Russia.....	13,178,483	1,257,411	24,108,593	1,612,956	19,794,501	1,236,584	18,840,566	1,215,621	16,884,418	1,082,912
Sweden.....	836,734	68,675	734,336	55,060	808,873	54,630	1,133,392	72,099	951,320	63,386
Norway.....	134,352	9,218	197,700	10,474	226,454	10,295	315,303	14,445	374,016	15,699
Denmark.....	66,740	3,960	57,470	2,870	115,970	5,605	45,530	1,041	101,748	4,024
Prussia.....	15,750	1,453	4,924	502	15,840	1,272	7,234	684	16,813	1,309
Germany.....	31,323,478	1,960,049	31,272,607	2,177,823	35,523,276	2,264,330	38,705,121	2,360,682	41,765,508	2,451,299
Holland.....	13,852,746	1,191,229	15,993,072	1,356,388	21,757,913	1,864,529	21,193,315	1,729,690	21,774,633	1,642,151
Belgium.....	31,674	5,357	67,397	8,792	78,708	11,740	55,016	7,781	34,260	4,416
France.....	105,214	47,123	94,707	31,364	113,627	48,271	70,191	37,884	76,272	43,025
Portugal, Proper.....	306,940	22,659	323,262	23,612	305,503	26,778	488,465	31,654	468,297	26,119
— Azores.....	25,280	1,113	17,840	786	17,626	816	20,340	897	13,074	642
— Madeira.....	744	42	1,358	78	753	42	..	..	762	55
Spain and the Balearic Islands.....	60	20	687	45	1,200	115	.. 20	.. 2	4,584	345
— Canaries.....	1,072	51	1,071	63	1,770	70	5,200	220	1,882	87
Gibraltar.....	100,258	6,789	225,939	14,729	108,712	7,673	67,190	3,583	55,080	3,369
Italy and the Italian Islands.....	8,573,605	524,374	8,775,028	477,882	12,829,923	626,503	8,635,742	381,829	11,490,034	510,040
Malta.....	165,708	9,227	176,268	9,729	487,378	21,048	209,291	8,472	367,530	16,198
Ionian Islands.....	112,997	6,948	297,080	14,303	329,466	19,106	128,216	6,670	201,620	9,311
Morea and Greek Islands.....	70	7	1,800	100	4,220	216	27,720	1,355	..	..
Turkey.....	1,881,555	112,535	3,527,538	180,225	4,689,550	241,099	2,390,616	108,912	3,272,505	152,774
Syria and Palestine.....	32,000	2,110	..	..	933,405	44,215	777,135	42,547	753,338	40,693
Egypt.....	300,140	20,436	660,700	41,372	296,594	14,904	60,016	3,070	24,000	1,540
Tripoli, Tunis, Algiers, and Morocco.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	52,392	2,105	1,500	80
Western Coast of Africa.....	3,066	565	2,982	395	2,093	326	4,469	730	5,133	895
Cape of Good Hope.....	22,572	1,207	9,314	899	14,650	584	13,657	770	19,956	1,079
St. Helena and Ascension Island.....	50	5	..	..	56	4	..	..	..	..
Mauritius.....	..	..	10,400	468	..	..	..	..	..	..
East India Company's Territories and Ceylon.....	6,592,310	561,878	8,478,021	602,293	10,710,136	640,205	10,613,915	680,916	16,013,708	847,530
China.....	3,158,870	212,933	1,573,965	103,908	3,851,365	217,047	1,389,760	76,862	1,774,350	89,748
Siam.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sumatra, Java, and other Islands in the Indian Seas.....	143,343	12,360	127,620	7,888	521,880	27,952	132,150	9,206	94,726	4,989
Philippine Islands.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	812,100	36,875
British Settlements in Australia.....	78,022	4,454	13,625	781	13,748	749	18,095	990	27,480	1,521
— North American Colonies.....	405,155	22,706	260,732	14,307	362,620	14,824	553,427	21,006	464,408	18,312
— West Indies.....	34,380	3,372	55,549	4,487	56,532	3,609	182,450	10,305	176,933	10,038
Hayti.....	..	..	..	..	3,100	135	..	..	3,330	240
Cuba and other Foreign West Indies.....	202	21	6,250	300	6,541	291	1,346	106	2,430	401
United States of America.....	212,203	14,753	219,712	13,359	110,235	5,349	117,105	7,760	264,934	13,361
Mexico.....	477,836	33,633	2,654,867	144,489	311,900	15,707	10,360	597	42,250	2,150
Guatemala.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colombia.....	..	..	188,283	12,488	1,320	90	500	130	500	90
Brazil.....	7,376	816	560	48	21,240	1,450	11,955	630	14,846	328
States of the Rio de la Plata.....	4,600	350	5,734	364	31,000	1,470	7,776	460	39,892	1,184
Chili.....	..	..	..	..	8,520	391	17,200	1,140	82,820	3,330
Peru.....	1,800	255	..	..	33,500	1,600	..	..	..	..
Isles of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, and Man (foreign goods).....	3,261	242	7,255	376	2,904	155	5,356	229	4,728	283
TOTAL.....	88,191,046	6,120,366	103,455,138	6,955,942	114,596,602	7,431,169	105,686,442	6,858,193	118,470,223	7,101,308

CULTIVATION, SUPPLY, AND MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.

## DECLARED Value of Cotton Manufactures, except Twist and Yarn, Exported from the United Kingdom to the following Countries.

COUNTRIES.	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Russia.....	75,664	123,177	107,685	70,758	114,680	68,933	56,899	64,755	74,322	66,886
Sweden.....	831	1,727	1,620	2,195	2,970	4,650	4,275	3,459	2,830	2,964
Norway.....	15,533	5,011	15,063	16,527	19,631	20,269	15,727	12,836	12,391	12,391
Denmark.....	7,205	6,062	6,832	6,589	3,808	4,246	2,487	1,345	3,001	2,304
Prussia.....	100	57	6	419	271	9		28	168	632
Germany.....	1,145,968	1,499,375	1,440,849	1,500,722	1,409,031	1,172,065	1,170,412	1,065,047	1,044,308	1,100,140
Holland.....	597,250	847,043	538,648	598,802	646,190	602,963	714,053	634,041	675,896	602,222
Belgium.....			380,105	325,933	200,249	258,008	207,032	194,855	180,936	202,114
France.....	48,970	64,996	82,567	128,150	178,407	215,287	152,980	172,026	151,879	165,511
Portugal, Proper.....	387,370	297,202	559,251	919,737	817,000	615,348	658,985	704,795	697,676	702,180
— Azores.....	17,509	20,744	25,527	31,575	22,510	25,879	31,367	24,007	29,649	24,596
— Madeira.....	15,254	8,537	13,305	12,726	11,109	24,860	22,090	16,110	14,909	16,622
Spain and the Balearic Islands.....	139,281	74,953	10,506	13,237	12,320	22,728	9,962	7,219	12,428	10,836
— Canaries.....	16,161	9,835	16,455	19,346	14,398	22,227	23,021	27,233	27,403	28,252
Gibraltar.....	244,890	294,265	221,530	320,656	460,841	592,371	703,415	600,998	781,650	632,452
Italy and the Italian Islands.....	1,079,920	1,157,713	1,128,829	1,616,987	988,247	1,453,059	1,049,706	1,379,082	877,970	1,161,082
Malta.....	50,907	36,054	58,822	123,977	41,105	64,088	41,210	99,574	43,851	61,063
Ionian Islands.....	5,825	16,943	5,872	37,271	20,392	41,294	47,059	33,523	26,512	39,862
Morea and Greek Islands.....	6,540	4,631	12,656	18,363	8,726	5,148	2,953	3,308	638	
Turkey.....	588,808	633,440	752,693	831,791	973,377	1,415,830	772,965	1,183,242	838,106	743,144
Syria and Palestine.....						25,408	330	137,827	106,184	175,877
Egypt.....	56,114	56,016	54,753	96,170	162,060	134,189	130,681	189,090	55,762	62,727
Tripoli, Tunis, Algiers, and Morocco.....	123	207	220	10,785	24,217	19,425	46,851	59,930	47,505	46,967
Western Coast of Africa.....	75,504	97,906	119,258	130,191	125,244	210,418	135,714	187,387	233,089	261,604
Cape of Good Hope.....	87,419	99,775	125,449	109,855	122,717	193,666	144,439	206,024	130,901	133,576
Cape Verd Islands.....								6,463		2,487
St. Helena.....	2,427	1,552	2,346	3,445	4,868	935	679	1,132	2,462	1,494
Ascension Island.....								66		
Mauritius.....	68,585	72,898	26,106	77,124	77,522	87,727	159,700	169,986	69,374	159,808
Isle of Bourbon.....				2,030						
Arabia.....					2,457	4,592			1,416	
East India Company's Territories and Ceylon.....	1,196,546	1,330,470	1,173,639	959,221	1,368,951	2,020,313	1,538,693	1,805,149	2,314,754	3,025,656
China.....				162,898	291,852	370,461	273,387	386,775	386,775	238,389
Siam.....				14,446						
Sumatra, Java, and other Islands in the Indian Seas.....	196,619	85,549	318,077	292,674	272,620	166,104	248,513	377,020	217,165	267,674
Philippine Islands.....	33,632	72,666	88,262	55,199	63,845	44,125	28,585	22,024	34,710	104,754
British Settlements in Australia.....	69,947	66,741	61,083	113,285	83,773	90,169	97,259	194,487	292,934	178,186
New Zealand.....	135	145			449				3,181	
South Sea Islands.....								35	1,022	1,998
British North American Colonies.....	439,273	441,836	368,457	283,048	482,146	665,439	422,461	402,672	742,151	592,991
— West Indies.....	638,491	658,260	704,506	1,035,661	1,057,403	1,057,403	926,841	989,674	1,341,678	1,224,619
Hayti.....	183,474	334,991	226,350	218,523	198,066	150,467	84,442	156,775	259,290	161,689
Cuba and other Foreign West Indies.....	375,976	384,429	332,803	525,311	421,425	506,176	453,497	522,068	452,168	400,991
United States of America.....	2,863,251	1,242,484	1,726,792	1,671,709	2,630,901	2,476,966	712,394	1,470,918	1,459,322	1,110,078
Mexico.....	494,920	106,670	217,955	259,055	212,543	122,028	212,795	267,434	403,922	246,916
Guatemala.....			1,800	23,908	10,998					
Colombia.....	166,619	189,422	70,055	117,284	78,355	122,271	94,851	94,960	176,753	247,955
Brazil.....	702,001	1,313,089	1,667,583	1,485,584	1,500,708	1,762,789	1,014,437	1,657,702	1,632,080	1,524,709
States of the Rio de la Plata.....	186,617	424,935	363,603	483,144	338,888	456,520	464,109	486,923	443,458	334,121
Chili.....	458,174	400,967	519,651	626,863	436,270	594,338	408,076	272,022	800,947	918,297
Peru.....	242,313	130,642	217,896	136,588	292,880	438,232	268,117	221,679	434,980	494,827
Isles of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, and Man (foreign goods).....	80,119	61,298	87,012	82,306	77,711	64,416	64,632	63,511	60,836	65,128
TOTAL.....	13,262,185	12,675,633	13,782,377	15,302,571	16,421,715	18,511,692	13,640,481	16,715,857	17,692,182	17,567,310

AN ACCOUNT of the Quantities and Declared Value of British Cotton Manufactured Goods Exported from the United Kingdom, distinguishing the Description of Goods, and the various Countries whereto the same were Exported, in the Years 1841 and 1842.

COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	1841					1842						
	White or Plain Cottons.	Printed or Dyed Cottons.	Hosiery and Small Wares.	Twist and Yarn.	TOTAL Declared Value.	White or Plain Cottons.	Printed or Dyed Cottons.	Hosiery and Small Wares.	Twist and Yarn.	TOTAL Declared Value.		
	Yards.	Yards.	Declared Value.	Pounds.	Declared Value.	Yards.	Yards.	Declared Value.	Pounds.	Declared Value.		
	number.	number.	£	number.	£	£	number.	number.	£	number.	£	£
Russia.....	1,038,905	202,760	5,870	17,308,142	1,096,406	1,139,001	1,176,584	347,959	7,346	21,825,427	1,256,172	1,299,863
Sweden.....	56,438	69,219	1,289	1,964,560	127,488	133,142	108,725	107,049	1,335	1,913,083	124,199	131,615
Norway.....	647,761	511,599	2,599	608,164	30,329	54,747	839,722	774,769	1,667	632,776	30,964	58,862
Denmark.....	117,920	178,292	22	178,872	6,670	12,180	90,125	110,769	92	242,979	8,418	12,276
Prussia.....	2,370	1,128	..	36,886	2,605	2,700	1,135	3,364	4	119,757	5,226	5,334
Germany.....	17,013,288	31,738,870	184,654	41,052,824	2,404,331	3,334,180	14,501,563	27,284,117	184,314	49,034,747	2,842,628	3,784,713
Holland.....	14,590,169	13,627,355	79,498	22,179,383	1,684,738	2,347,810	13,711,521	10,979,562	70,282	20,792,001	1,609,460	2,155,207
Belgium.....	907,420	2,733,368	112,296	44,364	6,085	220,832	901,088	1,797,252	91,380	100,154	9,440	179,122
France.....	1,410,778	2,016,118	109,963	138,744	54,762	235,916	1,700,762	2,435,010	131,136	182,194	45,682	249,396
Portugal, Proper.....	21,288,778	12,603,829	16,627	702,520	37,141	635,030	17,800,755	16,036,477	11,476	442,235	20,686	600,668
— Azores.....	552,537	475,120	872	18,612	675	22,440	695,202	550,800	582	15,770	661	25,409
— Madeira.....	237,301	267,739	747	200	12	10,426	380,050	252,234	535	424	34	10,300
Spain and the Balearic Islands.....	33,195	120,787	2,094	491	38	6,656	64,695	35,674	1,234	1,713	144	4,051
— Canaries.....	600,466	702,690	943	4,854	240	262,207	481,535	1,042,052	1,629	1,687	66	31,746
Gibraltar.....	16,165,570	12,725,623	15,077	80,310	4,256	62,875	18,864,871	15,642,010	18,743	88,122	4,944	657,505
Italy and the Italian Islands.....	28,823,813	27,472,313	41,070	11,616,731	487,954	1,643,815	30,049,069	23,355,092	28,371	12,322,580	480,658	1,410,983
Malta.....	2,480,036	2,157,995	2,392	326,266	14,132	96,465	5,408,840	3,185,475	2,996	725,055	27,270	157,836
Ionian Islands.....	2,491,878	1,497,491	685	311,546	15,447	79,133	1,635,446	1,101,906	431	396,320	17,336	59,106
Morea and Greek Islands.....	5,700	..	62	..	..	257	20,920	5,200	..	720	35	687
Turkey.....	25,237,523	16,071,561	1,546	4,795,458	226,757	983,216	34,424,100	20,697,585	1,587	6,959,355	319,590	1,222,441
Syria and Palestine.....	10,992,191	5,943,244	270	2,381,675	114,762	419,150	9,019,530	5,451,938	376	2,646,440	123,174	364,228
Egypt.....	8,922,750	2,508,304	1,284	424,300	21,919	204,173	6,112,084	1,452,255	1,211	328,402	15,529	141,617
Tripoli, Tunis, Algiers, and Morocco.....	1,042,010	334,023	..	7,268	487	24,157	1,029,070	307,949	31	..	..	22,971
Western Coast of Africa.....	1,210,623	7,178,643	400	2,240	441	184,473	4,166,326	7,847,713	455	1,602	272	221,291
Cape of Good Hope.....	1,833,801	2,495,806	6,607	5,682	342	103,476	1,931,726	2,342,059	7,357	1,875	130	87,062
Cape Verd Islands.....	480	92,949	21	..	..	2,000	..	76,942	..	..	..	1,250
St. Helena.....	18,811	28,282	30	..	..	947	33,355	19,946	74	..	..	1,182
Ascension Island.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	200	..	..	..	..	6
Mauritius.....	2,800,781	2,842,200	5,312	..	30	125,495	2,345,594	1,593,680	4,584	300	19	84,490
East India Company's Territories and Ceylon.....	116,282,357	29,598,662	37,788	13,144,648	660,982	3,427,612	133,296,028	22,210,886	35,366	12,050,839	545,075	3,080,472
Sumatra, Java, & other Islands of the Indian Seas.....	4,410,738	2,956,643	3,440	217,950	10,400	21,715	4,564,618	3,323,976	8,711	252,600	12,632	215,516
Philippine Islands.....	1,619,850	142,985	410	320,000	13,100	47,812	1,318,692	433,051	1,997	800	120	41,477
China.....	23,427,568	1,181,888	1,588	3,402,100	156,580	579,537	23,999,538	3,019,301	1,810	5,774,796	245,965	716,314
British Settlements in Australia.....	1,409,854	1,197,961	19,686	16,884	939	85,117	1,341,792	1,565,701	20,712	6,935	478	90,502
New Zealand.....	95,634	371	..	..	..	3,720	20,602	52,070	305	..	..	2,066
British North American Colonies.....	10,361,787	15,054,693	60,085	464,282	17,798	629,811	10,524,584	12,022,852	49,979	457,576	14,902	500,392
— West Indies.....	16,572,967	14,633,167	42,501	123,188	7,741	641,183	17,370,742	20,334,902	42,549	32,866	2,298	658,479
Hayti.....	1,222,177	2,294,351	1,621	..	..	81,637	1,494,364	2,310,482	2,704	..	..	81,640
Cuba and other Foreign West India Colonies.....	7,449,193	15,372,658	21,133	42,996	2,510	460,867	5,058,472	11,832,420	19,639	1,180	103	303,338
United States of America.....	11,728,772	28,472,224	299,389	558,252	27,552	1,515,933	4,407,231	8,448,648	125,811	39,930	2,892	487,276
States of Central and Southern America:—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
— Texas.....	31,301	59,172	213	..	..	2,365	..	..	..	..	..	..
— Mexico.....	2,161,770	3,996,721	3,128	501,160	20,636	212,620	22,250	46,076	431	..	..	1,893
— Guatemala.....	52,093	500,664	476	600	90	13,871	3,050,461	3,479,987	12,186	38,440	2,031	162,260
— Columbia.....	2,004,870	2,772,329	3,737	..	..	93,606	3,335,763	4,430,830	5,342	19,220	939	134,922
— Brazil.....	37,604,787	36,270,623	62,470	13,250	1,052	1,472,280	22,140,711	22,740,873	32,958	..	..	819,530
— States of the Rio de la Plata.....	15,421,572	11,772,941	49,805	1,083	538,137	11,592,392	10,083,246	36,435	2,240	60	410,946	..
— Chili.....	4,878,477	6,280,833	15,153	..	..	244,782	15,317,650	15,527,811	22,706	..	..	577,708
— Peru.....	3,907,589	8,456,676	15,265	190,950	8,106	303,335	8,408,655	10,496,599	19,636	..	..	373,901
Isles of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, and Man.....	723,742	496,219	16,211	2,772	150	62,739	749,533	383,930	12,158	2,052	150	60,089
Total yards.....	421,884,732	329,240,892	1,246,700	123,226,519	7,266,968	23,495,478	435,519,311	298,579,498	1,020,664	137,466,892	7,771,464	21,679,348
Total declared value.....£	7,213,075	7,712,735	..	..	..	..	6,590,045	6,296,275	..	..	..	..

CULTIVATION, SUPPLY, AND MANUFACTURES OF COTTON.

AN ACCOUNT of the Quantities and Declared Value of British Cotton Manufactured Goods Exported from the United Kingdom, distinguishing the Description of Goods, and the various Countries whereto the same were Exported, in the Years 1843 and 1844.

COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	1843						1844					
	White or Plain Cottons.	Printed or Dyed Cottons.	Hosiery and Small Wares.	Twist and Yarn.		TOTAL Declared Value.	White or Plain Cottons.	Printed or Dyed Cottons.	Hosiery and Small Wares.	Twist and Yarn.		TOTAL Declared Value.
	Yards.	Yards.	Declared Value.	Pounds.	Declared Value.	£	Yards.	Yards.	Declared Value.	Pounds.	Declared Value.	£
Russia.....	number 1,153,176	number 162,035	£ 5,667	22,063,066	£ 1,241,535	1,274,786	number 984,387	number 280,166	£ 10,571	23,747,944	£ 1,341,756	1,383,795
Sweden.....	95,588	95,176	620	1,449,303	70,801	75,564	83,537	79,670	671	1,321,278	48,853	53,081
Norway.....	805,313	739,397	1,020	910,248	32,537	58,267	970,473	679,260	2,368	1,009,205	36,789	40,027
Denmark.....	423,914	586,094	204	392,518	12,835	30,369	841,852	395,108	332	862,128	27,567	46,865
Prussia.....	1,098	2,739	1,061	187,074	6,185	7,393	3,218	660	1,357	286,388	10,553	12,016
Germany.....	17,737,092	30,533,276	202,579	42,553,752	2,311,438	3,327,343	18,561,871	31,086,369	203,707	38,906,588	2,072,987	3,109,328
Holland.....	16,437,964	11,658,201	68,049	20,848,076	1,368,511	1,921,632	14,269,990	12,224,983	76,437	15,566,944	1,001,565	1,584,161
Belgium.....	843,449	1,713,427	74,807	387,110	26,408	170,892	1,475,393	2,262,767	75,791	3,883,613	211,960	387,002
France.....	1,143,273	2,127,844	106,158	109,834	37,262	204,765	952,877	2,093,159	117,688	89,736	32,431	215,065
Portugal, Proper.....	24,230,614	19,804,638	13,476	702,254	26,958	683,050	27,895,862	21,250,978	14,752	908,400	34,635	788,181
— Azores.....	856,546	394,175	350	29,587	1,096	24,885	742,508	479	479	23,732	918	38,775
— Madeira.....	507,810	324,400	479	612	43	14,123	400,910	440,642	687	380	16	13,741
Spain and the Balearic Islands.....	87,358	62,432	654	..	..	5,118	465,295	81,228	823	17,802	797	13,134
— Canaries.....	647,427	669,648	1,232	5,801	224	23,817	758,728	715,424	1,180	3,332	117	28,318
Gibraltar.....	23,686,745	23,225,713	28,712	115,392	6,936	822,070	19,758,595	26,727,030	30,979	65,700	3,011	723,927
Italy and the Italian Islands.....	37,788,038	30,684,327	31,044	13,712,332	475,664	1,616,457	29,758,602	28,434,497	28,937	11,174,155	378,397	1,359,625
Malta.....	3,496,303	1,844,231	3,231	521,630	22,729	102,514	2,942,487	1,387,246	4,729	404,160	15,575	85,223
Ionian Islands.....	2,678,803	1,779,368	572	475,630	21,446	88,301	2,877,695	1,733,916	409	500,469	20,876	90,652
Morea and Greek Islands.....	23,180	22,164	16	..	..	1,145	23,185	315,483	16	..	7,121	..
Turkey.....	35,687,692	26,365,716	1,763	7,887,052	358,143	1,352,002	42,728,000	49,661,944	4,722	9,442,820	400,400	1,992,296
Syria and Palestine.....	15,632,345	10,093,422	31	3,675,134	169,424	587,750	16,524,343	10,110,891	580	2,762,730	129,780	563,672
Egypt.....	9,606,520	1,287,539	228	408,632	17,395	185,348	12,871,667	3,585,103	13,728	386,296	16,307	287,528
Tripoli, Tunis, Algiers, and Morocco.....	2,189,217	481,330	349	..	3,920	49,209	486,950	27,800	..	1,000	30	6,212
Western Coast of Africa.....	6,812,442	9,751,453	1,452	178,155	9,181	310,766	1,903,263	8,089,119	861	2,041	391	155,030
Cape of Good Hope.....	4,311,678	4,902,660	7,870	7,240	361	153,107	2,031,366	3,221,923	7,065	18,179	900	93,730
Cape Verd Islands.....	24,320	23,113	..	..	..	573	27,922	17,570	..	..	..	602
St. Helena.....	72,797	30,109	282	..	..	2,272	38,241	35,633	..	148	50	3
Ascension Island.....	1,145	3,892	..	..	..	179	748	3,300	30	..	..	1,458
Madagascar.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	42,100	..	..	..	..	104
Mauritius.....	2,477,837	2,242,113	2,462	..	..	84,763	2,761,580	3,169,187	3,112	..	..	506
Arabia.....	650	20,950	..	..	..	653	10,300	..	..	..	..	109,525
East India Company's Territories and Ceylon.....	190,604,336	25,257,838	48,046	16,892,958	706,838	3,937,414	206,866,550	32,686,921	59,931	22,064,132	1,024,230	4,793,192
Sumatra, Java, & other Islands of the Indian Sea.....	2,299,324	3,554,167	3,250	221,560	10,359	159,124	5,874,123	6,058,669	2,027	196,260	8,227	283,984
Philippine Islands.....	3,379,153	2,306,660	1,580	840	75	131,575	3,721,080	1,049,545	360	47,755	1,440	75,427
Hong Kong.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	74,272,939	5,468,917	467	3,080,880	106,369	1,271,790
China.....	43,017,572	3,068,203	1,528	5,683,775	216,663	871,939	17,445,881	1,810,360	150	318,194	11,841	303,857
British Settlements in Australia.....	3,852,920	2,622,511	31,287	67,391	1,344	171,809	3,545,094	2,383,957	19,033	53,392	2,263	135,985
New Zealand.....	1,533,207	453,835	465	60,700	2,307	33,722	65,921	75,051	255	..	..	3,435
South Sea Islands.....	35,234	35,820	..	..	..	1,333	22,247	139,984	..	..	..	1,598
British North American Colonies.....	7,130,184	7,889,568	22,467	52,846	15,280	334,580	15,978,809	18,448,819	59,463	830,517	28,493	702,229
— West Indies.....	21,002,725	27,311,030	49,469	192,268	10,004	841,019	15,797,143	18,721,088	41,443	334,234	11,981	637,963
Hayti.....	1,149,583	1,851,092	2,555	..	..	55,271	2,374,397	3,522,489	4,241	..	..	107,127
Cuba and other Foreign West India Colonies.....	5,450,636	10,383,312	25,877	..	..	304,334	7,687,042	14,119,693	35,503	130	12	405,767
United States of America.....	7,085,596	13,132,858	197,467	82,053	4,845	804,431	11,142,865	18,213,436	247,581	32,810	3,151	1,052,908
States of Central and Southern America:—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Texas.....	64,072	68,070	268	..	..	2,282	13,830	54,300	198	..	..	1,759
Mexico.....	2,577,370	7,273,930	15,549	75,056	8,111	232,761	1,382,444	5,884,510	7,652	26,124	1,549	195,467
Guatemala.....	69,360	142,306	123	..	..	3,610	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colombia.....	4,416,083	7,935,289	8,874	905	85	228,968	2,827,159	4,924,813	7,554	1,800	235	134,848
Brazil.....	36,706,669	29,558,017	47,972	4,536	205	1,096,874	47,906,406	35,575,146	48,866	35,594	1,667	1,361,656
States of the Rio de la Plata.....	6,481,512	9,912,881	20,012	3,450	93	16,393	10,898,038	11,092,491	28,388	19,500	542	411,115
Chili.....	9,227,621	12,062,551	18,456	1,650	114	404,051	7,149,704	11,588,635	13,520	784	87	361,923
Peru.....	5,451,092	9,096,129	17,227	160	5	288,273	4,032,899	8,282,039	14,217	307	20	250,573
Foreign North-west Coast of America.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	180,690	49,834	68	120	9	4,406
Isles of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, and Man.....	669,022	516,411	8,692	7,074	358	48,080	728,481	537,999	11,492	2,474	99	53,618
Total yards.....	662,573,205	360,093,600	1,006,650	1,400,291,174	7,128,021	94,112,941	613,249,423	403,421,400	1,201,618	138,610,079	6,988,584	25,805,348

AN ACCOUNT of the Quantities and Declared Value of British Cotton Manufactured Goods Exported from the United Kingdom, distinguishing the Description of Goods, and the various Countries whereto the same were Exported, in the Year 1845, and Total Value for 1846, 1847.

COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	White or Plain Cotton.		Printed or Dyed Cotton.		Hosiery, Lace, & Small Wares	Twist and Yarn.		Total Declared Value.	Total Value.		
	Yards.	Declared Value.	Yards.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Pounds.	Declared Value.	1845	1846	1847	
	number.	£	number.	£	£	number.	£	£	£	£	
Russia.....	984,775	24,330	336,000	5,854	9,927	18,243,624	1,033,488	1,073,599			
Sweden.....	60,562	1,668	119,886	3,121	1,328	1,269,670	43,136	49,253			
Norway.....	1,040,073	15,026	498,319	8,900	1,731	941,178	31,475	57,132			
Denmark.....	478,285	5,921	295,392	5,237	95	707,209	24,857	36,110			
Prussia.....	1,248	20	3,911	97	124	284,862	11,173	11,414			
Hanover.....	27,454	556	88,144	2,350	120	3,132,598	143,054	146,089			
Hanseatic Towns.....	15,604,805	227,832	27,700,463	521,082	175,384	40,210,185	2,176,536	3,100,834			
Holland.....	13,737,792	217,762	12,443,723	256,456	73,924	21,818,927	1,294,124	1,842,266			
Belgium.....	2,255,673	44,289	1,284,882	41,373	90,801	3,480,061	180,116	356,579			
France.....	910,852	18,630	1,593,589	34,951	95,499	69,283	28,606	177,686			
Portugal, Proper.....	23,977,729	292,819	15,858,797	279,414	12,809	755,167	29,840	614,882			
Azores.....	1,182,667	15,497	771,528	15,170	308	40,260	1,674	32,619			
Madeira.....	413,189	6,005	369,936	6,921	387	886	49	13,362			
Spain and the Balearic Islands.....	442,047	7,368	157,743	3,505	739	744	115	11,787			
Canaries.....	709,818	10,785	563,366	10,549	955	2,981	78	22,367			
Gibraltar.....	18,516,493	273,169	11,851,230	227,412	25,371	70,297	3,905	529,837			
Italy and the Italian Islands.....	29,747,902	411,438	22,675,618	453,417	36,302	12,989,651	534,379	1,435,536			
Malta.....	2,308,931	33,024	797,409	15,252	6,000	320,426	11,664	65,940			
Ionian Islands.....	5,627,947	80,120	2,589,652	49,388	2,638	858,630	37,391	169,537			
Morea and Greek Islands.....	78,904	1,271	1,000	40	127	..	..	1,438			
Turkey.....	47,000,423	687,906	47,302,137	924,296	8,163	5,830,328	229,917	1,820,282			
Syria and Palestine.....	20,394,912	281,733	8,955,389	191,237	1,495	2,950,981	135,413	609,878			
Egypt.....	6,687,380	87,169	1,738,412	33,525	7,517	227,490	8,821	137,032			
Algiers and Morocco.....	277,600	3,013	95,500	2,762	55	..	..	5,830			
Western Coast of Africa.....	1,178,823	19,894	10,475,875	202,441	1,180	2,054	415	223,930			
Cape of Good Hope.....	4,230,977	56,534	5,144,441	104,141	12,982	17,580	809	174,526			
Eastern Coast of Africa.....	1,600	23	..	..	..	..	..	23			
Cape Verd Islands.....	41,871	517	15,051	308	..	..	..	823			
St. Helena and Ascension Island.....	92,599	1,355	40,620	789	576	53	7	2,727			
Mauritius.....	4,000,246	61,461	3,926,753	66,479	5,095	370	30	133,065			
British Territories in the East Indies.....	195,974,821	2,001,537	33,285,861	743,023	24,647	16,823,946	839,216	4,210,423			
Sumatra, Java, and other Islands of the Indian Seas.....	11,915,891	180,422	8,384,091	209,174	5,717	296,740	13,911	409,224			
Philippine Islands.....	4,443,215	65,373	1,195,618	27,810	840	7,280	880	94,903			
Hong Kong and China.....	105,945,835	1,571,319	2,503,254	61,750	2,114	2,600,850	99,958	1,735,141			
British Settlements in Australia.....	4,493,557	86,623	5,135,844	103,946	31,539	67,361	2,666	224,774			
South Sea Islands.....	432,649	9,791	375,265	12,882	84	466	17	32,774			
British North American Colonies.....	13,900,057	256,394	19,110,279	381,996	73,363	996,510	30,472	742,225			
West Indies.....	19,008,542	278,068	27,317,916	455,291	42,222	77,700	4,715	780,296			
Hayti.....	2,425,722	37,813	3,993,423	73,536	2,600	440	37	114,195			
Cuba and other Foreign West Indian Colonies.....	14,264,155	190,186	22,092,275	375,418	35,324	1,100	95	601,023			
United States of America.....	14,646,048	313,995	16,408,144	321,643	209,575	91,560	8,043	1,053,216			
Texas.....	50,160	749	132,642	1,935	340	..	..	3,024			
Mexico.....	2,031,157	48,552	6,602,653	186,325	8,802	31,080	1,106	244,845			
New Grenada, Venezuela, and Equador.....	5,124,783	79,012	8,749,587	146,047	10,091	10,290	444	235,594			
Brazil.....	47,941,839	618,435	39,134,386	774,875	36,048	1,900	148	1,429,509			
States of the Rio de la Plata.....	7,157,739	112,047	7,560,075	157,664	17,611	3,489	94	287,396			
Chili.....	16,220,092	205,168	10,351,183	371,871	25,235	414	9	602,283			
Peru and Bolivia.....	8,493,217	125,600	13,558,742	272,258	21,918	..	..	419,776			
The Channel Islands.....	731,169	22,855	618,474	22,811	6,317	7,332	292	52,275			
TOTAL.....	678,415,780	9,661,014	413,270,289	8,368,794	1,126,288	135,144,865	6,963,235	26,119,331	25,599,827	23,339,580	

CLASSIFICATION of the Exports of Articles of Cotton Manufacture, distinguishing the Quantities of each shipped to each of the various Markets of the World, from London, Liverpool, Bristol, Hull, and the Clyde, from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1847, compared with the same Periods of 1846.

COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	Cotton Twist and Yarn.				Thread and Sewing.				Plain Calicoes.	
	1846		1847		1846		1847		1846	1847
	£	lbs.	£	lbs.	£	lbs.	£	lbs.	yards.	yards.
British North America ..	734,872	..	639,739	4098	114,097	5107	65,798	12,530,015	13,017,605	
British West Indies....	27,410	..	21,242	123	54,593	662	39,806	13,203,370	11,825,985	
Madras and Calcutta....	18,213,192	..	11,998,030	..	26,062	..	79,011	126,093,360	85,876,161	
Bombay.....	3,793,911	..	3,927,986	..	27,397	..	130,203	60,974,457	41,159,554	
Ceylon.....	50,000	..	63,890	..	8,777	..	3,064	4,030,533	2,235,704	
New South Wales.....	5,658	..	9,030	..	8,692	140	6,389	1,635,888	1,831,012	
Van Dieman's Land....	4,230	..	1,456	..	460	..	1,146	494,681	718,367	
South Australia.....	4,932	..	..	..	464	..	1,005	263,572	144,264	
Swan River.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40,861	10,776	
New Zealand.....	..	..	56	..	..	..	738	105,138	143,209	
Mauritius.....	100	..	..	..	10,640	..	4,280	2,816,604	1,877,336	
Cape of Good Hope and Algoa Bay.....	8,030	..	13,618	..	5,514	..	4,773	2,822,145	4,394,887	
St. Helena.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25,020	63,711	
Guernsey and Jersey....	2,608	..	1,146	..	..	..	500	7,920	57,260	
Gibraltar.....	83,050	..	101,341	..	109,934	..	40,502	13,013,808	7,553,255	
Malta and Ionian Islands.....	1,007,940	..	904,419	..	9,336	..	18,795	9,253,858	4,451,963	
France.....	109,324	..	73,600	..	70,735	..	39,351	1,214,478	594,325	
Holland.....	24,164,847	..	16,052,685	..	82,250	..	63,424	17,150,280	10,270,500	
Belgium.....	5,133,703	..	3,290,635	..	66,038	..	45,015	1,121,968	1,334,742	
Germany, including Hanse Towns.....	49,344,088	..	38,759,016	..	264,615	..	206,550	17,273,767	14,000,113	
Denmark.....	944,021	..	848,063	..	2,345	..	621	826,388	367,951	
Sweden and Norway....	3,219,574	..	2,394,141	..	19,402	..	23,597	980,764	848,037	
Russia.....	14,076,376	..	12,637,104	..	899,247	..	12,155	955,571	1,166,287	
Spain.....	990	..	9,030	..	1,500	..	5,792	362,856	91,402	
Portugal.....	884,253	..	771,796	..	75,219	..	130,285	24,144,010	20,840,730	
Naples and Sicily.....	6,211,015	..	3,941,906	..	79,083	..	159,883	7,302,036	3,896,117	
Austria, including Trieste and Venice.....	4,328,925	..	2,664,380	..	72,731	..	96,242	15,828,661	5,219,040	
Tuscany and Sardinia, including Genoa and Leghorn.....	5,336,807	..	2,694,344	..	159,235	..	145,967	20,946,044	8,494,861	
Papal Territories.....	2,951,744	..	1,587,531	..	2,915	..	2,490	2,260,355	955,873	
Madeira.....	2,819	..	484	..	5,360	..	1,342	542,895	41,915	
United States.....	41,126	..	77,290	..	508,557	371	984,501	11,512,542	43,294,172	
Mexico.....	60,178	..	29,882	..	39,922	..	15,600	1,965,600	2,071,455	
St. Domingo.....	2,849	..	..	..	10,030	90	22,498	1,456,042	1,504,996	
Cuba.....	10,963	..	7,600	..	79,693	280	169,642	5,500,120	3,292,501	
St. Thomas.....	1,720	..	9,409	..	36,521	..	66,500	7,519,999	6,140,840	
Honduras.....	29,755	..	57,640	..	23,521	..	11,390	7,008,456	2,204,052	
Columbia.....	11,588	..	25,057	..	91,777	..	56,375	8,391,262	5,505,451	
Brazil.....	27,264	..	26,784	..	191,327	..	165,192	60,246,547	51,551,655	
La Plata.....	..	..	..	..	31,152	..	90,482	4,255,738	8,028,813	
Chili and Peru.....	..	..	3,120	..	263,285	..	215,733	36,159,744	27,794,381	
Syria and Palestine....	1,036,340	..	1,629,278	..	441	..	1,360	9,130,647	8,222,288	
Turkey and Greece, including Syria and Smyrna.....	7,492,830	..	6,111,440	..	14,454	..	44,906	44,187,533	39,727,572	
Egypt.....	765,947	..	381,817	..	130	..	19,540	8,702,166	8,047,270	
China.....	4,112,168	..	4,344,180	..	950	..	1,730	69,888,031	53,449,299	
Java, Singapore, and Philippine Islands....	1,190,572	..	2,190,040	..	51,500	..	46,278	22,039,120	23,276,497	
Madagascar and Bour- bon.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
West Coast of Africa....	955	..	4,811	..	3,508	..	929	1,247,841	2,378,704	
Azores.....	43,780	..	19,550	..	2,126	..	1,940	1,065,099	1,080,161	
Teneriffe and Canary....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Coast of Africa, includ- ing Algiers.....	2,924	..	1,606	..	8,367	..	4,914	958,892	460,652	
Cape Verd Islands.....	..	..	239,294	..	1,120	..	560	907,368	1,131,400	
Cape Verd Islands.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	103,752	135,436	
South Seas.....	15,750	..	..	..	5,904	..	..	777,579	17,850	
TOTAL.....	156,402,832	..	118,571,382	4221	3,541,061	6650	3,249,354	668,393,939	533,369,347	

CLASSIFICATION of the Exports of Articles of Cotton Manufacture, distinguishing the Quantities of each shipped to each of the various Markets of the World, from London, Liverpool, Bristol, Hull, and the Clyde, from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1847, compared with the same periods of 1846—(continued).

COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	Printed and Dyed Calicoes.		Cambrics, Muslins, Lawns, and Linens.				Other Plain Cotton Goods.			
			1846		1847		1846		1847	
	1846	1847	1846	1847	1846	1847	1846	1847	1846	1847
	yards.	yards.	£	yards.	£	yards.	£	yards.	£	yards.
British North America...	16,540,517	14,926,496	77	286,023	834	214,775	..	70,432	..	157,383
British West Indies...	19,710,145	14,504,160	54	502,062	120	413,570	7	72,700	4	50,283
Madras and Calcutta...	14,296,909	11,928,403	40	454,361	..	484,103	..	68,153	..	193,486
Bombay...	5,980,539	6,946,480	..	200,290	..	102,023	..	14,078	..	5,102
Ceylon...	604,190	363,069	..	25,232	..	1,637	..	1,248	..	2,176
New South Wales...	2,381,412	1,999,397	..	185,371	310	231,672	..	104,354	..	225,304
Van Dieman's Land...	508,742	747,275	..	68,984	..	80,226	..	51,603	..	56,248
South Australia...	297,621	171,001	..	29,409	..	10,520	..	26,865	..	3,735
Swan River...	48,752	9,590	..	1,279	..	408	..	3,020	..	..
New Zealand...	70,528	82,478	..	1,540	..	11,784	..	2,457	..	3,359
Mauritius...	3,521,276	1,784,074	..	95,381	..	59,596	..	20,881	..	6,511
Cape of Good Hope and Algoa Bay...	2,004,567	2,889,385	..	259,472	..	63,446	..	199,820	..	231,707
St. Helena...	28,464	32,896	..	2,320	..	1,804	..	1,259	..	2,947
Guernsey and Jersey...	3,710	117,134	..	..	..	3,456	..	1,670	..	..
Gibraltar...	5,741,791	5,085,530	..	52,188	..	109,204	..	2,702	..	1,706
Malta and Ionian Islands...	2,055,078	2,896,269	..	36,994	..	9,761	..	819	..	1,820
France...	1,608,253	1,302,764	..	44,862	..	29,352	..	111,269	..	87,473
Holland...	11,742,561	10,496,850	..	54,135	..	77,038	..	30,314	..	43,218
Belgium...	543,239	652,128	..	105,964	..	109,066	..	128,438	..	111,692
Germany, including Hanse Towns...	25,663,609	34,423,346	..	313,167	..	328,784	..	724,759	..	815,911
Denmark...	486,670	170,593	..	3,900	..	..	..	2,448	..	3,525
Sweden and Norway...	434,689	381,811	..	53,639	..	39,637	..	4,356	..	18,924
Russia...	208,365	199,004	..	27,271	..	24,167	..	4,899	..	5,826
Spain...	43,785	19,116	..	38,028	..	..	..	401	..	..
Portugal...	11,775,007	11,779,033	..	8,811	..	13,327	..	1,720	..	2,304
Naples and Sicily...	4,607,248	4,507,255	..	2,620	..	8,900	..	210,628	..	179,337
Austria, including Trieste and Venice...	3,567,431	3,162,705	..	26,472	..	1,080	..	13,491	..	28,274
Tuscany and Sardinia, including Genoa and Leghorn...	12,351,422	7,517,059	..	29,787	..	9,406	..	95,763	..	307,391
Papal Territories...	3,724,790	3,112,756	..	2,800	..	..	..	29,272	..	47,304
Madeira...	448,339	355,912	..	6,523	..	7,434	..	3,928	..	996
United States...	17,032,181	51,613,425	7	629,648	634	1,086,130	..	345,148	..	715,799
Mexico...	5,198,833	1,791,593	..	31,956	..	127,256	..	..	..	1,824
St. Domingo...	2,656,364	3,012,200	..	1,887	..	13,008	..	7,720	..	..
Cuba...	7,471,849	5,907,863	..	108,362	22	97,483	..	11,680	..	5,524
St. Thomas...	11,583,050	8,292,693	..	16,402	4	43,009	..	1,140	..	5,626
Honduras...	3,474,527	1,178,209	..	15,127	..	2,088	..	..	..	..
Columbia...	10,292,362	7,606,022	..	92,195	..	97,782	..	3,430	..	2,900
Brazil...	34,998,275	43,311,110	..	457,564	..	425,135	..	31,177	..	7,095
La Plata...	1,185,256	5,450,991	..	61,513	..	107,368	..	..	..	..
Chili and Peru...	20,600,811	18,116,348	500	58,706	..	99,569	..	21,850	..	8,034
Syria and Palestine...	3,206,837	4,990,847	..	1,860	..	10,400	..	..	..	..
Turkey and Greece, in- cluding Syra and Smyrna...	17,213,049	27,217,487	..	219,645	..	115,618	..	3,420	..	9,515
Egypt...	535,987	1,391,734	..	80	..	12,000	..	40	..	..
China...	2,069,692	2,102,277	..	..	..	..	..	2,813	..	70
Java, Singapore, and Philippine Islands...	11,595,987	9,331,413	..	213,240	50	7,464	..	25,984	..	..
Madagascar and Bour- bon...	45,600	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
West Coast of Africa...	2,630,927	7,048,509	..	40,415	..	23,120	..	484,184	..	461,001
Azores...	801,010	304,759	..	24,180	..	1,140	..	10,070	..	5,000
Teneriffe and Canary Coast of Africa, including Algiers...	593,847	390,346	..	9,101	..	10,434	..	16,072	..	36,320
Cape Verd Islands...	2,057,493	180,880	..	..	..	360	..	..	..	1,190
South Seas...	27,226	26,842	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	391,091	..	..	8,500	..	..	..	514	..	..
TOTAL.....	307,209,709	342,007,092	678	4,709,956	1974	5,416,260	7	2,970,348	4	3,854,089

CLASSIFICATION of the Exports of Articles of Cotton Manufacture, distinguishing the Quantities of each shipped to each of the various Markets of the World, from London, Liverpool, Bristol, Hull, and the Clyde, from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1847, compared with the same Periods of 1846—(continued).

COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	Lace, Gauze, &c.				Counterpanes and Quilts.				Cotton Hosiery, Caps, and Gloves.			
	1846		1847		1846		1847		1846		1847	
	£	yards.	£	yards.	£	number.	£	number.	£	dozen.	£	dozen.
British North America.....	283	1,914,851	1741	857,881	47	16,791	57	20,217	554	62,803	9,702	47,371
British West Indies.....	161	317,454	95	179,418	13	23,135	4	21,467	2125	24,517	2,706	14,554
Madras and Calcutta.....	..	215,923	..	273,220	..	3,620	7	2,321	28	5,365	..	12,239
Bombay.....	..	31,147	..	18,597	..	433	..	..	214	3,994	10	4,103
Ceylon.....	..	56,970	..	140,909	..	24	..	18	200	969	3	1,743
New South Wales.....	..	185,623	202	267,911	..	17,432	..	17,625	172	26,777	279	34,363
Van Dieman's Land.....	..	120,347	..	99,528	..	3,660	..	5,170	..	11,945	..	10,231
South Australia.....	..	92,421	..	57,800	..	4,027	..	1,734	..	3,052	..	2,309
Swan River.....	..	..	..	..	..	300	..	..	..	200	..	40
New Zealand.....	..	..	..	..	..	24	..	357	..	700	..	1,372
Mauritius.....	..	45,710	..	24,722	55	..	11	1,480	30	3,771	..	3,859
Cape of Good Hope and Algoa Bay.....	..	32,334	..	12,056	..	12,857	..	5,911	..	7,380	..	9,220
St. Helena.....	..	..	..	..	..	198	..	36	..	418	..	277
Guernsey and Jersey.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Gibraltar.....	..	241	..	35,178	..	983	..	225	5	2,055	..	2,104
Malta and Ionian Islands.....	..	26,722	..	50,959	..	1,173	..	734	..	151	..	567
France.....	..	13,700,090	..	8,997,337	..	500	..	651	..	823	..	727
Holland.....	..	12,818,178	..	12,425,452	..	271	..	391	1173	8,120	928	6,559
Belgium.....	..	7,870,405	..	9,995,406	..	..	..	81	289	2,275	83	2,021
Germany, including Hanse Towns.....	..	38,681,854	..	30,913,360	..	297	..	1,040	3306	2,710	4,207	2,413
Denmark.....	..	38,485	..	66,473	..	..	..	..	55	..	..	..
Sweden and Norway.....	..	112,809	..	75,142	..	78	..	123	73	313	66	328
Russia.....	..	715,162	..	1,639,725	..	500	..	791	1723	1,490	2,042	2,376
Spain.....	..	..	..	9,315	..	145	..	..	5	925	..	12
Portugal.....	..	40,518	..	14,002	..	30	..	..	..	315	..	546
Naples and Sicily.....	..	433,179	..	234,570	..	1,251	..	1,615	..	20	..	30
Austria, including Trieste and Venice.....	..	61,240	..	282,676	..	186	..	545	..	126	..	450
Tuscany and Sardinia, including Genoa and Leghorn.....	..	285,906	..	70,920	..	575	..	514	..	1,027	..	2,211
Papal Territories.....	..	187,770	..	7,856	..	..	..	..	..	10,113	..	1,004
Madeira.....	..	10,810	..	3,700	..	39	..	189	..	1,428	..	977
United States.....	5	3,669,183	275	8,852,534	17,881	..	17,181	3	73,620	338	93,952	775
Mexico.....	..	207,906	..	80,679	..	258	..	..	..	2,005	..	12
St. Domingo.....	..	5,520	..	14,874	..	20	..	1,440	..	..	215	21,052
Cuba.....	..	240,405	..	1,159,661	2,585	..	11,038	30	12,615	..	1,175	1,049
St. Thomas.....	..	211,492	..	191,030	1,540	..	4,632	..	2,786	..	279	17,558
Honduras.....	..	37,009	125	159,228	623	..	413	..	551	..	1,553	13,732
Columbia.....	..	245,247	..	44,570	..	84	..	272	..	1,678	..	..
Brazil.....	..	283,920	..	555,964	2,349	..	63,731	..	17,213	..	..	..
La Plata.....	..	..	..	22,218	..	..	3,616	..	5,215	..	..	..
Chili and Peru.....	..	432,608	..	585,098	..	90	..	735	..	41,707	..	..
Syria and Palestine.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	..	..
Turkey and Greece, including Syra and Smyrna.....	..	128,214	..	40,468	232	..	185	..	1,090	..	959	..
Egypt.....	..	2,323	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
China.....	..	3,600	..	111,917	300	..	..	..	842	..	275	..
Java, Singapore, & Philippine Islands.....	..	42,025	..	75,313	99	..	300	..	1,264	..	312	..
Madagascar and Bourbon West Coast of Africa.....	..	81	..	51,547	..	..	..	..	201	50	227	..
Azores.....	..	13,700	..	380	69	..	60	..	88	..	133	..
Teneriffe and Canary.....	..	7,046	..	2,057	325	..	276	..	997	..	685	..
Coast of Africa, including Algiers.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55	..	..	..
Cape Verd Islands.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
South Seas.....	..	6,500	..	..	..	..	..	..	172	..	..	..
TOTAL.....	452	83,738,078	2441	84,672,918	115	114,904	79	187,539	1012	347,529	20,819	327,026



CLASSIFICATION of the Exports of Articles of Cotton Manufacture, distinguishing the Quantities of each shipped to each of the various Markets of the World, from London, Liverpool, Bristol, Hull, and the Clyde, from the 1st of January to the 31st of December, 1847, compared with the same periods of 1846—(continued).

COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	Cotton Shawls and Handkerchiefs, Plain and Printed.				Tapes, Bobbins, &c.				Cotton and Linen Cloth, Mixed.				Cotton Goods Unenumerated	
	1846		1847		1846		1847		1846		1847		1846	1847
	£	dozen.	£	dozen.	£	doz.	£	doz.	£	yards.	£	yards.	£	£
British North America..	2,404	5,760	2,657	5,684	80	130	20	60	54,780	49	60,671	26,800	62,891	
British West Indies....	1,204	40,728	1,241	33,231	144	1,430	147	908	153,966	71	92,302	36,304	18,198	
Madras and Calcutta....	45	3,000	..	6,437	..	70	..	1,013	850	..	2,210	1,921	3,253	
Bombay .....	40	6,684	..	1,600	..	..	10	693	1,358	..	..	1,150	808	
Ceylon .....	..	160	..	2,350	..	..	..	..	350	..	910	521	154	
New South Wales.....	406	4,957	204	6,954	55	1,352	51	560	7,251	5	2,597	3,382	6,354	
Van Dieman's Land ..	..	1,424	..	1,461	..	510	..	..	8,900	..	64	283	1,410	
South Australia .....	..	1,126	..	158	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,120	92	80	
Swan River .....	..	156	..	..	..	..	..	..	50	..	..	27	..	
New Zealand.....	..	54	..	176	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	450	
Mauritius .....	168	1,452	..	325	..	..	..	..	2,166	..	410	648	679	
Cape of Good Hope and	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Algoa Bay .....	..	12,383	..	10,201	..	1,047	..	5,592	2,300	..	14,586	1,013	1,798	
St. Helena .....	..	106	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43	..	
Guernsey and Jersey....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	
Gibraltar .....	70	6,936	..	21,299	..	..	..	401	4,097	..	2,010	613	1,021	
Malta and Ionian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Islands .....	50	860	..	1,754	..	70	..	..	..	..	300	109	73	
France .....	15	3,920	..	2,060	..	..	..	..	1,788	..	10,521	697	1,390	
Holland .....	..	616	..	323	..	500	10	220	1,538	..	3,774	268	534	
Belgium .....	..	6,008	..	8,154	30	400	..	1,129	..	..	8,905	414	364	
Germany, including	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Hanse Towns .....	..	757	..	575	457	985	..	..	3,562	..	4,340	339	363	
Denmark .....	..	..	..	65	..	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Sweden and Norway ..	..	1,487	..	197	198	128	352	..	2,000	..	..	310	191	
Russia .....	..	684	..	1,171	..	..	..	..	21,400	..	..	62	46	
Spain .....	..	108	..	2,452	..	1,398	..	..	2,295	..	598	10	..	
Portugal .....	..	8,904	99	2,405	..	..	..	..	3,156	..	..	407	886	
Naples and Sicily.....	..	10,348	..	20,772	..	..	..	..	5,056	..	24,462	631	332	
Austria, including Trieste	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
and Venice .....	..	30,623	..	32,212	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,420	312	282	
Tuscany and Sardinia,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
including Genoa and	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Leghorn .....	..	21,162	..	31,152	..	..	..	..	40,051	..	18,618	561	998	
Papal Territories .....	..	22,762	..	54,573	..	..	..	..	4,400	..	4,350	20	81	
Madeira .....	..	2,794	..	2,162	..	..	..	..	103	..	..	152	470	
United States.....	219	37,475	5,959	161,609	..	..	..	..	257,296	..	895,998	13,329	43,206	
Mexico .....	..	42,375	..	14,689	..	10	..	..	6,890	..	19,200	495	537	
St. Domingo .....	75	2,256	514	6,027	..	6,912	..	..	1,676	..	953	709	283	
Cuba .....	206	33,510	765	25,870	..	..	..	..	103,869	..	21,953	1,237	4,003	
St. Thomas .....	508	18,524	513	10,832	..	1,200	21	300	183,215	..	204,797	1,906	2,235	
Honduras .....	110	13,894	313	3,058	125	..	..	..	12,540	..	42,001	1,550	151	
Columbia .....	..	18,981	..	21,720	..	..	..	..	98,732	..	60,460	808	1,396	
Brazil .....	3,625	101,270	2,168	103,511	..	440	..	16	186,411	10	262,491	6,567	9,884	
La Plata .....	..	5,131	346	24,270	..	..	..	..	25,170	..	7,320	137	1,055	
Chili and Peru .....	2,216	23,779	270	25,576	..	1,260	..	..	40,263	..	10,640	2,830	2,534	
Syria and Palestine .....	..	1,842	..	6,972	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	128	..	
Turkey and Greece,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
including Syra and	..	9,962	..	15,354	..	..	..	..	1,000	..	10,249	149	891	
Smymna .....	..	..	..	1,442	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	43	
Egypt .....	..	2,078	..	22,222	..	..	..	..	85	..	..	23	239	
China .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Java, Singapore, and	..	2,830	100	378	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	298	170	
Philippine Islands....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Madagascar and Bour-	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
bon .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
West Coast of Africa....	..	8,823	..	11,577	..	400	..	60	1,850	..	..	644	83	
Azores .....	..	8,557	..	6,671	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	247	
Teneriffe and Canary....	..	8,383	..	8,335	..	1,125	..	515	..	..	..	485	30	
Coast of Africa, in-	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
cluding Algiers .....	..	250	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	
Cape Verd Islands .....	..	..	..	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
South Seas .....	..	490	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	..	
TOTAL .....	11,481	546,275	15,149	714,591	1101	18,130	1510	11,871	60	1,241,253	135	1,863,386	109,163	170,095

## CHAPTER XIV.

## MISCELLANEOUS STATEMENTS OF THE PRICES AND THE PROGRESS OF COTTON FABRICS.

MR. BAINES, who has with great pains collected valuable information, in his work on the "Cotton Manufactures of Great Britain," states that "a very good hand-weaver, twenty-five to thirty years of age, could weave two pieces of nine-eighth sheetings per week, each twenty-four yards long, containing 100 shoals of weft in an inch. The reed of the cloth being forty-four Bolton count, and the weft and warp forty hanks to the pound. In 1823, a steam-loom weaver, about fifteen years of age, attending two looms, could weave *seven* similar pieces in a week.

"In 1826, a steam-loom weaver, about fifteen years of age, attending to four looms, could weave *twelve* similar pieces in a week; some could weave *fifteen* pieces.

"In 1833, a steam-loom weaver, from fifteen to twenty years of age, assisted by a girl about twelve years of age, attending to four looms, could weave *eighteen* similar pieces in a week; some can weave *twenty* pieces."

The progressive improvements thus given by Mr. Baines have continued to the present time, and "now (1845) a steam-loom weaver, about fifteen years of age, attending to two looms, can weave eleven pieces of the same cloth; and a steam-loom weaver sixteen to twenty years of age, assisted by a girl about fourteen years of age, attending to four looms, can weave twenty-two similar pieces in a week."

Mr. Porter, in his estimable and most instructive work on the "Progress of the Nation," gives the following statements.

TABLE showing the effect which successive improvements have had in diminishing the price of cotton cloths; the same article—a piece of calico known in the trade as  $72\frac{7}{8}$ —is given throughout.

YEARS.	Prices paid for Weaving.	Prices paid for Cottons.	Selling price of $72\frac{7}{8}$ Calicoes.	Earnings of the Weavers per Week.	YEARS.	Prices paid for Weaving.	Prices paid for Cottons.	Selling price of $72\frac{7}{8}$ Calicoes.	Earnings of the Weavers per Week.
	s. d.	£. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1814.....	3 0	2 6	1 8 0		1829.....	1 4	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 9	
1815.....	3 0	1 8	1 5 6		1830.....	1 4	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 3	
1816.....	2 6	1 8	1 2 0	14 0	1831.....	1 4	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 9	
1817.....	2 6	1 10	1 0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$		1832.....	1 4	0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 0	
1818.....	2 6	1 10	1 1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$		1833.....	1 4	0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 6	
1819.....	2 0	1 2	0 17 8		1834.....	1 4	0 10	9 0	
1820.....	2 0	1 1	0 15 9 $\frac{1}{2}$		1835.....	1 4	0 10	9 9	12 6
1821.....	1 8	0 11	0 15 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	14 0	1836.....	1 4	0 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 0	
1822.....	1 8	0 10	0 14 6 $\frac{1}{2}$		1837.....	1 4	0 7	8 3	
1823.....	1 8	0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 14 5		1838.....	1 3	0 7	8 3	11 0
1824.....	1 8	0 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 14 0		1839.....	1 3	0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 0	
			to		1840.....	1 3	0 6	7 3	
1825.....	1 8	1 2	0 18 6	13 0	1841.....	1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 0	9 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
1826.....	1 6	0 8	0 10 6		1842.....	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 0	
1827.....	1 6	0 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 10 3		1843.....	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 0	
1828.....	1 4	0 7	0 10 2		1844.....	1 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 9	11 0

\* Short time, and six weeks "turn-out."

"The reductions made previously to the time embraced by the foregoing table are shown by the following list, which was given into the House of Commons in 1812 on occasion of the inquiry then made into the effects of the orders in council, issued in 1808, in retaliation of the Berlin and Milan decrees of Napoleon.

PRICES paid for Weaving Twenty-four Yards of Cambric at Stockport, in Cheshire.

Y E A R S.	Value.	Y E A R S.	Value.	Y E A R S.	Value.
	£.		£.		£.
1802.....	25	1806.....	15	1810.....	12
1803.....	19	1807.....	13	1811.....	10
1804.....	15	1808.....	12	1812.....	10
1805.....	18	1809.....	13		

"The quantity of twenty-four yards above stated is as much as a good workman will produce of this description of cloth in a week. The low wages paid for making the same in the latter years, when every article of provisions was excessively high in price, and when, even at these insufficient rates, but little employment was to be had, caused great and wide-spread misery among the manufacturing population."

The following statement of the progress of the power-loom is taken from Mr. Baines' "History of the Cotton Manufacture":—

"In 1813 there were not more than 2400 power-looms in use; yet this was enough to alarm the hand-loom weavers, who, attributing to machinery the distress caused by the orders in council and the American war, made riotous opposition to all new machines, and broke the power-looms set up at West Houghton, Middleton, and other places. Nevertheless, the great value of the power-loom having now been proved, it was adopted by many manufacturers, both in England and Scotland: and it will, no doubt, in time supersede the hand-loom. The rapidity with which the power-loom is coming into use is proved by the following table, the particulars of which were stated by R. A. Slaney, Esq., M.P., in the House of Commons, on the 13th of May, 1830, and which rest on the authority of Mr. Kennedy.

NUMBER of Power-looms in England and Scotland.

C O U N T R I E S.	1820	1829
	number.	number.
England.....	12,150	45,500
Scotland.....	2,000	10,000
TOTAL.....	14,150	55,500

"This number would appear to have been somewhat under-rated. Dr. Cleland states that, in 1828, the Glasgow manufacturers had in operation in that city and elsewhere 10,783 steam-looms, and 2060 more in preparation, total 12,843. He supposes there was an increase of ten per cent between 1828 and 1832, which would make the number 14,127 in the latter year. This is independent of other parts of Scotland, unconnected with Glasgow. In 1833, evidence was given before the Commons' committee on manufactures, commerce, &c., that, in the whole of Scotland, there were 14,970 steam-looms. We may therefore safely take the number of power-looms in Scotland at the present time (1835) at 15,000.

"In England, the great increase took place during the years of speculation, 1824 and 1825; and comparatively few power-loom mills were built betwixt that time and 1832. But in 1832, 1833, and the former part of 1834, the trade has been rapidly

extending; many mills have been built, and many spinners have added power-loom factories to their spinning-mills.

"Mr. W. R. Greg, an extensive spinner and manufacturer at Bury, gave evidence before the select committee of the House of Commons on manufactures, &c., in August, 1833, that the number of power-loom had very materially increased of late years in and about Bury, and also at Stockport, Bolton, Ashton, and in Cheshire. He stated that he did not know any person who was then building a spinning-mill without the addition of a power-loom mill.

"Mr. Kennedy's estimate for 1829 was probably too low for England, as well as for Scotland: at all events, there are good reasons for believing that there must now be 85,000 power-loom in England. This conclusion is deduced from a computation of the number of workmen employed in power-loom weaving, founded on actual returns, obtained by the Factory Commissioners from the cotton-mills in Lancashire and Cheshire. It is also supported by the calculations of Mr. Bannatyne, and Messrs. Samuel Greg and Co., the spinners and manufacturers of Bury. At the present time (1835), the machine-makers of Lancashire are making power-loom with the greatest rapidity, and they cannot be made sufficiently fast to meet the demands of the manufacturers. The result we have arrived at is as follows:—

*Estimated Number of Power-Looms in Great Britain in 1833.*

In England.....	85,000
In Scotland .....	15,000
Total .....	100,000

"While the number of power-loom has been multiplying so fast, the hand-loom employed in the cotton manufacture are believed not to have diminished between 1820 and 1834, but rather to have increased. In the former year they were estimated by Mr. Kennedy at 240,000. In 1833, Mr. Grimshaw, a spinner and manufacturer of Colne, gave his opinion before the committee of the Commons on manufactures, &c., that the number of hand-loom cotton weavers in the kingdom was about 250,000; whilst Mr. George Smith, manufacturer, of Manchester, estimated them at only 200,000. In the year 1834, several intelligent workmen and manufacturers from Glasgow gave evidence to the Commons' Committee 'On Hand-Loom Weavers,' that there were 45,000 or 50,000 hand-loom cotton-weavers in Scotland alone."

"Since the publication of Mr. Baines' volume, returns have been made by the inspectors of factories of the number of power-loom actually in use in factories at the end of the year 1835, in each county of Great Britain and Ireland. From these returns, an abstract of which we have given, it appears that the total number of self-acting looms in the United Kingdom employed for weaving cotton, was at that time 109,626; thus proving the accuracy of the foregoing calculations.

"It does not appear likely that any considerable addition will in future be made to the number of hand-loom employed for cotton-weaving; whereas the machine-makers of Lancashire have at different periods been engaged to the full extent of their power in constructing power-loom; so that their number increases continually. We should be wrong, however, if we inferred that hand-loom are lying unemployed. Power-loom have not hitherto been found generally applicable to the production of fine cloths, or what are called fancy goods. The

demand for these fluctuates considerably, and is at times greater than can be readily supplied. In the report of the select committee of the House of Commons, appointed in the summer of 1834, to examine the numerous petitions presented by the hand-loom weavers, we find a statement given in evidence by Mr. Makin, a manufacturer of Bolton, to the following effect:—

“I know that there is at present no surplus of weavers. I go nine miles from the seat of my manufacture on one side to get weavers; and I am putting out work nine miles across the country in another part to get weavers; and if I knew where I could get a certain description of weavers, by going nine miles another way, I should go. But it is a strange fact, that, whilst the demand for hand-loom cloth is greater than the production, yet the wages do not rise; and in about two months from this time (July, 1834) I know, from the experience of past years, that there will be demands for thousands of weavers more than can be obtained.”

Mr. Porter observes—

“The fact stated by Mr. Makin, although seemingly at variance with the ordinary law of demand and supply, may admit of this solution;—that, when they can be furnished within a certain limited price, hand-loom cloths meet with an extensive sale; but that, when that limit is passed, other goods of home production, or similar goods of foreign make, come into successful competition with them; so that the manufacturers are not enabled, by the most extensive demand, to increase the rate of wages paid to the weavers.”

Mr. Stanway, who was under the direction of Mr. Cowell, one of the Factory Commissioners appointed to collect information as to the employment of children in factories, states that—

“The subsequent calculation does not aim at fixing the whole number of operatives dependent upon the cotton trade for subsistence, but only of that part of the operative body which earns a livelihood in cotton factories *moved by power*, and is employed in carrying on the preparing, spinning, weaving, and accessory mechanical departments within the walls of them.

“It does not comprehend hand-loom weavers, printers, bleachers, dyers, cotton-thread lace-makers (an enormous and growing branch of the cotton manufacture), and many other branches of manufacture, either arising out of, or immediately dependent upon, the spinning of cotton by power. It comprehends those operatives alone who habitually work in cotton factories. It shows their body to consist of 212,800 persons, and to earn annually the enormous sum of 5,777,434*l*.

“The total quantity of cotton consumed in the spinning of yarn, in Great Britain, in 1832, as stated in ‘Burn’s Commercial Glance,’ was 277,260,490 lbs.; and of this quantity 27,327,120 lbs. was consumed in Scotland, leaving for the consumption of England 249,933,370 lbs.

“The nett loss of cotton in spinning is estimated variously by different individuals. In the calculations of Mr. Kennedy, made use of by him in a paper published in the ‘Transactions of the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society,’ it is taken at  $1\frac{1}{2}$  oz. per lb.; while Montgomery, in his ‘Theory and Practice of Cotton Spinning,’ computes it at  $1\frac{3}{4}$  oz., and Burn at  $1\frac{1}{4}$  oz.; but as the amount taken by Mr. Kennedy is that which appears to be generally considered correct, it is adopted in these calculations.

“If, then, from the quantity given above, we deduct  $1\frac{1}{2}$  oz. per lb., or 23,431,253 lbs., we shall have the total weight of yarn produced 226,502,117 lbs.

“The average number of hanks in each pound of yarn spun is considered, by apparently a majority of persons conversant with the subject, to be forty. Montgomery takes the average counts spun in Great Britain at fifty, which, taking into account the

finer average numbers spun in Scotland than in England, would fix the counts nearly as above stated.

"The returns made to the Lancashire forms of inquiry, as given in previous tables, show an average of finer counts than forty, but, as the returns were better made from the fine mills than from the coarse, and from Manchester, where the finer yarn is spun, than from the country, it is evident that lower numbers ought to be taken than those shown in the returns; and, as the general opinion appears to be in favour of forty, this average is adopted.

"Three mills, in different situations, and of average capabilities, made a return of the quantity produced by them in the month ending the 4th of May, 1833; and, as the average counts of the whole were 39·98 hanks to the lb., and as they also gave the number of hands employed in spinning during that month, and the duration of their labour, they furnished data from which may be easily calculated the total number employed in factories in England in preparing and spinning cotton.

"In the mill of the first, 344 persons in the spinning department, working 276 hours, produced—

18,000 lbs. of Nos. 30 to 32.  
18,000 lbs. of Nos. 38 to 42.  
2,400 lbs. of Nos. 150 to 170.

"In the second mill, 245 hands, working 270 hours, produced—

1,795 lbs. of No. 12.  
4,285 lbs. of No. 22.  
33,838 lbs. of No. 40.

"And in the third, 110 hands, working 286 hours, produced—

16,700 lbs. of No. 40.

"The average counts of the three being, as before stated, 39·98, and the produce 95,018 lbs.

"The total number of hours worked will therefore be  $344 \times 276 + 245 \times 270 + 110 \times 286 = 192,554$ ; and the produce of each person per hour,  $\frac{95,018}{192,554} = 0·49,346$  lbs.

"The usual estimate of 300 working days per annum of  $11\frac{1}{2}$  hours each, or sixty-nine hours per week, would give  $0·49,346 \times 11·5 \times 300 = 1,702,437$  lbs., the produce of each person per annum, and  $\frac{1,702,437}{13,045} = 130·117$ , the number of persons employed in the preparation and spinning of cotton in England.

"On examination of supplement (Z\*) it will be seen that, in the 67,819 persons of whom returns were made to the commission, there were 42,401 engaged in preparing and spinning cotton, 23,920 in the weaving department, and 1498 as engineers, mechanics, roller-coverers, &c.

"If, then, the same proportions are taken as existing in the total number of cotton-workers which are found in the returns made to the Lancashire forms of inquiry, the number of persons engaged in the manufacture of cotton-cloth in factories will be 75,055, and of those employed as engineers, &c., 4700; making, with the 133,045 in the spinning department, a general total of 212,800 persons engaged in cotton-factories.

"Which total number of 212,800 persons may be divided and distributed, by adopting the proportions given in the returns made to the Lancashire forms of inquiry, so as to show the probable number of persons employed in each of the eight branches or departments of cotton working, and the aggregate amount of their nett earnings per month."

\* Statement of the distribution of 67,819 hands into eight different branches or departments of cotton working, is given in a previous page of this official Supplement.

EMPLOYED IN	Adults.		Children under Eighteen Years of Age.					
	Males.	Females.	Males.			Females.		
			In the direct Employ of Masters.	In the direct Employ of Operatives.	Employers uncertain.	In the direct Employ of Masters.	In the direct Employ of Operatives.	Employers uncertain.
	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.
Cleaning and spreading cotton	1,330	2,319	951	3	31	345	6	13
Carding	10,361	15,062	4,983	461	78	8,099	498	163
Mule-spinning	22,727	5,190	3,038	23,634	257	1,255	8,663	82
Throstle-spinning	793	3,000	1,409	25	100	2,203	19	160
Reeling	722	11,208	182	25	..	2,306	76	119
Weaving	20,440	28,566	4,581	2,582	204	12,109	4,261	119
Roller-covering	261	389	10	3	..	31	22	..
Engineers, &c.	3,739	34	151	9	19	3	..	..
TOTAL	60,393	65,774	15,314	26,742	689	26,351	13,505	656

EMPLOYED IN	Proportion whose Age and Sex are uncertain, from a deficiency in the Returns.	TOTAL Employed.	Aggregate Amount of Monthly Nett Earnings.		
	number.	number.	£	s.	d.
Cleaning and spreading cotton..	..	4,998	8,631	19	6
Carding.....	819	40,484	75,276	10	0
Mule-spinning.....	364	65,216	139,600	17	9
Throstle-spinning.....	..	7,709	11,615	10	1
Reeling.....	..	14,638	22,817	8	4
Weaving.....	2193	75,050	168,663	16	3
Roller-covering.....	..	725	1,764	18	5
Engineers, &c. ....	..	3,073	15,987	0	9
TOTAL.....	3376	212,800	444,481	1	1

Mr. Porter observes :—

“The computation made by Mr. Stanway gives 212,800 as the number of persons of all ages employed in spinning and weaving factories in the United Kingdom ; while the actual number given in to the inspectors in 1835 amounts to 220,143 persons, being a difference of only 7334, or not quite  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. Before giving the summary of the statements made by the inspectors in 1835 and 1839, it may be satisfactory to insert the following particulars, derived from returns made to the commissioners by the proprietors of 225 cotton-mills in Lancashire.”

TABLE exhibiting Returns of 215 Cotton-Mills in Lancashire.

PLACE WHERE EMPLOYED.	A D U L T S.		CHILDREN UNDER EIGHTEEN YEARS.						TOTAL Employed	Aggregate Amount of their Nett Earnings for the Month ending the 4th of May, 1833.	Paid by Fixed Daily Wages.	Paid in proportion to the Quantity produced.	Number whose Mode of Payment is not given in Returns.
	Males.	Females.	Males.			Females.							
			In the direct Employ of Masters.	In the direct Employ of Ope- ratives.	Employers uncertain.	In the direct Employ of Masters.	In the direct Employ of Ope- ratives.	Employers uncertain.					
	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	£ s. d.	number.	number.	number.
Manchester and immediate neigh- bourhood.....	5,847	7,624	1734	2803	63	2592	1640	59	22,442	45,164 9 5	11,690	9,178	1574
Stockport and Heaton Norris....	2,601	2,525	660	1027	28	976	541	38	8,306	18,405 5 9½	3,470	4,764	162
Duckenfield and Stayley Bridge...	2,551	2,421	347	976	9	859	358	25	8,542	19,409 7 5½	2,693	3,827	2022
Hyde, Brinnington, &c. ....	2,802	3,507	1076	832	51	1921	160	13	10,382	23,397 16 10	2,409	6,637	1336
Tintwistle, Glosop, &c. ....	1,321	1,413	233	591	26	423	333	30	4,370	8,884 10 4½	1,796	1,917	657
Oldham.....	1,954	1,388	310	882	40	694	389	38	5,695	11,467 9 9½	2,672	2,806	217
Bolton.....	1,650	1,482	383	1204	3	696	750	6	6,174	11,548 15 7	4,285	1,833	56
Warrington.....	334	355	65	150	..	110	88	..	1,102	2,019 4 6½	348	539	215
Greg & Co., and R. & T. Taylor ...	187	247	72	58	..	127	25	..	716	1,338 5 10½	250	449	17
TOTAL.....	19,247	20,962	4880	8523	220	8398	4304	209	67,819	141,635 5 7½	29,613	31,050	6256

EMPLOYED IN	A D U L T S.		CHILDREN UNDER EIGHTEEN YEARS.						Persons whose Age and Sex are not given in Returns.	TOTAL Persons Employed.	Aggregate Amount of their Nett Earnings for the Month ending the 4th of May, 1833.
	Males.	Females.	Males.			Females.					
			In the direct Employ of Masters.	In the direct Employ of Ope- ratives.	Employers uncertain.	In the direct Employ of Masters.	In the direct Employ of Ope- ratives.	Employers uncertain.			
	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	£ s. d.
Cleaning and spreading cotton ...	424	739	303	1	10	110	2	4	..	1,593	2,750 19 11
Carding.....	3,302	4,800	1588	147	25	2381	146	52	261	12,902	23,990 9 10½
Mule-spinning.....	7,243	1,656	968	7532	82	400	2761	26	116	20,784	41,509 13 9½
Throstle-spinning.....	253	956	449	8	32	702	6	51	..	2,457	3,701 16 10
Reeling.....	230	3,572	58	8	..	735	24	38	..	4,065	7,271 17 5½
Weaving.....	6,514	9,104	1460	823	65	3859	1358	38	699	23,920	53,752 17 5½
Roller-covering.....	83	124	6	1	..	10	7	..	..	231	562 9 6½
As engineers, mechanics, fire- men, &c.....	1,198	11	48	3	6	1	..	..	..	1,267	5,095 0 9½
TOTAL.....	19,217	20,962	4880	8523	220	8398	4304	209	1076	67,819	141,635 5 7½



STATEMENT of the Number of Cotton Factories in Operation in the different Parts of the United Kingdom, with the Number and Ages of the Persons Employed therein, abstracted from Returns made by the Inspectors of Factories in 1835.

COUNTIES.	Factories.		Between Eight and Twelve Years.		Between Twelve and Thirteen Years.		Between Thirteen and Eighteen Years.		Above Eighteen Years.		TOTAL Number of Persons employed.		
	At Work.	Empty.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.
ENGLAND.													
Chester.....	109	7	425	406	1,446	1206	3,672	4,315	9,971	10,069	15,516	15,996	31,512
Cumberland.....	13	..	8	4	57	38	169	332	392	658	626	1,032	1,658
Derby.....	92	3	182	192	504	564	1,073	1,924	2,855	3,556	4,614	6,236	10,850
Durham.....	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	11	8	11	9	24	33
Lancaster.....	683	32	2806	1983	6,419	5261	16,855	20,365	34,071	34,655	60,151	62,264	122,415
Leicester.....	6	..	9	..	66	17	130	92	120	158	325	267	592
Middlesex.....	7	..	22	..	24	..	109	14	62	119	217	133	350
Nottingham.....	20	..	17	23	82	131	132	382	250	706	481	1,242	1,723
Stafford.....	13	..	72	78	67	113	201	403	409	705	749	1,299	2,048
York, West Riding.....	126	..	489	387	529	533	1,632	2,031	2,537	2,773	5,187	5,724	10,911
TOTAL, England.....	1070	42	4030	3073	9,196	7865	23,974	29,869	50,675	53,410	87,875	94,217	182,092
Wales (Flint).....	5	..	..	..	56	33	146	208	250	458	452	699	1,151
Scotland.....	159	..	454	538	1,258	1832	2,845	7,507	6,168	12,403	10,529	22,051	32,580
Ireland.....	28	..	44	58	153	181	286	561	960	1,553	1,639	2,672	4,311
TOTAL, United Kingdom.....	1262	42	4528	3609	10,663	9911	27,251	38,235	58,053	67,824	100,495	119,639	220,134

**STATEMENT of the Number of Cotton Mills and the Persons Employed in them during  
the Year 1839.**

COUNTIES.	MILLS.		TOTAL PERSONS EMPLOYED.		
	Working.	Empty.	Male.	Female.	TOTAL.
<b>ENGLAND.</b>	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.
Cheshire.....	154	12	17,676	18,676	36,352
Cumberland.....	13	..	720	1,265	1,985
Derby.....	85	10	4,231	6,231	10,462
Gloucester.....	1	..	15	14	29
Lancaster.....	1,125	61	69,879	82,228	152,107
Leicester.....	3	..	54	190	244
Middlesex.....	11	..	289	250	539
Norfolk.....	13	..	6	124	130
Nottingham.....	1	..	454	1,006	1,460
Shropshire.....	1	..	15	24	39
Stafford.....	15	..	734	1,344	2,078
Surrey.....	3	..	78	110	188
Warwick.....	4	..	43	41	84
York.....	160	5	5,602	6,777	12,439
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>1,598</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>99,856</b>	<b>118,280</b>	<b>218,136</b>
<b>WALES.</b>					
Flint.....	5	..	370	634	1,010
<b>SCOTLAND.</b>					
Aberdeen.....	4	..	346	1,444	1,790
Ayr.....	4	..	260	693	953
Bute.....	2	..	184	271	455
Dumbarton.....	4	..	510	854	1,364
Dumfries.....	1	..	70	36	106
Kirkcudbright.....	1	..	77	97	174
Lanark.....	107	4	6,008	14,280	20,288
Linlithgow.....	1	..	45	35	100
Perth.....	7	..	631	1,163	1,794
Renfrew.....	58	2	2,554	5,297	7,851
Stirling.....	3	..	259	434	693
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>192</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>10,944</b>	<b>24,624</b>	<b>35,568</b>
<b>IRELAND.</b>					
Antrim.....	10	..	634	1,366	2,000
Armagh.....	2	..	76	134	210
Cork.....	1	..	10	36	55
Down.....	3	..	280	307	587
Dublin.....	3	..	90	252	342
Kildare.....	1	..	93	154	247
Mayo.....	1	..	2	27	29
Queen's County.....	1	..	12	38	50
Waterford.....	1	..	516	495	1,011
Wexford.....	1	..	43	48	91
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>1,765</b>	<b>2,857</b>	<b>4,622</b>

STATEMENT of the Number of Cotton Factories in Operation in different Parts of the United Kingdom, with the Number and Power of the Engines, and the Number and Ages of Persons employed therein in the Year 1839.

MILLS.	ENGLAND.		WALES.		SCOTLAND.		IRELAND.		UNITED KINGDOM.	
	number.		number.		number.		number.		number.	
	1598 88		5 ..		192 6		24 1		1819 95	
	Engines.	Power of Engines.	Engines.	Power of Engines.	Engines.	Power of Engines.	Engines.	Power of Engines.	Engines.	Power of Engines.
Steam power.....	1422	40,560	7	103	193	5612	19	517	1641	46,827
Water power.....	574	9,537	5	140	73	2728	22	572	674	12,977
PERSONS EMPLOYED.	Males.		Males.		Males.		Males.		Males.	
	number.		number.		number.		number.		number.	
	Females.		Females.		Females.		Females.		Females.	
Under 10 years....	1,022	673	7	1	79	57	1	..	1,109	731
10 to 11 ".....	1,451	980	14	..	147	120	6	0	1,618	1,109
11 " 12 ".....	1,667	1,178	14	5	180	170	9	1	1,870	1,354
12 " 13 ".....	2,227	1,745	14	23	240	254	19	5	2,509	2,027
13 " 14 ".....	9,892	10,476	69	56	1,308	2,159	173	243	11,442	12,934
14 " 15 ".....	9,769	10,068	16	53	1,144	2,214	158	251	11,087	12,586
15 " 16 ".....	7,009	9,258	16	46	818	1,075	150	235	7,903	11,514
16 " 17 ".....	5,156	8,117	9	43	534	1,840	106	192	5,805	16,192
17 " 18 ".....	4,446	7,470	28	59	396	1,854	90	201	4,960	9,584
18 " 19 ".....	5,000	9,302	8	50	373	2,103	65	280	5,446	11,735
19 " 20 ".....	3,693	7,872	10	48	313	1,835	55	191	4,071	9,946
20 " 21 ".....	3,705	6,974	7	33	287	1,479	80	226	4,079	8,712
21 and upwards...	44,819	44,167	164	217	5,116	8,576	853	1023	50,952	53,971
TOTAL.....	99,856	118,280	376	634	10,944	24,924	1765	2857	112,941	146,395
TOTAL males and females.....	218,136		1010		35,568		4622		259,336	

"The numbers given in the foregoing summary have reference only to those branches of the cotton manufacture which are carried on in spinning and weaving factories, and do not include the persons employed in printing and dyeing, nor the numerous hand-loom weavers, with many other branches of the manufacture, and the great numbers who are otherwise directly or indirectly dependent upon it for support."

Mr. McCulloch has estimated "allowance being made for old and infirm persons, children, &c., dependent upon those actually employed in the various departments of the cotton manufacture; and in the construction, repairs, &c., of the machinery and buildings required to carry it on," that the entire cotton manufacture "must furnish, on the most moderate computation, subsistence for from 1,200,000 to 1,300,000 persons."

By Mr. Stanway's method of computation, we find that, for spinning the quantities of cotton used in 1801 and subsequent periods, the following number of persons would be required:—

YEARS.	Persons.	YEARS.	Persons.	YEARS.	Persons.
	number.		number.		number.
1801.....	26,929	1821.....	88,257	1834.....	153,304
1806.....	28,626	1826.....	80,918	1839.....	174,863
1811.....	44,863	1831.....	135,742	1844.....	275,308
1816.....	48,094*				

\* Beginning of Peace. In 1814, the last year of war, the number would be 26,715.

"These numbers are exclusive of the persons who were employed in weaving in factories, and who, according to Mr. Stanway's estimate, amounted, in 1832, to 75,055.

"It would by no means furnish a correct view, however, if the amount of labour required for the conversion of the given quantities of cotton into yarn at the above-mentioned periods were taken at a uniform rate. The vast improvements made during late years in the machinery applied to spinning has caused such an economy in the application of labour, that not one-half of the number of persons is now required for carrying forward the various manufacturing processes with a given weight of cotton, that were employed for producing an equal result thirty years ago. This fact will be sufficiently illustrated by the following statement, taken from the books of Mr. Thomas Houldsworth, an eminent cotton-spinner of Manchester, and laid before the Committee on Manufactures, Commerce, &c., which sat in 1833. This statement will further show that, notwithstanding the great reduction in the rate of wages which has necessarily accompanied the introduction of improved machinery, the actual money-earnings of the operative spinner are greater now than they were at the beginning of the century, and that his command of the necessities of life places him in a far more advantageous position than he then occupied.

YEARS.	Work turned off by one Spinner per Week.		Wages per Week.			Hours of Work per Week.	Prices from Greenwich Hospital Records.		Quantities which a Week's Nett Earnings would purchase.	
	Quantity	Quality.	Gross.	Piercers.	Nett.		Flour per Sack.	Flesh per lb.	lbs. of Flour.	lbs. of Flesh.
	lbs.	Nos.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	number.	s. d.	d. d.	number.	number.
1804.....	12	180	60 0	27 6	32 6	74	83 0	6 to 7	117	62½
.....	9	200	67 6	31 0	36 6	74	83 0	6 to 7	124	73
1814.....	18	180	72 0	27 6	44 6	74	70 6	8	175	67
.....	13½	200	90 0	30 0	60 0	74	70 6	8	230	90
1833.....	22½	180	54 8	21 0	33 8	69	45 0	6	210	67
.....	19	200	65 3	22 6	42 9	69	45 0	6	267	85

"The sack of flour is taken at 280 lbs.

"The above is the result of an average of several men's work at the different periods."

In 1833, the number of hours employed during the week was 69, instead of 74, which it had been in the former years. But for this reduction in the time of working, the nett earnings would have been for No. 180, 36s. 1d., and for No. 200, 45s. 10d.; and the quantities of flour and meat would have been for No. 180, 224 lbs. and 72 lbs., and for No. 200, 285 lbs. and 91 lbs. respectively.

Mr. Babbage, in his "Economy of Manufactures," gives the following statement:—

"A machine, called in the cotton manufacture a 'stretcher,' worked by one man, produced as follows:—

YEARS.	Pounds of Cotton Spun.	Roving Wages per Score.	Rate of Earning per Week.
1810.....	400	s. d. 1 3½	s. d. 25 10
1811.....	600	0 10	25 0
1813.....	850	0 9	31 10½
1823.....	1000	0 7½	31 3

"The same man working at another stretcher, the roving a little finer, produced:—

YEARS.	Pounds of Cotton Spun.	Roving Wages per Score.	Rate of Earning per Week.
1823.....	900	s. d. 0 7½	s. d. 28 1½
1825.....	1000	0 7	27 6
1827.....	1200	0 6	30 0
1832.....	1200	0 6	30 0

"In this instance, production has gradually increased, until, at the end of twenty-two years, three times as much work is done as at the commencement, although the manual labour employed remains the same. The weekly earnings of the workmen have not fluctuated very much, and appear on the whole to have advanced; but it would be imprudent to push too far reasonings founded upon a single instance.

"The produce of 480 spindles of 'mule-yarn spinning,' at different periods, was as follows :—

Y E A R S.	Hanks, about forty to the pound.	Wages per Thousand.
1806.....	6,668	5 s. d. 9 2
1823.....	8,000	6 3
1832.....	10,000	3 8

"The subjoined view of the state of weaving by hand and by power-looms at Stockport, in the years 1822 and 1832, is taken from an enumeration of the machines contained in sixty-five factories, and was collected for the purpose of being given in evidence before a committee of the House of Commons.

D E S C R I P T I O N.	1822	1832	Decrease and Increase.
	number.	number.	number.
Hand-loom weavers.....	2800	800	2000 decrease.
Persons using power-looms.....	657	3059	2402 increase.
Persons to dress the warp.....	98	388	290 "
Total persons employed.....	3555	4247	692 increase.
Power-looms.....	1970	9177	8207 "

During this period the number of hand-looms in employment diminished five-sevenths, whilst that of power-looms increased to more than five times its former amount. The total number of workmen increased about one-third; but the amount of manufactured goods (supposing each power-loom to do only the work of three hand-looms) was three and a half times as large as it was before.

"In considering this increase of employment, it must be admitted that the 2000 persons thrown out of work are not exactly of the same class as those called into employment by the power-looms. A hand-weaver must possess bodily strength, which is not essential for a person attending a power-loom; consequently women and young persons of both sexes, from fifteen to seventeen years of age, find employment in power-loom factories. This, however, would be a very limited view of the employment arising from the introduction of power-looms; the skill called into action in building the new factories, in constructing the new machinery, in making the steam-engines to drive it, and in devising improvements in the structure of the looms, as well as in regulating the economy of the establishment, is of a much higher order than that which it had assisted in superseding. Nor in this view of the subject must we omit the fact that, although hand-looms would have increased in number if those moved by steam had not been invented, yet it is the cheapness of the article manufactured by power-looms which has caused this great extension of their employment; and that, by diminishing the price of one article of commerce we always call into additional activity the energy of those who produce others. It appears that the number of hand-looms in use in England and Scotland, in 1830, was about 240,000; nearly the same number existed in the year 1820; whereas the number of power-looms which, in 1830, was 55,000, had, in 1820, been 14,000. When it is considered that each of those power-looms did as much work as three worked by hand, the increased producing power was equal to that of 123,000 hand-looms. During the whole of this period the wages and employment of hand-loom weavers have been very precarious."

In the cotton-mill of Messrs. Houldsworth's, in Glasgow, a spinner employed

on a mule of 336 spindles and spinning cotton 120 hanks to the pound, produced, in 1823, working seventy-four and a half hours in the week, forty-six pounds of yarn: his nett weekly earnings for which amounted to 26s. 7d. In 1833, the rate of wages having in the meanwhile been reduced thirteen and a third per cent, and the time of working having been lessened to sixty-nine hours, the spinner was enabled, by the greater perfection of the machinery, to produce, on a mule of the same number of spindles, fifty-two and a half pounds of yarn of the same fineness, and his nett weekly earnings were advanced to 29s. 10d.

But a much more considerable economy than this has been produced in cotton-mills by increasing the size of the mules. Mr. Cowell gives the following example of the effect of this improvement, as regards the cost of the yarn and the earnings of the spinner:—

“In the year 1833, in two fine spinning-mills at Manchester, while I was in the town, a spinner could produce sixteen pounds of yarn of the fineness of 200 hanks to the pound, from mules of the productive fertility of 300 to 324, working them sixty-nine hours; and the quantity that he turned off in sixty-nine hours more frequently exceeded sixteen pounds than fell short of it.

“These very mules were being replaced by others of double power while I was at Manchester. Let us examine the effect on the spinner's earnings: in the early part of last year he produced sixteen pounds of yarn of No. 200, from mules of the power of 300 to 324 spindles. Consulting the list of prices, I perceive that in May he was paid 3s. 6d. a pound; this gives 54s. for his gross receipts, out of which he had to pay (I will put the amount high) 13s. for assistants. This leaves him with 41s. earnings. His mules have their productive fertility doubled; they are converted into mules of the power of 648; he is now paid 2s. 5d. a pound instead of 3s. 6d., but he produces thirty-two pounds of yarn of the fineness of 200 hanks to the pound in sixty-nine hours; his gross receipts are immediately raised to 77s. 4d. I will now admit that he requires *five* assistants to help him, and averaging their cost at 5s. a piece, their labour will cost him 25s. and to avoid all cavil, I will add 2s. extra; then deducting 27s. from his gross receipts, there remains a sum of 50s. 4d. for his nett earnings for sixty-nine hours' work instead of 41s., an increase of more than twenty per cent, while the cost of the yarn is reduced 13d. per pound.”

Mr. Porter remarks,—

“An effect such as has just been described can only be produced while the trade is in a course of rapid extension. If the productive power of the machines were doubled without a corresponding increase in the demand, it is clear that the operative spinners could not receive a greater amount of weekly earnings, but that, on the contrary, many of them would be thrown out of work, and a competition for employment would thence arise, which must occasion a reduction in their actual receipts. Considered in this point of view, the prosperity of this branch of national industry becomes a subject of the greatest importance—an importance far beyond all calculation of mere shillings and pence. The tendency of all improvements in the various processes of the cotton manufacture is the abridgment of human labour, but hitherto such has been the gigantic progress of the trade, as to give full employment to the hands who, in a less prosperous state of things, would have been thrown out of work. Nor is this all. The assistants of the spinners, who, from their occupation in joining the threads broken in the spinning, are called *piecers*, and who are much more numerous than the spinners themselves, are, while thus employed, qualifying themselves to become spinners when they grow up. Hitherto the demand for workmen of that kind has been sufficiently great to absorb all who have thus been qualified, and to cause them to receive, as spinners, adequate and even liberal wages. Piecers are generally employed in the proportion of four to one

spinner, but one of these four is generally a girl, who does not in after life become a spinner, but is transferred to some other department of the mill. It is further probable that, of the three boys, one may cease to work in a factory, but even then the number of candidates for employment as spinners will be continually doubled in the course of a few years, and if we had no other means for ascertaining the progressive extension of the manufacture, the fact of the continual absorption of these fresh hands would prove how great that extension must be—that it must have continued with a constantly accelerated speed in order not to lower the earnings of the operative spinners, whose ranks are thus increased in a geometrical ratio.

“Provided nothing shall occur to prevent the cotton manufacture of this country from developing itself in the same extraordinary manner as it has done during the last thirty years, the new candidates for employment will of course receive the same encouragement as those have experienced who have preceded them.”

STATEMENT of the Number of Power-Looms used in Factories in the United Kingdom, at the end of the Year 1835, distinguishing Counties, and the Branch of Manufacture in which the same are used.

COUNTIES.	Cotton.	Woollen.	Silk.	Flax.	Mixed Goods.	TOTAL.
	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.
Lancaster.....	61,176	1142	366	..	..	62,684
Westmoreland.....	..	8	..	..	..	8
Chester.....	22,491	8	414	..	..	22,913
Derby.....	2,463	..	166	..	..	2,569
York.....	4,639	3770	..	..	..	7,809
Stafford.....	336	..	119	..	..	455
Devon.....	..	..	80	..	..	80
Essex.....	..	..	106	..	..	106
Kent.....	..	..	..	12	..	12
Leicester.....	40	89	..	..	..	129
Middlesex.....	8	..	..	..	..	8
Norfolk.....	..	..	300	..	..	300
Somerset.....	..	74	156	..	..	230
Warwick.....	..	..	..	..	25	25
Worcester.....	..	..	7	..	..	7
Gloucester.....	..	4	..	..	..	4
Montgomery.....	..	4	..	..	..	4
Cumberland.....	186	..	..	..	..	186
Durham.....	..	..	..	29	..	29
Northumberland.....	..	6	..	..	..	6
TOTAL in England...	90,679	5105	1714	41	25	97,564
Lanark.....	14,069	..	..	..	..	14,069
Renfrew.....	1,339	..	..	26	..	1,365
Dumbarton.....	534	..	..	..	..	534
Bute.....	94	..	..	..	..	94
Ayr.....	736	..	..	..	..	736
Kirkcudbright.....	90	..	..	..	..	90
Perth.....	421	..	..	..	..	421
Aberdeen.....	248	..	..	142	..	390
Roxburgh.....	..	22	..	..	..	22
TOTAL in Scotland...	17,531	22	..	168	..	17,721
Waterford.....	339	..	..	..	..	339
Wexford.....	67	..	..	..	..	67
Kildare.....	52	..	..	..	..	52
Dublin.....	23	..	..	..	..	23
Antrim.....	340	..	..	..	..	340
Down.....	425	..	..	..	..	425
Armagh.....	170	..	..	100	..	270
TOTAL in Ireland....	1,416	..	..	100	..	1,516

## S U M M A R Y.

COUNTIES.	Cotton.	Woollen.	Silk.	Flax.	Mixed Goods.	TOTAL.
	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.
England.....	90,679	5105	1714	41	25	97,564
Scotland.....	17,531	22	..	168	..	17,721
Ireland.....	1,416	..	..	100	..	1,516
United Kingdom.....	109,626	5127	1714	309	25	116,801

\* The materials used are worsted, cotton, silk, and India-rubber thread, the articles manufactured are girths, belts, braces, garters, and the like.

*Cotton Printing.*—Anderson, in his “History of Commerce,” states that cotton-printing was first practised in London in 1676. The first cotton-printer in England is said to have been a Frenchman, whose print-ground was at Richmond, on the banks of the Thames. Owing to the interference of Parliament, first by the imposition of heavy duties, and afterwards by more direct restrictions, the trade was destroyed in 1720 in order to encourage the silk and woollen manufactures. The restriction against wearing printed fabrics, of which cotton formed a part, was repealed in 1736, and it was computed that, in 1750, as many as 50,000 pieces of goods, made of linen-warp and cotton-weft, were printed in England. In about fifteen years after, printing woven fabrics was introduced into Lancashire. “The excise duty imposed upon printed cottons, up to the year 1831, when the duty was wholly repealed, affords the following results:—

	Yards.
The quantity printed in 1796 was . . . . .	20,621,797
In 1800, it had increased to . . . . .	32,869,729
In 1814, it had further increased to . . . . .	124,613,472
And in 1830, it had reached to . . . . .	347,450,299

being more than ten times the quantity printed at the beginning of the century, while, on the other hand, it is less by 55,971,101 yards than the quantity exported in 1844. The quantity printed in 1830, after providing 199,799,466 yards for exportation, left 147,650,833 yards for use at home.

“The substitution of metallic cylinders, on which the patterns are engraved, in place of wooden blocks, was first practised about 1785, and at once effected a great saving. The process of engraving the entire surface of these large cylinders was, however, a very expensive operation; it was consequently a more important improvement when the system was introduced of engraving the pattern upon a small steel cylinder, and thence transferring it by pressure, first to softened steel, and then, this being hardened, to copper cylinders; in the manner which has since been used for multiplying plates used for printing bank-notes. By this means the engraved patterns can be transferred to almost an indefinite number of cylinders at a trifling expense. The small cylinder upon which the engraving is first sunk is called the *die*, the second cylinder to which the pattern is transferred in relief is called the *mill*. This, when hardened, will give the required impression to a great number of cylinders made of the softer metal, and as the die can likewise be made to give up its pattern to several mills, a sufficient number of cylinders can always be produced from one engraving.

“The introduction of this great improvement took place about 1808, and has had a powerful effect in extending the trade of the country. At this time,



cylinders thus made and engraved, after the novelty of the pattern is gone by in England, are exported to various parts of Europe and America.

“At first, only one colour could be imparted to the pattern on the cylinder; and if more than one colour were required, it was necessary to resort to a different process, and to print the several colours by different operations. This disadvantage was at length partially got over; so that, five years ago, printers were enabled to impart two, and even three, colours by means of cylinders; and it is now common to print five colours at one operation. The vast improvement which has latterly been produced in the style and execution of printed cotton goods is matter of such common observation, that it cannot be necessary to enlarge upon it here; but for it, the cotton manufacture could not, in this branch, have stood against the powerful rivalry to which it has of late been subjected by our silk manufacture. This improvement has been assisted by the discovery of a method for imparting to cotton fabrics the brilliant red colour of cochineal, which was previously applied to woollens only. This is effected by simply passing a current of steam on to cloth to which the cochineal-dye has previously been applied, that process of fixing the colour.”—*Porter's Progress of the Nation*.

*Cotton Hosiery*.—Mr. Felkin, of Nottingham, has with great care given us many interesting facts relative to this very important branch of industry.

The chief seats of the hosiery manufacture are the counties of Derby, Nottingham, and Leicester, in the last named of which nearly all the frames in which wool is employed are to be found, while Nottingham contains the largest number of frames for the production of cotton hosiery. The use of silk in this branch of manufacture is almost wholly confined to Derby and Nottingham.

Blackner estimated that in 1812 there were 29,590 stocking frames at work in all the branches. Thirty years before that time the number had been estimated at 20,000. If we are to judge from the localities assigned to the frames in 1812, it would appear that rather more than one-third were employed in producing cotton hose, and that about one-half were used for woollen goods, but no very accurate estimate of the proportions can be formed from the locality of the machines. In 1833, a meeting was held of delegates from the frame-work knitters, when a resolution was formed for dividing the seat of the hosiery manufacture into districts, with the view of obtaining, among other things, exact details of the number and description of frames, the amount of labour employed in them, and such further particulars as might enable the workmen to co-operate for the more effectual protection and advancement of their interests. The resolution thus formed was not, indeed, carried into effect in the manner nor with the objects proposed; but was of advantage, by its having been the means of drawing the attention of Mr. Felkin to the subject, who drew up an estimate of the extent of the manufacture in its various branches,

which was believed to present a sufficiently accurate approximation to the condition of the trade at that time to answer all practical purposes.

In 1812, Mr. Blackner estimated 29,590 frames as the total of what were used in the United Kingdom. Since then, many frames have been widened so as to make two stockings at once. The quantity of cotton hosiery goods made in 1833 was estimated by Mr. Felkin to have increased more than fifty per cent in the preceding twenty years. The use of cotton stockings has, during that time, been superseding those of woollen to a great extent among the female part of the population.

Stockings, weaving or knitting, is carried on in the dwellings of the workmen, some of whom possess frames, which are their own, but the greater part work on frames which belong to the master-manufacturers, by whom the workmen are employed, and who are paid by the weaver a rent varying from forty shillings to five pounds per annum.

Mr. Felkin's statement, as extracted by Mr. Porter, gives the following results :—

Each narrow cotton-frame produces about 40 dozen of hose a-year, if of women's size; wide cotton-frames, 300; narrow worsted, 75; wide worsted, 150; and silk 30. There are—

Frames.	Employed in Manufacturing.	Number Manufactured.	Consumption.	Material.	Value.	Wages for Making.	And Finishing.	TOTAL.
	fabric.	dozens.	lbs.		£	£	£	£
10,300	Fashioned cotton hose	420,000	880,000	Cotton yarn	73,000	220,000	32,000	325,000
8,000	Cut up, &c.	1,960,000	2,940,000	"	172,000	285,000	98,000	555,000
9,500	Fashioned worsted	710,000	2,840,000	Worsted	284,000	215,000	41,000	540,000
1,000	Cut up, &c.	100,000	400,000	"	40,000	30,000	10,000	80,000
1,300	Angora	95,000	332,500	"	45,000	40,000	10,000	104,000
1,900	Lamb's wool	135,000	639,500	"	80,000	50,000	16,000	146,000
3,000	Silk	90,000	105,000	Silk	120,000	108,000	13,000	241,000
33,000		3,510,000	8,137,000		814,000	948,000	228,000	1,991,000

According to this calculation, the value of the cotton hosiery annually made is 880,000£; and of worsted, &c., is 870,000£, and that of silk is 241,000£.—To produce these goods, it is probable that 4,584,000 lbs. of raw cotton wool, value 153,000£, are used; and 140,000 lbs. of raw silk (two-fifths China and three-fifths Novi), value 91,000£; also 6,318,000 lbs. of English wool, value 316,000£. The total original value of the materials used is therefore 560,000£, which, it appears, becomes of the ultimate cost value of 1,991,000£. in this manufacture.

There are employed in the various processes as follows, viz. :—

In cotton-spinning, doubling, &c., 3000; worsted carding, spinning, &c., 2500; silk-winding, throwing, &c., 1000 6,500  
 In making stockings, 13,000 men, 10,000 women, 10,000 youths; and women and children in seaming,  
 winding, &c., 27,000..... 60,000  
 In embroidering, mending, bleaching, dyeing, dressing, putting-up, &c., probably about..... 6,500

TOTAL persons employed..... 73,000

The capital employed in the various branches of the trade may be thus estimated, taking the machinery and frames at neither their original cost nor actual selling price, but at their working value, and the stocks of hosiery on an average of several years :—

Capital Invested in Mills and Machinery.	Capital Invested in Process and Stock.	Capital Invested in Frames.	Value of Goods in Process and Stock.
£	£	£	
For preparing cotton..... 70,000	In wool and yarn 85,000	Narrow cotton frames.. 62,000	Goods..... 350,000
" worsted, &c..... 52,000	Ditto..... 150,000	Wide ditto..... 60,000	" ..... 345,000
" silk..... 18,000	Ditto..... 35,000	Narrow worsted frames 76,000	" ..... 85,000
		Wide ditto..... 11,000	
		Silk frames ..... 36,000	
Fixed capital in mills, &c. 140,000	Floating capital in spinning, &c.... 270,000	Fixed capital in frames 245,000	Floating capital in making hose 780,000
" in frames... 245,000			Spinning, &c... 270,000
TOTAL of fixed capital. 385,000		TOTAL of floating capital..... 1,050,000	

TABLE exhibiting Number of Hosiery Frames in the United Kingdom, and Average Quantity and Description produced.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	Derby.	Notting- ham.	Leicester.	Other- English Counties.	Ireland.	Scotland.	Total Number of Frames.	Weight of Material.	Value of Material.	Dozens produced.	Wages.	Charges of Finishing and of Sale.	Market Value of Finished Goods.
	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	lbs.	£	dozen.	£	£	£
<b>SILK.</b>													
Wrought hose, socks, and half hose .....	650	346	..	59	..	..	1,055	43,750	52,090	44,000	26,230	55,027	333,763
Spurious, including purses and spun silk .....	106	193	3	40	20	..	362	20,000	7,500	40,000	11,000		
Gloves .....	698	1,407	101	..	..	..	2,206	77,210	92,652	386,000	77,210		
Ribbed tops .....	..	148	..	..	..	..	148	7,000	7,014	must not be reckoned.	4,440		
<b>COTTON.</b>	1454	2,094	104	99	20	..	3,771	147,960	159,256	470,000	118,880	166,450	998,700
Wrought hose, socks, and half hose .....	3900	5,544	6,446	652	44	240	16,826	2,500,000	111,000	930,000	359,300		
Spurious, drop-off, cut-up, &c. ....	255	4,547	..	34	100	..	4,936	2,016,000	77,800	1,234,000	148,000		
Gloves .....	..	849	487	..	..	..	1,336	312,000	14,500	534,000	40,000		
Drawers, caps, shirts, &c. ....	218	1,062	..	..	..	..	1,280	672,000	25,500	96,000	35,400		
Fancy goods .....	7	438	..	..	..	..	445	90,000	4,400	78,000	13,350		
<b>WOOL.</b>	4380	12,440	6,933	686	144	240	24,923	5,590,000	233,200	2,872,000	599,050	244,750	1,723,750
Worsted, lambs' wool, and merino wrought hose and socks .....	2	61	7,061	102	5	2165	9,456	8,000,000	650,000	1,050,000	189,000		
Spurious .....	..	..	1,798	6	10	200	2,014			720,000	61,000		
Gloves .....	..	..	923	..	..	..	923			370,000	28,000		
Drawers, shirts, &c. ....	..	..	1,361	15	..	..	1,376			120,000	41,000		
Fancy goods .....	..	..	314	..	..	..	314			100,000	10,000		
<b>FLAX.</b>	2	61	11,457	183	15	2365	14,083	8,000,000	650,000	2,360,000	329,000	1,300	6,50
Wrought hose .....	..	..	..	..	86	..	86	9,000	3,000	3,600	2,200		
<b>TOTAL .....</b>	5386	14,595	18,494	968	265	2605	42,763	..	1,045,456	5,705,600	1,049,130	468,127	2,562,713

*Bobbinnet Manufacture.*—This ingenious and most important branch of industry has, during the present century, risen from almost nothing to a branch of industry which, according to the memorial presented to the Treasury by the principal manufacturers, afforded, in 1834, employment to from 150,000 to 200,000 persons; to whom the annual average wages, amounting to about 2,500,000*l.* has been paid.

Bobbinnet, or net-work lace, by means of machinery, is said not to have succeeded until 1809; when a rude machine, very inferior to the improved machinery now employed, was protected by a patent, by which its proprietors during its continuance, accumulated a large-fortune. The machinery now in use with equal manual labour, yields twelve times the quantity of net which was previously made at an unprecedented diminution of cost, that is to say, a quantity for 2*s.* 6*d.* which, during the patent, was sold for 5*l.*

STATISTICS of the Bobbinnet Trade in 1836, by Mr. Felkin.

Capital Employed in Spinning and Doubling the Yarn.	Value.	Capital Employed in Bobbinnet Making.	Value.
	£		£
Fixed capital in 35 spinning and 24 doubling factories — 724,000 spinning, 296,700 doubling spindles.....	715,000	Brought forward.....	760,000
Floating capital in spinners' and doublers' stock, and necessary sundries.....	200,000	Fixed capital in factories, principally for power-machines.....	85,000
	915,000	Fixed capital in power-machines, averaging 11 quarters wide.....	170,000
Deduct one-sixth, employed for foreign bobbinnet making.....	155,000	Fixed capital in hand-machines, averaging 9 quarters wide.....	267,000
	760,000	Floating capital in stock on hand, power-owners.....	150,000
Total capital employed in spinning and doubling for English bobbinnet trade..		" " hand-owners..	250,000
		Capital in embroidering, preparing, and stock ...	1,682,000
			250,000
		Total capital employed in the trade.....	1,332,000

The Value of the materials used was as follows :—

COTTON YARN.	Hanks.	Value.	Value.	Goods.	Value.
	number.	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	£		£
1 <i>lb.</i> .....	130	7 6	2,250	Brought forward—	
6,000.....	140	8 0	4,000	Nett value of yarn.....	620,616
10,000.....	150	8 9	32,812	Value of silk used.....	40,000
75,000.....	160	9 6	40,375	Wages, interest, wear & tear, &c.	732,234
85,000.....	170	10 7	50,270		
95,000.....	180	12 0	210,000	Value of rough goods.....	1,302,850
350,000.....	190	14 0	175,000	200,000 pieces gassed, 3 <i>d.</i> .....	2,500
250,000.....	200	16 0	176,000	300,000 " " beached, 10 <i>d.</i> .....	12,500
60,000.....	210	18 6	55,500	300,000 " " dressed, 1 <i>s.</i> 9 <i>d.</i> .....	26,000
9,000.....	220	21 3	9,563	One-third figured, cost.....	350,000
1,160,000			775,770	200,000 piece, wide-nets, finished, 1 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> .....	15,000
		20 per cent discount..	155,134	100,000 pieces, quillings, 3 <i>s.</i> .....	15,000
					1,813,850
		Carried forward.... Nett value of yarn.....	620,616		

THE Number of Machines, exclusive of 165 not at work, was 3,547, of the following Descriptions :—

MACHINES.	Rotary.	Circular.	Lever.	Travers' Warp.	Pusher-Grecian.	TOTAL.
	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.
Plain.....	1293	116	16	..	..	1425
Quilling.....	247	116	761	..	..	1124
Fancy.....	45	188	448	152	165	998
TOTAL.....	1585	420	1225	152	165	3547

THE Parts of the Kingdom in which these Machines were employed, are—

PARTS.	Plain.	Quillings.	Fancy.	TOTAL.	Quantity of Yarn used.
	number.	number.	number.	number.	lbs.
Nottinghamshire.....	372	1006	782	2160	640,000
Leicestershire.....	207	37	99	343	100,000
Derbyshire.....	192	49	14	255	100,000
West of England.....	654	30	103	787	320,000
TOTAL.....	1425	1122	998	3545	1,160,000

THE Quantity and Value of the Rough Goods produced by the different kinds of Machines were—

MACHINES.	Quantity.	Value.	MACHINES.	Quantity.	Value.
	square yards.	£		square yards.	£
Rotary.....	15,827,848	662,255	Brought forward...	26,782,225	1,281,078
Lever.....	8,327,240	476,959	Pusher-Grecian.....	811,650	41,574
Circular.....	2,627,137	141,864	Travers' Warp.....	325,188	51,198
Carried forward...	26,782,225	1,281,078	TOTAL.....	27,919,063	1,376,850

THE Number of Machine Owners was then 837, of whom

302 possess only 1 machine.	5 possess from 31 to 40 machines.
203 " " 2 " "	4 " " 41 to 50 " "
212 " " from 3 to 5 machines.	5 " " 51 to 100 " "
69 " " 6 to 10 " "	1 possessor 104 " "
21 " " 11 to 20 " "	1 " 140 " "
10 " " 21 to 30 " "	and 1 " 200 " "

THE Power of the different kinds of Machines as to the Width of the Bobbinnet produced, was:—

Width stated in Quarters.	Rotary.	Circular.	Lever.	Pusher-Grecian.	Travers' Warp.	TOTAL.
	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.
4-Quarter.....	..	..	1	5	2	8
5 ".....	12	8	4	24	3	51
6 ".....	26	52	110	61	117	366
7 ".....	12	57	148	25	20	262
8 ".....	496	240	321	18	9	1084
9 ".....	19	32	113	3	1	168
10 ".....	313	25	192	16	..	516
11 ".....	41	2	122	7	..	172
12 ".....	622	4	184	6	..	816
13 ".....	17	..	12	..	..	29
14 ".....	4	..	5	..	..	9
15 ".....	1	..	2	..	..	3
16 ".....	22	..	9	..	..	31
20 ".....	..	..	2	..	..	2
TOTAL.....	1585	420	1225	165	152	3547

" The wages of persons employed in the different branches of the manufacture varied according to the kind of work produced. The nett earnings of

Men are from 12s. to 35s. per week, averaging about 16s.

Women " 3s. to 12s. " " 6s.

Children " 1s. 6d. to 5s. " " 2s. 6d.

" Successive improvements in the arrangements of the machines had caused those first constructed—the Travers' warp machines—to go out of use, and a

great number of them, which had cost 300*l.* each, were sold and broken up for the value of the iron which they contained. Very recently it has been found, that by a slight alteration these machines may be adapted to the production of fancy nets; such of them as remained have been thus modified at a small expense, and employed for the production of fabrics of continually-increasing beauty and value."

Mr. Felkin furnished Mr. Porter with the following particulars respecting the position which this manufacture occupied in 1844:—

"The number of mills for spinning and doubling fine yarns is greatly increased since 1836, but the increased product is chiefly employed for warps in Bradford, Coventry, and Spitalfields, for the production of mixed goods. The capital employed in producing yarns for English lace is about the same as in 1836—

CAPITAL AND MACHINES.		Amount.	Amount.
		£	£
Say, capital in 1844.....			760,000
Fixed capital in 45 factories.....	90,000		
Fixed capital in 1750 steam power machines, averaging thirteen quarters wide.....	280,000		
Fixed capital in 1450 hand machines, average ten quarters wide.....	150,000		
Floating capital in rough goods in process of making.....	500,000		
Floating capital in process of embroidering and finishing.....	300,000		1,320,000
Total capital employed in the trade.....	..		2,080,000

"The only improvement introduced since 1833 in the machinery for making plain nets has consisted in a contrivance for obtaining greater speed in the working. Several patents have been taken out for improvements in the style of the goods produced, and for modes of adapting the jacquard frame. The main object sought by the patentees has been the introduction of patterns in close imitation of pillow lace, and especially of Netherland lace, and their success in this object has been very great.

"The cheapness of these beautiful fabrics is calculated to excite astonishment. A yard in length of 12-quarter wide plain net may now be bought for one shilling. A yard of platt net, of the same width, is worth from 20*s.* to 5*l.* The machine employed to make the former would cost in its construction 250*l.*, while the platt net machine would cost from 500*l.* to 1000*l.* Fancy goods of all qualities, from one farthing to 20*s.* per yard, are at all times being made, and often in the same establishment.

"In 1837 the fancy productions of Nottingham were so far out of favour with the public, that the embroiderers were reduced to one-third of their former number, and those employed were earning miserable wages; but during the last three or four years so great has been the improvement in the taste and style of those goods, that the demand for them has been continually increasing at rising prices, and the wages of the workpeople have risen proportionally. This result has principally been owing to the application of the jacquard machine to this branch of manufacture; a result which has not been accomplished without great difficulty.

"The *warp-lace* manufacture is usually carried on separately from the bobbinnet branch. The machinery engaged in it is chiefly employed by fifteen firms in the town of Nottingham and the neighbourhood.

"The warp-machine, which is a very beautiful modification of the stocking-frame, is used for the production of articles of the most varied texture, from the stoutest cloth to the lightest gossamer net-work. There are either plain or fancy goods; for the latter kind the jacquard machine is connected with it, and very splendid patterns are thus produced. At this time (September, 1845), 800 warp-frames are employed in making lace goods, 300 being worked with silk, and 500 with cotton yarn. These frames

would cost in their construction about 100,000*l.* They give employment to altogether about 4500 hands, viz. :—

200 overlookers, smiths, &c.	at 40 <i>s.</i> per week.
100 machine hands	30 "
400 ditto	25 "
500 ditto	20 "
500 ditto	15 "
1000 females, mending, putting up, &c.	10 "
1500 females and children, drawing, carding, &c., 1 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> to	8 "
200 children, winding	3 "
100 bleachers, dressers, clerks, &c., at various wages.	

"The sum paid in wages during 1844 was about 165,000*l.* The materials used in that year were 40,000 lbs. of raw silk, value 30,000*l.*; and 600,000 lbs. of raw cotton, value 25,000*l.* The finished goods were of the value of 350,000*l.*, viz.:—cotton goods, 200,000*l.*, and silk goods, 150,000*l.*

"The 3200 machines were, in 1844, employed and produced as follows :—

MACHINES.	Consumption.	Number of Yarn.	Cost per lb.	Value.	Value in Rough Goods.
	lbs.		<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	£	£
500 common plain cotton net.....	570,000	120	4 6	128,250	250,000
200 finer ditto.....	120,000	200	10 0	60,000	100,000
100 Brussels' ground, ditto.....	50,000	250	18 0	45,000	75,000
600 expensive fancies, ditto.....	240,000	190	10 0	120,000	450,000
300 plain silk net.....	..	..	..	..	300,000
50 fancy ditto.....	..	..	..	..	50,000
1750 steam-power machines.					
850 cotton fancies.....	640,000	140	5 6	176,000	637,000
250 cotton quillings.....	150,000	170	7 0	52,500	130,000
300 plain cotton.....	180,000	180	8 0	72,000	150,000
50 silk fancies.....	..	..	..	..	37,000
1450 hand-machines.	1,950,000	..	..	653,750	2,170,000
	Embroidering.....			..	330,000
	Finishing, sale expenses, interest, and profits.			..	486,000
	Produce of plain-finished goods.....			1,205,000	
	" fancy and embroidered ditto.....			1,790,000	
	Total returns of bobbinnet manufacture, 1844			..	2,905,000

"Among the machines employed in making fancy goods, there were about 120 platt machines and 200 Meehlin machines, to which the jacquard frame was attached.

"The persons employed in making, finishing, &c., the above, and their rates of wages, were as follows :—

5800 machine-hands, viz. :—800 youths,	at 10 <i>s.</i> per week.
1000 young men	15 "
2000 men	18 "
1200 "	24 "
400 "	30 "
300 "	35 "
100 "	40 "

TOTAL . . . 5800

50 engine-men	at 25 <i>s.</i> per week.
50 stokers	15 "
200 warpers	25 "
2900 threaders and winders (boys)	5 "
650 smiths, moulders, &c.	30 "
150 point, guide, &c., makers	25 "
8400 menders of rough goods (females)	4 "
240 clerks and warehousemen	40 "
620 single machine owners and overlookers	40 "
50 gassers	25 "
80 bleachers	25 "
70 dressers' overlookers	40 "
500 female dressers	10 "
2000 corders, drawers, &c. (children)	5 "
2000 white menders and folders	10 "
180 porters, &c.	18 "
50 carters	15 "
25 designers	40 "
25 readers in	15 "
50,000 embroiderers, when employed	5 <i>s.</i> to 6 "
50 travellers at 120 <i>l.</i> a year each.	

"The produce of the manufacture passes through the hands of about 100 firms, all of whom, except two, are resident in Nottingham.

The raw cotton used was about 2,500,000 lbs., cost 230,000/.

The raw silk used was about 125,300 lbs., cost 130,000/.

"For a small part of the goods made cotton is used, spun into 460 hanks to the pound weight, the price of which is 12*l.* 16*s.* per lb.

About 730 machines are in the West of England.

" 310 " " Derbyshire.

About 60 machines are in Leicestershire.

" 2100 " Nottingham and its immediate vicinity.

"About three-fifths of the goods made are consumed within the kingdom."

#### STATEMENTS RELATIVE TO THE VALUE OF THE COTTON MANUFACTURES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

THE Parliamentary returns, Mr. Porter's laborious investigations, the statements which Mr. M'Culloch with the greatest attention to accuracy, Burn's Glance, and Mr. Bannatyne's Estimate, afford the following summary of the value of British cotton manufactures, prices, &c. Mr. Dugald Bannatyne, in the supplement to the "Encyclopædia Britannica," and Mr. M'Culloch, in the second edition of his "Dictionary of Commerce," have each estimated the value of goods annually manufactured at above 30,000,000*l.*; Mr. M'Culloch estimates the capital employed as follows:—

Capital employed in the purchase of the raw material . . . . .	£ 4,000,000
Capital employed in the payment of wages . . . . .	10,000,000
Capital invested in spinning-mills, power, and hand-looms, warehouses, stocks in hand, &c. . . . .	20,000,000
	<hr/> 34,000,000

The value of the goods annually produced is by Mr. M'Culloch estimated as follows:—

Raw material, 240,000,000 lbs. at 7 <i>d.</i> per lb. . . . .	£ 7,900,000
Wages of 800,000 weavers, spinners, bleachers, &c., at 22 <i>l.</i> 10 <i>s.</i> a year, each . . . . .	18,000,000
Wages of 100,000 engineers, machine-makers, smiths, masons, joiners, &c., at 30 <i>l.</i> a-year each . . . . .	3,000,000
Profits of the manufacturers, wages of superintendence, sums to purchase the materials of machinery, coals, &c. . . . .	6,000,000
	<hr/> 34,000,000

Mr. M'Culloch (See "Commercial Dictionary," 1844) estimates the capital employed in the manufacture and of the value of the goods annually made in the following order, viz.:—

Capital employed in the purchase of the raw material . . . . .	£ 5,000,000
Capital employed in the payment of wages . . . . .	9,000,000
Capital invested in spinning-mills, &c. . . . .	20,000,000
	<hr/> 34,000,000
Raw material, 400,000,000 lbs., at 10 <i>d.</i> per lb. . . . .	10,000,000
Wages of 800,000 spinners, weavers, bleachers, &c., at 20 <i>l.</i> a-year each . . . . .	16,000,000
Wages of 98,000 engineers, machine-makers, smiths, masons, joiners, &c., at 30 <i>l.</i> a-year each . . . . .	2,660,000†
Profits of the manufacturers, wages of superintendence, sums to purchase the materials of machinery, coals, &c. . . . .	5,334,000
	<hr/> 34,000,000

Mr. Baines differs in his details, but corroborates the result given by Mr. Bannatyne and Mr. M'Culloch:—

\* So in original; the price should be probably 6*d.* per lb.

† So in original.



### EXTENT and Value of the British Cotton Manufacture in 1833.

DESCRIPTION.	Value.	Weight.	DESCRIPTION.	Goods.	TOTAL.
Cotton wool imported.....	£	lbs	Quantity of cotton goods	number.	number.
" consumed in the	..	303,656,837	exported in 1832:—		
" manufacture.....	..	282,675,200	White or plain cottons	259,493,096	
Yarn spun (deducting $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. per	..	256,174,400	Printed or dyed	201,552,407	
lb. for loss).....	..	10,246,976,000	tous .....		461,045,503
Number of hanks spun (averag-	..	4,890,602,182	Number of persons sup-	..	1,500,000
ing 40 to the lb.).....hanks	..	£8,244,693	ported by the manufac-		
Length of yarn spun (840 yards	..		ture.....		
to the hank).....miles	..		Number of operatives in		
Value of the cotton wool con-	..		the spinning and weav-		
sumed at 7d. per lb.....	..		ing—		
Value of the cotton exports—			Factories in England ...	200,000	
Goods....	13,754,902		" " Scotland....	32,000	
Yarn ....	4,704,008		" " Ireland.....	5,900	
TOTAL.....	18,459,000		Wages earned by the fac-		237,000
Value of manufactures consumed			tory operatives .....	..	£6,011,000
at home.....	12,879,693				
Total value of the manufactures.	..	£31,338,693			
Capital employed in the manu-	..	34,000,000			
facture .....	..				

<b>Power moving the factories,</b>	<b>steam</b>	<b>33,000</b>	<b>horse power.</b>
"	"	<b>water</b>	<b>11,000</b>

**Total..... 44,000**

Number of spindles, 9,333,000; power-loom, 100,000; hand-loom, 250,000; wages earned by hand-loom, 1,375,000%.

### PRICES OF COTTON AND COTTON MANUFACTURES.

ACCOUNT of the Prices of good Upland, or, as it is frequently called, bowed Georgia Cotton, in the Liverpool Market, from 1806 to 1815, inclusive.

Y E A R S.	Price per lb.				Y E A R S.	Price per lb.					
	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>		<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
1806.....	1	3	to	1	9½	1811.....	1	0½	to	1	4
1807.....	1	3½		1	7	1812.....	1	1	to	2	1½
1808.....	1	3½		3	0	1813.....	1	9	to	2	6
1809.....	1	2		2	10	1814.....	1	11	to	3	1
1810.....	1	2½		1	10½	1815.....	1	6	to	2	1½

PRICE of all Descriptions of Cotton Wool at Liverpool, during the last Week of the Years  
1838, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845, and 1846.

COUNTRIES.	1838		1839		1840		1841		1842		1843		1844		1845		1846	
	d.	to d.	d.	to d.	d.	to d.	d.	to d.	d.	to d.	d.	to d.	d.	to d.	d.	to d.	d.	to d.
Uplands.....	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	to 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	to 7 $\frac{1}{4}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	to 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	4	to 6	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Orleans.....	9	to 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	to 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	to 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	to 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	to 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	to 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	to 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	to 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	to 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
St. Islands.....	18	to 25	19	to 22	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	to 30	15	to 24	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	to 21	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	to 21	3	to 20	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	to 16	4	to 21
Stein ditto.....	7	to 16	6	to 11	6	to 12	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	to 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	to 8	4	to 8	4	to 8	4	to 8	4	to 8
Maranham.....	7	to 16	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	to 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	to 6	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	to 7	6	to 6	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	to 6	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	to 6	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	to 6
Bahia and Macao.....	8	to 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	to 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	to 8	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	to 7	6	to 6	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	to 6	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	to 5	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	to 5
Alabama.....	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	to 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	to 7	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	to 7	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	to 6	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	to 8
Tennessee.....	13 $\frac{1}{2}$	to 14 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	to 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	to 12	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	to 10	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	to 9	6	to 8	5	to 8	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	to 10	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	to 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Egyptian.....	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	to 8	8	to 9	8	to 8	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	to 7	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	to 6	5	to 6	4	to 5	5	to 10	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	to 8
Peruvian.....	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	to 13	8	to 13	8	to 9	6	to 9	0	to 0	0	to 0	0	to 0	0	to 0	0	to 0
Demerara.....	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	to 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	to 0	0	to 0	0	to 0	0	to 0	0	to 0	0	to 0	0	to 0	0	to 0
Barbadoes.....	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	to 0	0	to 0	0	to 0	0	to 0	0	to 0	0	to 0	0	to 0	0	to 0
Smymna.....	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	to 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	0	to 0	0	to 0	0	to 0	0	to 0	0	to 0	0	to 0	0	to 0	0	to 0
Common West India.....	9	to 10	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	to 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	5	to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	to 5	4	to 5	4	to 5	4	to 5	4	to 5
Carthagona.....	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	to 5	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	to 5	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	to 5	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	to 5	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	to 5	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	to 5	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	to 5
Leguira.....	8	to 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	to 9	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	to 8	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	to 5	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	to 5	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	to 5	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	to 5	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	to 5
Surat.....	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	to 5	4	to 5	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	to 5	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Madras.....	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	to 5	4	to 5	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	to 5	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pernambuco.....	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	to 10	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	to 9	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	to 8	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	to 5	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	to 5
Paraba.....	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	to 6	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	to 5	4	to 5	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bengal.....	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	to 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	to 10	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	to 9	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	to 8	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	to 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	to 6 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	to 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	to 5	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	to 5

## LIVERPOOL Quotations, First Week of every Third Month, during the following Years.

DESCRIPTION.	1815	1816	1817	1818	1819	1820	1821	1822	1823	1824	1825	1826	1827	1828	1829	1830	1831
	d. d.	d. d.	d. d.	d. d.	d. d.	d. d.	d. d.	d. d.	d. d.	d. d.	d. d.	d. d.	d. d.	d. d.	d. d.	d. d.	d. d.
<b>NEW ORLEANS.</b>																	
March	23	25	17	21	22	23	19	23	14	18	11	16	8	13	8	12	7
June	23	24	19	23	18	22	20	25	11	16	11	16	9	13	8	12	7
September	24	27	18	24	21	24	19	25	13	18	10	16	8	13	8	12	7
December	18	23	18	22	18	24	17	21	12	17	9	14	8	13	8	12	7
<b>PERNAMBUCO.</b>																	
March	26	28	27	27	23	25	25	26	18	20	16	16	10	11	9	10	11
June	26	27	26	28	24	25	25	26	18	20	16	16	10	11	9	10	11
September	34	—	25	26	26	27	25	26	18	20	14	15	12	13	9	10	11
December	32	32	23	24	24	25	23	24	17	18	12	13	11	12	10	11	12
<b>EGYPTIAN.</b>																	
March	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
June	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
September	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
December	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>EAST INDIA.</b>																	
March	13	16	14	15	14	17	14	20	7	13	6	10	6	8	5	7	8
June	12	15	15	18	15	18	14	20	5	10	7	10	7	9	6	8	9
September	16	20	13	16	16	20	13	19	7	13	7	10	7	9	6	8	9
December	16	19	13	17	15	19	14	17	12	18	6	9	6	8	5	7	8
<b>DESCRIPTION.</b>																	
	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848
	d. d.	d. d.	d. d.	d. d.	d. d.	d. d.	d. d.	d. d.	d. d.	d. d.	d. d.	d. d.	d. d.	d. d.	d. d.	d. d.	d. d.
<b>NEW ORLEANS.</b>																	
March	5	8	6	9	7	10	8	12	6	11	6	9	7	10	8	12	6
June	5	8	7	10	7	10	8	12	6	11	6	9	7	10	8	12	6
September	6	8	7	10	7	10	8	12	6	11	6	9	7	10	8	12	6
December	6	9	6	10	9	12	6	11	6	11	6	9	7	10	8	12	6
<b>PERNAMBUCO.</b>																	
March	7	9	8	9	10	12	13	14	11	14	9	12	9	10	11	12	13
June	8	9	9	10	11	12	13	14	11	14	9	12	9	10	11	12	13
September	8	9	12	14	11	13	13	14	11	14	9	12	9	10	11	12	13
December	9	10	8	10	12	14	10	13	10	13	9	11	8	10	11	12	13
<b>EGYPTIAN.</b>																	
March	7	9	8	9	—	13	16	18	12	15	10	16	8	12	9	10	11
June	7	9	10	11	—	15	19	21	14	17	8	13	9	12	9	10	11
September	8	9	13	14	—	15	15	17	14	18	8	13	9	12	9	10	11
December	8	9	11	12	—	15	16	18	14	17	9	13	11	14	11	14	15
<b>EAST INDIA.</b>																	
March	4	5	4	6	5	7	6	8	5	8	4	6	5	7	6	8	5
June	4	5	5	6	5	7	7	9	5	8	4	6	5	7	6	8	5
September	4	5	7	8	6	8	5	8	4	6	4	6	5	7	6	8	5
December	4	6	4	7	6	8	6	8	4	6	4	6	5	7	6	8	5

**STATEMENT of Cotton spun in England and Scotland in the Years 1843, 1844, 1845, and 1846, and the Quantity of Yarn produced; separately showing the Quantity spun in England, and how disposed of.**

DESCRIPTION.	1843				1844			1845				1846			
	Bags Consumed.	Average Weight of Bags.	TOTAL Weight in Bags.	Weekly Consumption of Bags, describing each Sort.	Bags Consumed.	TOTAL Weight of Bags.	Weekly Consumption of Bags, describing each Sort.	Bags Consumed.	Average Weight of Bags.	TOTAL Weight of Bags.	Weekly Consumption of Bags, describing each Sort.	Bags Consumed.	Average Weight of Bags.	TOTAL Weight of Bags.	Weekly Consumption of Bags.
	number.	lbs.	lbs.	number.	number.	lbs.	number.	number.	lbs.	lbs.	number.	number.	lbs.	lbs.	number.
American.....	1,137,631	373	424,336,363	22,306+25	1,119,480	417,566,040	21,950+30	1,287,374	373	480,190,502	25,242+32	1,260,244	356	555,798,592	31,795
Brazil, &c.....	76,597	171	13,098,097	1,501+40	126,607	21,649,797	2,482+25	124,019	171	21,207,249	2,431+38	205,143			
Egyptian.....	33,421	284	9,491,561	655+16	51,297	14,568,348	1,005+42	54,227	284	15,400,468	1,063+14	69,605			
East India.....	109,443	363	39,727,809	2,145+48	125,341	45,498,783	2,457+34	98,896	363	35,899,246	1,939+7	112,780			
West India.....	21,642	216	4,674,672	424+38	4,697	1,014,552	92+5	13,101	216	2,829,816	256+45	13,460			
Total number of bags consumed.....	1,378,734	357	491,328,495	27,034	1,427,422	500,297,520	27,988+34	1,577,617	..	555,327,283	30,933+34	1,561,232	..	555,798,592	31,795
Allowed for loss in spinning, 1½ oz. per lb. ....	..	..	53,739,054	..	..	54,720,040	..	..	..	60,760,796	..	..	..	60,765,483	..
Total quantity spun in England and Scotland.....	..	..	..	lbs. 437,589,441	..	..	lbs. 445,577,480	..	..	..	494,766,487	..	..	..	405,033,109
Deduct spun in Scotland....	..	..	..	37,714,586	..	..	35,582,389	..	..	..	27,737,022	..	..	..	39,470,160
Total quantity spun in England.....	..	..	..	399,874,855	..	..	409,995,092	..	..	..	467,029,465	..	..	..	455,562,949
HOW DISPOSED OF.															
Exported in yarn during the year (as per No. 1) ..	..	..	149,214,437	..	..	130,101,913	409,995,092	..	..	131,937,935	..	..	..	157,130,025	..
Ditto in thread " (as per No. 2) ..	..	..	2,574,783	..	..	2,731,039	..	..	..	2,567,705	..	..	..	2,320,335	..
Ditto in manufactured goods (as per No. 26) ..	..	..	171,032,190	..	..	190,529,858	..	..	..	202,360,687	..	..	..	194,841,389	..
Estimated quantity of yarn sent to Scotland and Ireland.....	..	..	7,650,900	..	..	8,821,363	..	..	..	10,734,859	..	..	..	10,314,513	..
Exported in mixed manufactures, not stated in the above-named articles, consumed in cotton handing, hualds, candle and lamp wick, wadings, flocks, calender bowls, paper, umbrellas, hats, and loss in manufacturing goods ..	..	..	18,746,000	..	..	19,939,850	..	..	..	31,655,230	..	..	..	43,098,221	..
Balance left for home consumption and stock..	..	..	50,636,545	399,874,855	..	57,872,049	409,995,092	..	..	87,773,049	467,029,465	..	..	47,958,466	455,562,949
Ditto ditto ditto 1846....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	87,773,049	..
Ditto ditto ditto 1845....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57,762,049	..
Ditto ditto ditto 1844....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50,936,545	..
Ditto ditto ditto 1843....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48,749,505	..
Ditto ditto ditto 1842....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52,760,374	..
Ditto ditto ditto 1841....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	114,818,919	..
Ditto ditto ditto 1840....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60,813,674	..
Ditto ditto ditto 1839....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	84,133,283	..
Ditto ditto ditto 1838....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	63,057,902	..
Ditto ditto ditto 1837....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43,486,686	..
Ditto ditto ditto 1836....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49,932,800	..
Ditto ditto ditto 1835....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	52,975,627	..
Ditto ditto ditto 1834....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61,587,907	..

The variations in price of cotton-yarn of various degrees of fineness in each year, from 1833 to 1844 have been as follows:—

Y E A R S.	Yarn, No. 30. Price per lb.		Yarn, No. 100. Price per lb.		Yarn, No. 170. Price per lb.	
	Cotton.	Yarn.	Cotton.	Yarn.	Cotton.	Yarn.
December.	d.	d.	d.	s. d.	d.	s. d.
1833.....	8½	12½	14	3 3	19	7 10
1834.....	9½	15½	17	3 6	22	7 10
1835.....	10½	14½	17	4 3	28	8 9
1836.....	10	15½	20	5 6	31	10 4
1837.....	8	12½	17	3 6	25	8 6
1838.....	6½	12½	16	3 9	20	9 6
1839.....	6½	11	14	4 1	27	8 4
1840.....	5½	10½	13	3 7	21	7 7
1841.....	5½	9½	12	3 6	18	7 1
1842.....	5	8½	10	2 9	17	6 8
1843.....	4½	9	11	2 11	17	6 9
1844.....	4½	9½	11	2 11	17	6 9

This subject has had further light thrown upon it by the inquiries of the Factory Commissioners, from whose report the following tables have been extracted:—

AVERAGE Price of Cotton, compared with Twist, at different Periods during the present Century.

P E R I O D S.	Cotton, per lb.	Twist Sold, per lb.	Average Num-ber.	Difference.
	d.	d.	d.	d.
From Dec., 1802 to Dec., 1805.....	19 6	39 8	25 9	20 2
" " 1805 " " 1806.....	19 08	36 18	25	17 1
" " 1806 " " 1807.....	21 54	30 70	25 78	15 16
" " 1807 " " 1808.....	24 53	38	24 61	13 17
" " 1808 " " 1809.....	26 83	41 91	24 37	15 08
" July, 1809 " " 1809.....	20 73	37 01	24 69	10 28
" Dec., 1809 " July, 1810.....	20 83	40 79	22 97	19 80
" July, 1810 " Dec., 1810.....	19 75	38 51	22 96	18 70
" Dec., 1810 " July, 1811.....	17 96	34 40	23 09	16 44
" July, 1811 " Dec., 1811.....	17 43	28 71	23 59	11 28
" Dec., 1811 " July, 1812.....	17 81	29 72	23 15	11 91
" July, 1812 " Dec., 1812.....	18 24	29 09	24 45	10 85
" Dec., 1812 " July, 1813.....	24 75	35 46	25 22	10 71
" July, 1813 " Dec., 1813.....	25 12	35 08	25 52	9 66
" Dec., 1813 " July, 1814.....	33 62	46 02	25 06	13 40
" July, 1814 " Dec., 1814.....	31 67	45 40	26	13 73
" Dec., 1814 " July, 1815.....	25 72	37 48	23 65	11 76
" July, 1815 " Dec., 1815.....	26 53	38 44	25	11 91
" Dec., 1815 " July, 1816.....	20 47	37 74	25 1	17 27
" July, 1816 " Dec., 1816.....	20 73	33 8	25 3	13 07
" Dec., 1816 " July, 1817.....	22 3	31 65	25 7	12 35
" July, 1817 " Dec., 1817.....	20 44	33 6	25 46	13 16
" Dec., 1817 " July, 1818.....	20 46	34 55	25 6	14 09
" July, 1818 " Dec., 1818.....	21 13	32 95	23 4	11 82
" Dec., 1818 " July, 1819.....	14 49	30 85	24 53	16 36
" July, 1819 " Dec., 1819.....	13 65	27 53	24 95	13 88
" Dec., 1819 " July, 1820.....	14 44	26 03	25 70	11 59
" July, 1820 " Dec., 1820.....	11 62	21 40	25 18	9 78
" Dec., 1820 " July, 1821.....	9 82	20 11	25 73	10 29

## AVERAGE Price of Cotton, &amp;c.—(continued.)

P E R I O D S.		Cotton, per lb.	Twist Sold, per lb.	Average Num-ber.	Difference.
		d.	d.	d.	d.
From July, 1821 to	Dec., 1821.....	9.91	19.45	25.53	9.54
" Dec., 1821 "	July, 1822.....	9.23	19.27	25.54	10.04
" July, 1822 "	Dec., 1822.....	8.34	19.14	25.6	10.8
" Dec., 1822 "	July, 1823.....	7.8	19.23	25.6	11.43
" July, 1823 "	Dec., 1823.....	8.24	19.63	25.34	11.39
" Dec., 1823 "	July, 1824.....	8.81	19.41	25.9	10.6
" July, 1824 "	Dec., 1824.....	8.78	19.09	26.1	10.31
" Dec., 1824 "	July, 1825.....	14	22.34	26.2	8.26
" July, 1825 "	Dec., 1825.....	13.06	19.11	29.1	6.65
" Dec., 1825 "	July, 1826.....	7.6	16.5	27.73	8.9
" July, 1826 "	Dec., 1826.....	6.82	15.17	30	8.35
" Dec., 1826 "	July, 1827.....	6.95	14.97	30.95	8.02
" July, 1827 "	Dec., 1827.....	7.34	14.77	30	7.43
" Dec., 1827 "	July, 1828.....	6.26	13	27.41	6.74
" July, 1828 "	Dec., 1828.....	6.64	13.3	28.33	6.66
" Dec., 1828 "	July, 1829.....	6.23	12.96	28.23	6.73
" July, 1829 "	Dec., 1829.....	6.34	13.43	29.69	7.09
" Dec., 1829 "	July, 1830.....	7.01	13.28	27.85	6.27
" July, 1830 "	Dec., 1830.....	6.82	12.72	26.77	5.90
" Dec., 1830 "	July, 1831.....	6.65	12.82	28.58	6.17
" July, 1831 "	Dec., 1831.....	6.82	12.37	27.40	5.55
" Dec., 1831 "	July, 1832.....	6.97	12.76	29.43	5.79
" July, 1832 "	Dec., 1832.....	7.24	12.61	29.52	5.37

## COMPARATIVE Cost of Cotton Yarn in 1812 and 1830.

Hanks per day per spindle.			Price of cotton and waste, per lb.		Labour, per lb.		Cost, per lb.	
Number.	1812	1830	1812	1830	1812	1830	1812	1830
			s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
40	2	2.75	1 6	0 7	1 0	0 7½	2 6	1 2½
60	1.5	2.5	2 0	0 10	1 6	1 0½	3 6	1 10½
80	1.5	2	2 2	0 11½	2 2	1 7½	4 4	2 6½
100	1.4	1.8	2 4	1 1	2 10	2 2½	5 2	3 3½
120	1.25	1.65	2 0	1 4	3 0	2 8	6 0	4 0
150	1	1.33	2 10	1 8	6 6	4 11	9 4	6 7
200	.75	.90	3 4	3 0	10 8	11 6	20 0	14 6
250	.5	.5	4 0	3 8	31 0	24 6	35 0	28 2

## Cost and selling Price of one Piece of Calico, from 1814 to 1833.

Y E A R S.	Price of one Piece in Warp.	Price of one Piece in Weft.	Expense of sizing, &c.	Cost price of one piece; First Seven Years being Second Quality 74's, rest Third 74's	Average prices sold for in Manchester through the year.
	s. d.	s. d.	d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1814.....	9 5	7 5½	6	1 3 10½	1 4 7
1815.....	7 10½	6 3	..	0 18 10½	0 19 8½
1816.....	7 0½	5 5½	..	0 16 4½	0 16 8½
1817.....	6 6½	5 2	..	0 15 3	0 16 11
1818.....	6 9	5 4½	..	0 16 2½	0 16 8½
1819.....	5 3½	4 2	..	0 13 0½	0 13 0
1820.....	4 2½	3 6	..	0 11 1½	0 12 1½
1821.....	3 9½	2 6	5	0 9 10½	0 9 8½
1822.....	3 8½	2 3	..	0 8 11	0 9 3½
1823.....	3 8½	2 2½	..	0 8 8½	0 8 1½
1824.....	3 8½	2 2½	..	0 8 5½	0 8 5½
1825.....	3 4	2 2	..	0 8 0½	0 8 5½
1826.....	2 8	1 10	..	0 6 2½	0 6 3½
1827.....	2 6½	1 9½	..	0 6 3½	0 6 6
1828.....	2 8	1 9	..	0 6 4½	0 6 6½
1829.....	2 8	1 9	..	0 5 11	0 5 8
1830.....	2 9	1 10	..	0 6 5½	0 6 3½
1831.....	2 3½	1 9½	..	0 6 0½	0 6 2½
1832.....	2 4	1 9	..	0 5 8½	0 5 8
1833.....	2 5	1 9½	..	0 5 10½	0 6 2

The diminution of value in the twist appears to amount to 59 per cent, and in the cloth to 68 per cent.

The variations in the value of cotton goods and yarn, so far as the same can be inferred from the average value of the quantities exported in each year, from 1830 to 1844, have been as follows:—

AVERAGE Value per Yard of White or Plain, and of Printed or Dyed Cotton Manufactures, and per Pound Weight of Twist or Cotton Yarn exported from the United Kingdom, in each Year, from 1830 to 1844.

YEARS.	White or Plain Goods.	Printed or Dyed Goods.	Twist or Yarn.	YEARS.	White or Plain Goods.	Printed or Dyed Goods.	Twist or Yarn.
	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>		<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>
1830.....	6.434	9.073	15.346	1838.....	4.817	6.087	15.561
1831.....	6.686	8.033	14.948	1839.....	4.757	6.041	15.573
1832.....	5.415	6.722	14.979	1840.....	4.324	5.705	14.386
1833.....	5.408	6.691	15.984	1841.....	4.103	5.666	14.153
1834.....	5.506	6.723	16.352	1842.....	3.632	5.061	13.568
1835.....	5.272	7.094	16.459	1843.....	3.423	4.815	13.394
1836.....	5.907	7.048	16.656	1844.....	3.487	4.917	12.107
1837.....	5.104	6.501	16.137				

The following statement, which is taken from Mr. Dugald Bannatyne's paper on the cotton manufacture inserted in the "Encyclopædia Britannica," places in a very striking light the reduction that has been effected by machinery in the cost of spinning.

PRICES of Cotton Yarn, 100 Hanks to the lb., in the following Years.

YEARS.	Per Pound.	YEARS.	Per Pound.	YEARS.	Per Pound.	YEARS.	Per Pound.
	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>		<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>		<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>		<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>
1780.....	38 0	1793.....	15 1	1800.....	9 5	1806.....	7 2
1787.....	38 0	1794.....	15 1	1801.....	8 9	1807.....	6 9
1788.....	35 0	1795 <sup>*</sup> .....	19 0	1802.....	8 4	After many fluctuations, in	
1789.....	24 0	1796.....	19 0	1803.....	8 4		
1790.....	30 0	1797.....	19 0	1804.....	7 10	1829.....	3 2
1791.....	29 9	1798 <sup>†</sup> .....	9 10	1805.....	7 10	1832.....	2 11
1792.....	16 1	1799.....	10 11				

\* Spun from Bourbon cotton.

† Spun from Sea Island cotton.

STATEMENT, showing the Average Prices of Manufactured Goods Exported in 1836, 1837, 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844, and 1845.

DESCRIPTION.	Nos. Above.	Length of Pieces.	Weight of Pieces.	1845	1844	1843	1842	1841	1840	1839	1838	1837	1836
		<i>yds.</i>	<i>lbs. oz.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>
Calicoes, printed and dyed.	7	28	4 4	9 5	9 0	8 11	8 9	9 0	10 4	10 6	10 10	11 0	14 0
Calicoes, plain .....	6	24	5 12	0 4	6 0	6 2	6 0	6 0	7 6	7 10	8 0	8 3	9 0
Cambrics and muslins .....	8	20	3 0	6 8	6 9	6 4	6 3	6 6	9 0	10 0	10 14	10 3	11 8
Cotton and linen, mixed ..	14	40	8 0	9 7	9 9	9 4	9 3	9 4	9 4	9 6	9 8	10 0	13 4
Dimities .....	3	60	12 0	19 9	21 0	20 0	20 0	20 14	20 14	20 4	20 6	21 0	28 9
Damasks and dimpers .....	10	36	10 0	19 10	19 11	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 0	19 6	19 6	20 0	27 0
Ginghams and checks .....	15	20	3 8	8 9	8 10	8 5	8 3	8 6	9 6	10 0	10 4	10 6	11 8
Lawns and lenos .....	11	20	2 8	9 7	9 8	9 2	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	9 0	211 8
Lace, net, &c. ....	13	50	0 8	8 8	8 9	8 4	6 3	8 6	9 0	8 9	9 0	10 0	11 8
Nankeens .....	9	50	8 8	15 9	16 0	15 2	15 0	15 0	15 11	16 9	16 10	17 0	18 9
Quiltings and ribs .....	5	60	18 8	38 6	39 11	38 0	38 0	38 14	38 14	38 6	38 9	39 0	56 6
Ticks, checks, &c. ....	18	50	20 0	18 9	19 3	18 4	18 3	18 9	18 9	18 10	19 0	20 0	28 2
Velveteens, cords, &c. ....	16	60	22 12	38 7	39 11	38 3	38 0	38 3	38 3	38 3	39 0	40 0	60 0
Counterpanes, &c. ....	4	number.	7 8	4 2	4 2	4 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	5 0	5 0	5 3	7 0
Hosiery .....	12	dozen.	2 8	9 0	9 1	8 8	8 6	9 0	9 0	9 9	9 10	10 0	11 0
Shawls and handkerchiefs.	19	"	2 8	3 7	3 7	3 5	3 3	3 0	3 9	4 10	5 0	5 0	6 6
Tapes and bobbins .....	17	"	1 0	1 10	1 11	1 10	1 9	1 9	1 9	1 9	1 9	1 9	2 0

## PRICES of Mule and Water Twist in Market, 1840 to 1846, inclusive.

## M U L E T W I S T.

Common Seconds.							Best Seconds.						
1840	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1840	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846
d. 8	d. 6½	d. 6½	d. 6½	d. 6½	d. 6½	d. 7½	d. 9	d. 7½	d. 7½	d. 7½	d. 7½	d. 7½	d. 9½
9	8½	7½	7½	7½	7½	8½	9½	9½	8½	8½	8½	8½	10½
10½	9½	8½	8½	8½	8½	10	10	10½	9½	10	9½	10	11½
10½	9½	9½	9½	9½	9½	10½	10½	11½	10½	11½	10	10½	11½
12	11	12	10½	11	10½	12½	12½	12½	12	11½	12	11½	13½
14½	12½	12	12½	13½	12½	15½	16	15	14½	16	15½	16	17½
16½	15	13½	14½	16	14½	17½	18	17	17½	18½	18½	18½	19½
18½	17	15½	16½	18½	18½	19½	21	20½	19	19½	20½	21½	22½

## W A T E R T W I S T.

No.	Common Seconds.							Best Seconds.						
	1840	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1840	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846
6	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
8	8½	7½	6½	6½	6½	6½	8	9	8½	7½	7½	7½	7½	9½
10	9½	8½	7½	7½	8	7½	9	10½	9½	9	8½	8½	8½	10½
12	10½	9½	9½	9	9	8½	10½	13	12	12	12½	10	9½	11½
20	14	13	12½	12½	12½	12½	14	16½	15½	15½	15½	13½	13½	15½
30														
40														
50														
60														
70														
80														

STATEMENT, showing the Weight of Yarn in Manufactured Cotton Goods Exported from England in 1846; also the Average Value per Piece, &c.; with the Total Amount of each Description.

DESCRIPTION.	Nos. above.	No. of Yards, &c., of each Description.	Length of each Piece.	No. of Pieces, &c., of each Description.	Weight of Yarn in each Piece.	Total Weight of Yarn Exported in Goods.	Average Price of each Piece.	TOTAL Value of Goods Exported in 1846.	
Calicoes, printed and dyed.	14	yards. 267,084,797	yds.	28	9,583,742	lbs. oz. 4 4	40,539,653	s. d. 9 9	£ 4,672,074
Ditto, plain	7	618,839,181		24	25,784,967	5 12	148,263,548	6 9	8,702,430
Cambrics and muslins.	4	4,459,769		20	222,988	3 0	668,964	7 0	78,045
Cotton and linen, mixed.	9	1,125,764		40	28,144	8 0	225,132	10 0	14,072
Dimities.	5	28,447		60	474	12 0	5,688	21 6	509
Damasks and diapers.	3	9,505		36	264	10 0	2,640	20 5	270
Ginghams and checks.	10	591,489		20	29,574	3 8	103,509	9 1	13,531
Lawn and lewos.	6	8,111		20	405	2 8	1,012	10 0	202
Lace, net, &c.	17	88,086,725		50	1,101,084	0 8	550,542	9 0	495,487
Nankens.	12	134,553		50	2,711	8 8	23,043	16 4	2,213
Quiltings and ribs	13	116,721		60	1,945	18 8	35,982	41 0	4,862
Ticks, checks, &c.	19	144,047		50	2,881	20 0	57,620	19 8	2,844
Velveteens, velvets, &c.	11	1,501,294		60	31,688	22 12	720,902	41 0	64,060
Counterpanes, &c.	8	113,059	No.	113,059	7 8	847,964	4 4	24,406	
Hosiery	15	350,750	doz.	350,750	2 8	876,875	9 4	163,583	
Shawls and handkerchiefs	10	545,823	do.	545,823	2 8	1,364,557	3 9	102,341	
Tapes and bobbins.	18	12,128	do.	12,128	1 0	12,128	2 0	1,213	
Unenumerated.	20	54,161	£	54,161	10 0	541,610	..	54,161	
Total Weight of Yarn Exported in Manufactured Goods in 1846						194,841,380	18½	15,120,503	
Ditto Yarn ditto (as per No. 1)						157,130,025	12½	8,183,772	
Ditto Thread ditto (as per No. 2)						2,320,335	17½	171,666	
TOTAL Weight of Yarn and Value in 1846.....						354,291,749	..	23,475,941	
Ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	1845.....	336,866,327	..	22,063,898		
Ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	1844.....	323,362,810	..	20,600,949		
Ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	1843.....	322,841,410	..	18,668,257		
Ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	1842.....	268,352,474	..	15,068,586		
Ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	1841.....	258,871,745	..	17,247,084		
Ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	1840.....	229,779,422	..	16,578,040		
Ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	1839.....	230,053,673	..	17,462,286		
Ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	1838.....	236,900,809	..	17,966,837		
Ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	1837.....	207,576,839	..	16,153,859		
Ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	1836.....	198,860,910	..	20,656,408		
Ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	1835.....	182,122,731	..	18,506,575		
Ditto	ditto	ditto	ditto	1834.....	171,475,491	..	17,311,253		

*Wages of Labourers employed in Cotton Factories.*—Mr. Cowell, one of the commissioners of factory inquiry, obtained, when at Manchester in 1833, accurate returns from 151 of the principal mills in that town and its immediate vicinity, and in the adjoining manufacturing districts of Lancashire and Cheshire, employing 48,645 hands, specifying the departments in which they were respectively employed; the number, sex, and age of those employed in each; and the wages earned by each class during the month and week ending the 4th of May, 1833. The general results are as follows:—

TABLE distributing the 48,645 Hands into Eight different Branches or Departments of Cotton-working, and showing the Aggregate Nett Earnings of the whole Number of the Operatives in each Branch, and the Average Nett Earnings of an Operative in each for sixty-nine Hours' Work.

EMPLOYED.	Adults.		Children under eighteen Years.		TOTAL Number em- ployed.	Aggregate Number of Hours worked by the whole during the Month ending 4th of May, 1833.	Average Number of Hours worked by each.	Aggregate Amount of their Nett Earnings, for the Month ending 4th of May, 1833.			Average Weekly Nett Earnings of each Indi- vidual in each Branch, calculated for sixty- nine Hours.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.				£	s.	d.		
	No.	No.	No.	No.				-s.	d.			
Cleaning and spread- ing cotton.....	272	689	222	69	1,282	353,660.5	275.8	2,111	1	5	8	2½
Carding.....	2,350	3,501	1,328	2,218	9,397	2,591,188.7	275.7	17,252	16	8½	9	2½
Mule-spinning.....	5,163	1,189	6,599	2,654	15,605	4,291,208.6	271.9	33,057	10	2½	10	7½
Throstle-spinning.....	191	688	409	555	1,846	501,621.5	271.7	2,819	1	6½	7	9
Reeling.....	116	2,552	45	573	3,316	906,261.8	273.2	5,213	14	3½	7	11½
Weaving.....	4,627	6,104	1,631	3,674	16,040	4,400,274.7	274.3	30,080	19	11	11	3½
Roller-covering.....	61	87	6	16	170	47,268.0	278.0	414	15	7	12	1
As engineers, fire- men, mechanics, &c.	927	7	54	1	989	270,720.7	273.7	4,021	17	2½	20	6
	13,740	14,821	10,291	9,780	48,645	13,362,204.8	274.6	100,971	18	11½	Average.	10 5

Subjoined is an account of the prices of the principal articles of provision in Manchester, from 1826 to 1832, both inclusive, also drawn up by the Chamber of Commerce:—

ARTICLES.	1826	1827	1828	1829	1830	1831	1832
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Beef, best.....per lb.	0 6½	0 6	0 6½	0 6	0 5½	0 6	
Do, coarse.....do...	0 4½	0 4	0 4	0 3½	0 3	0 3½	
Bacon.....do...	0 7½	0 8	0 7½	0 7½	0 6½	0 7	0 7
Bread-flour.....per 12 lbs.	2 3	2 5	2 7	2 9	2 7	2 6	2 4
Do, wheaten.....per lb.	..	..	0 1½	0 2	0 2	0 1½	0 1½
Cheese.....do...	0 7½	0 7½	0 8	0 6½	0 7½	0 8	0 7½
Milk.....per 9 lbs.	2 1	2 4	2 2	2 2	2 1	2 4	2 2
Meal.....per 10 lbs.	1 7½	1 8½	1 7½	1 5	1 6	1 6	1 3
Potatoes.....per 252 lbs.	9 9	4 9	5 8	6 0	6 0	6 3	4 3
Pork.....per lb.	0 6½	0 7	0 6½	0 6½	0 5	0 5½	0 5½



TABLE showing the Average Nett Earnings of certain Classes of Operatives employed in the Four Processes of Carding, Mule-spinning, Throstle-spinning, and Weaving.

Denomination of Process in which employed.	Class of Operatives.	Classification as respects Sex and Age.	TOTAL Number of Persons employed.	TOTAL Number of Hours worked by them during the Month ending 4th of May, 1833.	Average Number of Hours worked by each.	Aggregate Nett Earnings for the Month ending 4th of May, 1833.	Average Weekly Nett Earnings of each Individual in each Process, calculated for Sixty-nine Hours.
			number.	number.	number.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Carding.....	Carders or Overlookers.....	Male adults.....	676	103,493·9	275·2	1,762 17 3½	1 3 6
	Jack-frame tenters.....	Principally female adults.....	696	100,385·0	273·5	1,103 10 3½	0 8 0
	Bobbin-frame tenters.....	Ditto ditto.....	915	261,650·1	276·8	1,411 3 5	0 7 5½
	Drawing tenters.....	Ditto ditto.....	1,031	532,287·3	275·6	2,885 3 8½	0 7 5½
	Overlookers.....	Male adults.....	145	40,018·6	275·9	848 2 2	1 9 3
Mule-spinning.....	Spinners.....	Male and female adults, but principally the former.....	3,707	1,046,292·0	275·5	19,454 3 5	1 5 8
	Piecers.....	Male and female adults, but principally the latter.....	7,157	1,966,801·8	274·8	7,688 14 8½	0 5 5
	Scavengers.....	Male and female non-adults.....	1,247	310,019·1	272·6	712 2 11½	0 2 10½
Throstle-spinning.....	Overlookers.....	Male adults.....	82	22,371·0	272·8	362 14 11½	1 2 4½
	Spinners.....	Female adults and non-adults.....	1,123	303,712·4	272·2	1,716 17 6½	0 7 9
	Overlookers.....	Male adults.....	400	109,577·0	273·9	2,088 1 4	1 7 3½
Weaving.....	Warpers.....	Male and female adults.....	332	90,000·2	273·0	805 5 0	0 12 3
	Weavers.....	Male and female adults, male and female non-adults, but chiefly females.....	10,171	2,784,258·7	273·7	21,835 9 6½	0 10 10
	Dressers.....	Male adults.....	836	230,771·0	276·0	4,050 4 11	1 7 9½

The wages paid to the labourers in cotton factories, and other descriptions of work-people, in Manchester, is stated in the following table for 1832, since which there has been no important change, drawn up by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce:—

DESCRIPTION.	AMOUNT.	DESCRIPTION.	AMOUNT.
	£ s. d. £ s. d.		£ s. d. £ s. d.
Spinners, men.....	1 0 0 to 1 5 0	Weaving by Hand—continued.	
" women.....	0 10 0 to 0 15 0	Quality.	
Stretchers.....	1 5 0 to 1 6 0	Checks, fancy.....men.....	0 7 0 to 0 7 6
Piecers (boys and girls).....	0 4 7 to 0 7 0	" common.....children.....	0 6 0 to 0 7 0
Scavengers.....	0 1 0 to 0 2 8	Cambrics.....all ages.....	0 6 0 to 0 6 6
In the Card-room.		Quiltings.....men and women.....	0 9 0 to 0 12 0
Men.....	0 14 6 to 0 17 0	Fustian-cutters.....all ages.....	0 10 0 to 0 12 0
Young women.....	0 9 0 to 0 9 6	Machine-makers.....men.....	1 6 0 to 1 10 0
Children.....	0 6 0 to 0 7 0	Iron-founders.....do.....	1 8 0 to 1 10 0
Throstle-spinners.....	0 5 0 to 0 9 0	Dyers and dressers.....do.....	0 15 0 to 1 0 0
Reelers.....	0 7 0 to 0 9 0	Do. do.....young men.....	0 12 0 to 0 11 0
Weavers by Power.		Do. do.....boys.....	0 5 0 to 0 10 0
Men.....	0 13 0 to 0 16 10	Tailors.....men.....	0 18 0
Women.....	0 8 0 to 0 12 0	Porters.....	0 14 0 to 0 15 0
Dressers' men.....	1 8 0 to 1 10 0	Packers.....	1 0 0
Winders and warpers.....	0 8 0 to 0 11 0	Shoemakers.....	0 15 0 to 0 16 0
Mechanics.....	1 4 0 to 1 6 0	Whitesmiths.....	1 2 0 to 1 4 0
Weaving by Hand.		Sawyers.....	1 4 0 to 1 8 0
Quality.		Carpenters.....	1 4 0
Nankeens, fancy.....men.....	0 9 0 to 0 13 0	Stonemasons.....	0 18 0 to 1 2 0
" common.....children and women.....	0 6 0 to 0 8 0	Bricklayers.....	0 17 0 to 1 0 0
" best.....men.....	0 10 0 to 0 13 0	Bricklayers' labourers.....	0 12 0
		Painters.....	0 18 0
		Slaters.....	0 3 8 per day.
		Plasterers.....	0 19 0 to 1 1 0
		Spademen.....	0 10 0 to 0 15 0

The following additional statements of the cultivation of cotton in the Presidency have been furnished to us since the foregoing sheets were printed.

COTTON Cultivation in the Surat Collectorate.

Y E A R S.	Government Land cultivated with			In the Proportion of, for	
	Cotton.	Other Products.	TOTAL.	Cotton.	Other Products.
	beegas.	beegas.	beegas.	per cent.	per cent.
1834-35	42,321	181,978	224,299	18-87	81-13
1835-36	49,217	180,032	229,249	21-47	78-53
1836-37	39,877	191,121	231,998	17-19	82-81
1837-38	62,845	179,131	241,976	25-97	74-03
1838-39	61,590	151,518	213,108	28-90	71-10
1839-40	51,807	205,363	257,260	20-17	79-83
1840-41	48,028	209,232	257,260	18-67	81-33
1841-42	71,343	191,029	262,372	27-19	72-81
1842-43	57,439	217,109	274,548	20-92	79-08
1843-44	36,249	221,833	258,082	14-04	85-96
1844-45	65,933	179,007	245,000	26-91	73-09
1845-46	57,176	175,593	232,769	24-56	75-44
TOTAL.....	643,915	2,284,006	2,927,920		
Average of 12 years ..	53,659	190,334	243,993	22	78

COTTON Cultivation in the Candeish Collectorate.

Y E A R S.	Government Land cultivated with			In the Proportion of, for	
	Cotton.	Other Products.	TOTAL.	Cotton.	Other Products.
	beegas.	beegas.	beegas.	per cent.	per cent.
1834-35	91,433	766,689	858,122	10-65	89-35
1835-36	119,494	800,857	920,351	12-98	87-12
1836-37	94,757	903,458	998,215	9-49	90-51
1837-38	121,104	945,174	1,066,368	11-36	88-64
1838-39	89,436	948,393	1,037,829	8-62	91-38
1839-40	92,273	1,015,283	1,107,556	8-33	91-67
1840-41	76,014	995,360	1,071,374	7-10	92-90
1841-42	123,793	987,457	1,111,250	11-14	88-86
1842-43	108,956	984,379	1,093,335	9-97	90-03
1843-44	87,912	1,001,451	1,089,363	8-07	91-93
1844-45	119,799	923,830	1,043,629	11-48	88-52
1845-46	129,533	1,016,201	1,145,734	11-30	88-70
TOTAL.....	1,254,594	11,288,592	12,543,186		
Average of 12 years...	104,549	940,716	1,045,265	10-04	89-96

COTTON Cultivation in the Sholapoor Collectorate.

Y E A R S.	Government Land cultivated with			In the Proportion of, for	
	Cotton.	Other Products.	TOTAL.	Cotton.	Other Products.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	per cent.	per cent.
1834-35	2,569	406,460	409,029	0-62	99-38
1835-36	2,710	612,890	615,600	0-44	99-56
1836-37	22,922	697,660	720,582	3-18	96-82
1837-38	29,841	776,604	806,445	3-70	96-30
1838-39	35,445	833,177	868,622	4-08	95-92
1839-40	58,001	1,020,502	1,078,503	5-38	94-62
1840-41	53,213	1,252,189	1,307,402	4-22	95-78
1841-42	49,454	1,394,471	1,443,925	3-42	96-58
1842-43	64,138	1,530,060	1,598,205	4-26	95-74
1843-44	64,607	1,344,114	1,408,721	4-58	95-42
1844-45	75,436	1,516,348	1,591,784	4-74	95-26
1845-46	51,410	1,662,581	1,713,997	3	97
TOTAL.....	515,750	13,047,005	13,562,815		
Average of 12 years..	42,979	1,087,255	1,130,234	3-47	96-53

STATEMENT, showing the extent of Government Land under Cultivation in the following Collectorate of the Bombay Presidency, distinguishing the Lands cultivated with Cotton from those cultivated with other Products.

Y E A R S.	B R O A C H.		S U R A T.		C A N D E I S H.		S H O L A P O O R.	
	Cotton.	Other Products.	Cotton.	Other Products.	Cotton.	Other Products.	Cotton.	Other Products.
	beegas.	beegas.	beegas.	beegas.	beegas.	beegas.	acres.	acres.
1834-35.....	198,015	302,078	42,321	181,078	91,433	766,689	2,569	406,460
1835-36.....	274,609	308,232	49,217	180,032	119,494	800,837	2,710	612,890
1836-37.....	212,086	312,233	39,877	192,121	94,575	903,458	22,922	697,660
1837-38.....	281,667	328,328	62,845	179,131	121,194	945,174	29,841	776,604
1838-39.....	322,640	264,803	61,590	151,518	89,436	948,393	35,445	833,177
1839-40.....	307,591	310,804	51,897	205,363	92,273	1,015,283	58,001	1,020,502
1840-41.....	289,182	321,693	48,028	209,233	76,014	905,360	55,213	1,252,189
1841-42.....	259,499	369,285	71,343	191,020	123,793	987,457	49,454	1,394,471
1842-43.....	268,760	372,250	57,439	217,109	108,956	984,379	63,136	1,530,069
1843-44.....	217,546	408,216	36,249	221,833	87,912	1,001,451	64,607	1,344,114
1844-45.....	273,480	316,525	65,933	179,067	119,799	923,830	75,436	1,516,348
1845-46.....	277,043	333,895	57,176	175,593	129,533	1,016,261	51,116	1,602,581
TOTAL....	3,212,118	4,158,942	643,915	2,284,006	1,254,591	11,268,592	515,750	13,047,065
Average of twelve years.	267,677	346,578	53,650	190,334	104,549	940,716	42,979	1,087,255

A TABLE showing the comparative Cultivation of Cotton with other Products, on the Government Lands in the following Collectorate of the Presidency of Bombay.

Y E A R S.	B R O A C H.		S U R A T.		C A N D E I S H.		S H O L A P O O R.	
	Cotton.	Other Products.	Cotton.	Other Products.	Cotton.	Other Products.	Cotton.	Other Products.
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
1834-35.....	33.52	66.48	18.87	81.13	10.65	89.35	0.62	99.38
1835-36.....	42.72	57.28	21.47	78.53	12.98	87.12	0.44	99.56
1836-37.....	41.43	58.57	17.19	82.81	9.49	90.51	3.18	96.82
1837-38.....	46.17	53.82	25.97	74.03	11.36	88.64	3.70	96.30
1838-39.....	54.92	45.08	28.90	71.10	8.92	91.08	4.68	95.32
1839-40.....	49.74	50.26	29.17	70.83	8.33	91.67	5.38	94.62
1840-41.....	47.34	52.66	18.67	81.33	7.10	92.90	4.22	95.78
1841-42.....	41.27	58.73	27.19	72.81	11.14	88.86	3.42	96.58
1842-43.....	41.93	58.07	20.92	79.08	9.97	90.03	4.26	95.74
1843-44.....	34.77	65.23	14.04	85.96	8.67	91.33	4.58	95.42
1844-45.....	44.11	55.89	26.91	73.09	11.48	88.52	4.74	95.26
1845-46.....	45.35	54.65	24.50	75.50	11.30	88.70	3	97
Average of twelve years.	43.58	56.42	22	78	10.04	89.96	3.47	96.53

EXPORT of Manufactured British Cottons and Yarns from Bombay to the Ports of the Concan in and during the following Years.

Y E A R S.	Goods not Described.		Goods, Plain.		Goods, Dyed and Printed.		Yarn.		TOTAL.
	Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	Value.
	number.	rupees.	number.	rupees.	number.	rupees.	lbs.	rupees.	rupees.
1836-37.....	366,981	2,011,351	..	..	..	..	44,981	46,057	2,057,408
1837-38.....	23,396	120,784	210,309	1,007,494	34,031	244,415	24,349	19,959	1,392,632
1838-39.....	..	..	232,305	1,192,328	40,129	252,912	50,875	37,554	1,482,994
1839-40.....	..	..	234,513	1,307,224	11,501	76,764	54,896	40,654	1,424,642
1840-41.....	..	..	306,356	1,982,465	10,714	157,282	67,070	55,187	2,194,931
1841-42.....	..	..	208,586	1,199,696	47,486	309,861	125,500	96,346	1,605,906
1842-43.....	..	..	242,216	1,455,361	44,267	290,595	184,183	130,016	1,875,972
1843-44.....	..	..	257,575	1,278,501	47,462	312,085	410,420	351,680	1,942,266
1844-45.....	..	..	168,948	886,535	41,802	209,823	305,296	394,695	1,491,053
1845-46.....	..	..	133,534	778,553	32,742	177,988	236,196	216,870	1,173,411
TOTAL.....	..	2,132,135	..	11,088,357	..	2,031,729	..	1,369,018	16,641,238
Average of ten years.....	..	213,213	..	1,108,835	..	203,172	..	138,901	1,664,123
	..	£21,321	..	£110,883	..	£20,317	..	£13,890	£166,412

EXPORT of Manufactured British Cottons and Yarn from Bombay to the Ports of Guzerat, during the following Years.

YEARS.	Goods not described.		Goods, Plain.		Goods, Dyed and Printed.		Yarn.		TOTAL VALUE.
	Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	Amount.
	number.	rupees.	number.	rupees.	number.	rupees.	lbs.	rupees.	rupees.
1836-37.....	516,010	26,40,095	..	..	..	..	1,255,575	12,21,497	38,35,572
1837-38.....	36,233	2,00,317	302,457	15,30,059	24,372	1,46,739	1,258,563	10,46,630	29,29,784
1838-39.....	..	..	404,019	16,90,132	18,725	1,27,324	1,204,750	8,46,188	26,59,044
1839-40.....	..	..	511,024	21,61,356	78,583	5,47,730	1,189,508	9,36,900	36,45,992
1840-41.....	..	..	571,990	23,14,865	102,044	5,75,847	1,446,779	9,35,554	38,26,266
1841-42.....	..	..	717,823	26,26,914	92,055	5,70,398	1,730,771	9,57,801	41,55,113
1842-43.....	..	..	991,808	37,45,903	123,990	6,83,253	1,730,639	9,18,046	53,47,202
1843-44.....	..	..	885,018	35,01,925	111,381	5,64,345	1,890,679	9,88,763	50,55,033
1844-45.....	..	..	1,041,550	35,72,230	138,938	5,60,580	1,372,248	7,44,042	56,76,852
1845-46.....	..	..	857,214	25,83,775	133,066	7,67,900	1,620,497	8,52,792	42,04,467
TOTAL.....	..	28,46,422	..	2,37,33,150	..	45,44,116	..	96,32,228	4,07,55,025
Average of ten years.....	..	2,84,642	..	23,73,315	..	4,54,411	..	9,63,222	40,75,592
	..	£28,464	..	£237,331	..	£45,441	..	£96,322	£407,550

COMPARATIVE View of the Import of Manufactured Cotton Goods and Yarn into Bombay from the Ports of the United Kingdom.

YEARS.	Plain Cottons.		Printed Cottons.		Dyed Cottons.		Cotton Yarn.		TOTAL VALUE.	
	Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.	Pieces.	Value.	Weight.	Value.	rupees.	£
	number.	rupees.	number.	rupees.	number.	rupees.	lbs.	rupees.	rupees.	£
1836-37.....	1,242,311	54,08,026	192,115	11,22,989	..	..	1,763,652	13,18,450	79,13,165	791,316
1837-38.....	801,009	38,42,425	371,255	19,29,637	..	..	2,273,543	13,22,774	71,14,836	711,483
1838-39.....	1,308,906	53,30,903	135,068	7,13,896	48,108	2,02,319	2,803,016	14,51,524	76,98,642	769,864
1839-40.....	1,236,919	52,17,122	171,620	8,18,295	156,808	6,95,555	2,129,165	11,06,897	78,37,779	783,777
1840-41.....	2,049,559	70,93,981	265,836	13,05,572	304,151	14,68,046	2,515,905	14,54,290	1,13,21,789	1,132,178
1841-42.....	1,799,324	64,87,326	223,346	11,05,645	145,084	10,09,113	1,783,948	10,68,377	96,60,461	966,046
1842-43.....	2,179,660	75,11,154	208,469	10,38,953	72,528	4,95,716	3,052,380	15,65,001	1,06,10,827	1,061,082
1843-44.....	3,460,535	1,06,28,373	163,308	6,83,024	130,496	6,13,369	3,258,769	21,05,095	1,40,29,861	1,402,986
1844-45.....	4,183,023	1,00,97,486	197,521	9,26,828	357,267	8,51,125	4,712,257	34,16,885	1,52,02,324	1,529,232
1845-46.....	2,215,171	66,81,153	128,643	5,71,766	94,172	6,48,325	3,688,549	20,95,451	99,90,695	999,969
TOTAL.....	..	6,83,20,349	..	1,02,16,515	..	59,83,568	..	1,69,58,747	10,14,79,679	10,147,967
Average of ten years.....	..	68,32,084	..	10,21,651	..	5,98,356	..	16,95,874	1,01,47,967	..
	..	£683,208	..	£102,165	..	£59,835	..	£169,587	£1,014,796	..

\* And yards 1343, say pieces 70. † And cases 12, say pieces 1200. ‡ And cases 183, say pieces 18,300.  
 † And yards 85,893, say pieces 2860. ‡ And cases 10, say pieces 1000.

The following table, drawn up by Mr. Chapman, applies to the thirteen years, ending with 1846, and is drawn from Burn's Statistics of the Cotton Trade, and from the Report of the Bombay Cotton Committee, Parl. Pap. 712, of 1847.

The total supply to England from all quarters during those thirteen years, was, according to Burn's, 6,242,158,603 lbs.; the annual average was, therefore, 480,166,046 lbs.; consequently, multiplying the proportionate supply in the table from each country or port by  $62\frac{1}{2}$  (or more nearly by  $62\cdot42$ , &c.), will give the total supply it contributed in thirteen years; likewise, multiplying by 4·8, will give its average annual supply.

The total export from India to England in thirteen years is stated in the Report of the Bombay Committee to be 866,390,353 lbs.; the import into England from India is given in Burn's, at 800,518,822 lbs.; whether this disagreement arises from the difference of stocks and cotton in transit at the be-

ginning and end of the period, or from different estimation of the weight of bales, it seems probable it affected all the imports alike; and, therefore, the exports from each of the four ports have been reduced proportionably, in order to produce a total, agreeing with Burn's total of the imports.

Bombay exports largely to other countries besides England, chiefly to China. The total exports in thirteen years were 1,524,943,729 lbs.

The imports from Bombay, from its dependent ports, during the thirteen years, were 1,401,777,288 lbs., of which only 717,616,000 lbs. were exported to England; besides this, the export accounts of the several Indian ports do not exactly agree with the import accounts at Bombay. To derive the total export of the small ports from this table (which is framed only to give the supply to England), multiply for the several ports of Guzerat, Concan, and Canara, by 112 for thirteen years, and by 8.3 for a single year; for Cutch and Scinde, multiply by 112 and 9.3 respectively.

GENERAL View of the proportionate Supply of Cotton to all England, showing how much out of every 100,000,000 lbs. has been contributed by each Country or Port.

C O U N T R I E S,	Amount.	C O U N T R I E S.	Amount.
TOTAL IMPORT INTO ENGLAND.	lbs.	CONCAN (see above).	lbs.
From America .....	79,257,700	From Omergaum .....	203
Brazil .....	4,469,500	Tarrapoor .....	318
Egypt .....	2,524,900	Mahim .....	225
West Indies .....	923,200	Bassein .....	5
East Indies (see below) .....	12,824,400	Callian .....	1,347,816
	100,000,000	Salsette .....	
EAST INDIES (see above).		Caranja .....	
Bombay (see below) .....	11,496,290	Panwell .....	1,539,347
Calcutta .....	269,480	Sanksey .....	
Madras .....	827,440	Alibang .....	79
Tuticorin .....	231,190	Poenar .....	
	12,821,100	Rygar .....	4,478
BOMBAY (see above).		Snooverdroog .....	382
Guzerat (see below) .....	6,383,410	Rajapoor .....	
Concan (ditto) .....	3,279,880	Augunwell .....	30,539
Malabar and Canara (ditto) .....	1,245,770	Rutnagheery .....	2,592
Cutch and Scinde (ditto) .....	575,460	Vizindroog .....	195,000
All other quarters .....	11,770	Malwan .....	149,896
	11,196,290	Sawnut Warree .....	
GUZERAT (see above).			3,279,880
Tunkaria .....	710,490	MALABAR AND CANARA (see above).	
Surat .....	1,124,380	Canara .....	1,147,841
Broach .....	1,819,510	Malabar .....	97,929
Dholora, &c. ....	1,057,630		1,245,770
Bhavnagar .....	642,040	CUTCH AND SCINDE (see above).	
Gogo .....	429,360	Toona, Roheer, and Wowania .....	181,096
	6,383,410	Moondroer .....	47,968
		Mandavee .....	64,759
		Inkow .....	1,194
		Luckput .....	1,768
		All Cutch .....	299,785
		Scinde .....	275,675
			575,460

## CULTIVATION OF SILK IN INDIA.

THE breeding of silkworms appears to have originated in China, where, however, the cocoons were found attached to the trees, in a wild state in the woods. According to Pliny, silkworms were raised in Cyprus, and the silk collected in great quantities about 150 years before the birth of Christ. In China, where different kinds of silkworms are reared, the best and most prolific is the *Fagara*, or a kind of pear-tree worm. The others are the pine-tree and the oak-tree. Of the different kinds of silkworms or caterpillars, the *Phalaena Bombyx* is that which supplies the chief silk of Europe. The *Phalaena Atlas* is the most prolific in the quantity of silk produced by each worm. Woven silks were worn at Rome in the time of Pompey and Julius Caesar, but it was probably then as dear as its weight in gold. Heliogabalus wore a robe said to be wholly of silk (*Holosericum*). It was afterwards worn sometimes by the common people. China was the country from which woven silks then appear to have been brought, down to the sixth and even seventh century. About the middle of the sixth century the eggs of the silkworm were carried from China by Persian monks to Constantinople; and reared in that neighbourhood, and probably in Asia Minor.

British India might supply vast quantities of raw silk; but the quality, chiefly from inferior preparation, is also inferior to the raw silk imported from other countries. The silk goods of India are also far inferior to those of China.

Reeling was introduced into India by the Company as far back as 1760. But little improvement, either in culture or preparation, seems to have been made since that period.

IMPORTATION into England of Raw Silk from Bengal and China during the following Years.

YEARS.	SILK, BENGAL.				SILK, CHINA.			
	Quantity.		Value at 20s. per lb.		Quantity.		Value at 28s. per lb.	
	Imported.	Exported.	Imported.	Exported.	Imported.	Exported.	Imported.	Exported.
	lbs.	lbs.	£	£	lbs.	lbs.	£	£
1791.....	444,358	36,456	444,358	36,456	199,924	8,209	279,893	11,492
1792.....	425,234	13,406	425,234	13,406	102,279	5,310	143,190	7,434
1793.....	736,081	19,393	736,081	19,393	171,996	3,760	249,707	5,276
1794.....	521,400	61,989	521,400	61,989	99,671	8,685	139,539	12,127
1795.....	381,199	39,547	381,199	39,547	158,225	3,622	221,515	5,070
1796.....	347,930	70,114	347,936	70,114	12,068	7,279	18,155	10,190
1797.....	92,204	59,760	92,204	59,760	78,520	4,588	109,928	6,423
1798.....	353,394	36,000	353,394	36,000	136,196	4,820	190,674	7,748
1799.....	644,819	51,583	644,816	51,583	63,004	2,033	89,045	2,846
1800.....	583,086	23,113	583,086	23,113	92,385	1,270	129,307	1,786
1801.....	351,925	21,837	351,925	21,837	131,335	3,871	183,869	5,419
1802.....	111,737	28,630	111,737	28,630	75,588	3,811	105,823	5,355
1803.....	405,631	13,748	405,631	13,748	54,538	4,374	104,352	6,123
1804.....	624,878	44,692	624,878	44,692	90,362	4,480	126,506	6,272
1805.....	845,497	21,900	845,497	21,900	76,359	3,941	106,902	5,517
1806.....	412,881	17,725	412,881	17,725	18,607	903	26,469	1,264
1807.....	513,823	26,444	513,823	26,444	55,277	1,481	77,387	2,073
1808.....	380,227	22,104	380,227	22,104	117,855	3,843	164,997	5,380
1809.....	164,100	10,483	164,100	10,483	90,603	3,708	126,844	5,191
1810.....	577,326	2,840	577,326	2,840	54,376	1,637	76,126	2,291
1811.....	414,404	4,806	414,404	4,806	81,397	1,193	113,955	1,670
1814.....	965,414	18,121	965,414	18,121	150,629	2,205	210,880	3,087
1815.....	861,379	43,128	861,379	43,128	216,129	9,291	302,580	13,007
1816.....	764,663	268,897	764,663	268,897	89,987	13,455	124,082	18,836
1817.....	555,003	64,291	555,003	64,291	103,367	5,945	144,713	8,323
1818.....	971,130	47,364	971,130	47,364	146,878	34,160	205,629	47,824
1819.....	953,817	43,870	953,817	43,870	141,325	2,935	197,855	4,109
1820.....	1,078,671	11,167	1,078,671	11,167	271,115	1,228	379,561	1,720
1821.....	1,051,263	19,834	1,051,263	19,834	275,110	2,795	385,154	3,913
1822.....	874,228	15,330	874,228	15,330	222,673	2,526	311,742	3,536

By the prohibitory law of 1765 the English silk manufacturers were *legally* secured in the exclusive possession of the home market. The slow progress of this fabric will appear from the following statement of the quantities of silk entered for consumption in the United Kingdom, compiled by Mr. Porter:—

PERIODS.	Raw.	Waste.	Thrown.	TOTAL.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1765, 1766, and 1767, commencement of prohibition .....	352,000	...	363,000	715,000
1785, 1786, and 1787, twenty years after prohibition .....	544,000	...	337,000	881,000
1801 to 1812 .....	760,000	...	350,000	1,110,000
1815, 1816, and 1817, first years of peace, and fifty years after prohibition was commenced .....	1,095,000	27,000	293,000	1,415,000
1821, 1822, and 1823, last three years prior to the change of system .....	1,970,000	74,000	355,000	2,399,000

YEARS.	Raw.	Waste.	Thrown.	TOTAL.	YEARS.	Raw.	Waste.	Thrown.	TOTAL.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.		lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
1814 .....	1,504,235	29,234	586,505	2,119,974	1832 .....	3,391,721	651,594	329,932	4,373,247
1815 .....	1,009,596	27,971	377,822	1,475,389	1833 .....	3,838,795	654,381	268,367	4,761,543
1816 .....	873,414	4,162	210,758	1,088,334	1834 .....	3,340,751	1,000,032	165,768	4,522,451
1817 .....	1,343,051	49,055	294,553	1,686,650	1835 .....	4,151,008	1,332,872	254,378	5,788,458
1818 .....	1,444,881	86,940	391,166	1,922,987	1836 .....	4,230,254	1,524,068	294,201	6,058,423
1819 .....	1,446,007	71,331	331,125	1,848,563	1837 .....	3,520,105	867,456	211,298	4,598,850
1820 .....	1,622,799	94,883	309,953	2,027,635	1838 .....	3,595,816	952,305	242,135	4,790,256
1821 .....	1,864,513	105,047	360,248	2,329,808	1839 .....	3,409,754	1,027,547	228,643	4,665,944
1822 .....	1,993,764	64,921	382,878	2,441,563	1840 .....	3,794,460	736,649	288,147	4,819,262
1823 .....	2,051,895	52,362	303,864	2,408,121	1841 .....	3,146,705	1,343,815	206,051	4,757,171
1824 .....	2,414,520	133,257	463,271	4,011,048	1842 .....	3,856,867	1,424,192	363,594	5,644,583
1825 .....	2,848,506	195,910	559,642	3,604,058	1843 .....	3,554,904	1,482,880	333,602	5,371,386
1826 .....	1,964,188	...	289,325	2,253,513	1844 .....	3,918,282	1,761,424	405,927	6,085,033
1827 .....	...	...	454,015	4,213,153	1845 .....	4,354,096	1,461,100	51,822	6,327,028
1828 .....	4,162,550	...	382,262	4,547,812	1846 .....	4,390,008	895,664	431,681	5,717,353
1829 .....	2,719,962	...	172,239	2,892,201	1847 .....	...	...	...	...
1830 .....	3,771,969	485,013	436,535	4,693,517	1848 .....	...	...	...	...
1831 .....	3,035,832	762,258	514,240	4,312,330					

NOTE.—In the years 1826 to 1829 the waste is included with the raw silk.  
 \* From 1845 and 1846 total quantities imported only are stated.

### TOTAL Quantities of Raw, Waste, and Thrown Silk, Imported and Entered for Home Consumption in the United Kingdom, from 1814 to 1848.

YEARS.	From the East Indies, China, St. Helena, and the Cape of Good Hope.	From Turkey and Greece.	From other Parts, chiefly France and Italy.	From all Parts.	Gross Amount of Duty received.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	£ s. d.
1814 .....	1,042,321	93,889	983,764	2,119,974	769,202 16 3
1815 .....	794,468	75,851	605,070	1,475,389	516,027 12 11
1816 .....	724,660	46,813	316,861	1,088,334	345,690 7 1
1817 .....	1,016,838	58,140	611,681	1,686,659	539,830 1 0
1818 .....	1,005,581	69,457	847,949	1,922,987	651,431 17 5
1819 .....	1,028,476	81,999	738,078	1,848,553	591,514 12 2
1820 .....	1,019,698	124,352	883,585	2,027,635	614,478 15 7
1821 .....	1,087,748	172,771	1,069,289	2,329,808	732,542 7 2
1822 .....	1,198,922	225,973	1,016,608	2,441,503	775,451 19 9
1823 .....	1,218,882	195,835	1,033,384	2,468,121	768,650 18 1
1824 .....	1,493,492	376,969	2,140,687	4,011,048	309,984 7 7
1825 .....	1,223,007	324,845	2,056,206	3,604,058	246,430 12 2
1826 .....	1,185,040	231,729	836,744	2,253,513	84,487 0 11
1827 .....	1,827,623	344,071	2,040,859	4,213,153	128,509 4 8
1828 .....	1,530,084	583,197	2,434,531	4,547,812	111,008 0 9
1829 .....	1,354,622	294,803	1,242,076	2,892,201	45,747 3 7
1830 .....	2,048,773	491,843	2,152,901	4,693,517	89,544 0 5
1831 .....	1,617,888	396,569	2,297,873	4,312,330	96,065 14 11
1832 .....	1,914,838	407,572	2,069,603	4,392,073	66,509 10 7
1833 .....	1,893,452	483,939	2,384,152	4,761,543	59,679 3 1
1834 .....	2,234,231	382,516	1,905,604	4,522,351	41,522 14 7
1835 .....	2,242,182	663,884	2,892,385	5,788,458	58,603 14 3
1836 .....	2,076,249	639,080	2,930,831	6,066,160	66,853 3 4
1837 .....	2,804,887	238,109	1,776,080	4,819,576	50,685 16 6
1838 .....	2,014,981	563,349	2,309,126	4,887,456	54,223 18 7
1839 .....	1,731,740	494,092	2,529,520	4,755,958	51,027 17 0
1840 .....	1,536,513	711,327	2,627,364	4,895,204	63,601 19 9
1841 .....	1,363,437	629,182	2,603,013	4,865,592	69,890 2 3
1842 .....	1,340,287	731,899	3,507,332	5,785,408	71,830 0 0
1843 .....	1,464,805	585,814	3,259,287	5,347,816	7,568 0 0
1844 .....	2,005,904	812,214	2,881,996	5,700,204	50,303 0 0
1845 .....	2,892,154	488,754	2,955,620	6,327,128	5,287 0 0
1846 .....	...	...	...	5,717,353	free.
1847 .....	...	...	...	5,587,203	free.
1848 .....	...	...	...	...	...

\* From 1843 to 1846, inclusive, total quantities imported are stated.

In 1824 the system of custom duties on raw and thrown silk was changed. The high duties of 5s. 6d. per lb. imposed upon raw silk, and of 14s. 8d. per lb. upon thrown silk, were reduced; the former to 3d. and the latter to 7s. 6d. per lb. These rates were afterwards further reduced; that on raw silk to 1d., and that on thrown silk to 3s. 6d. per lb.: a regulation of the custom-house permitting the latter duty to be drawn back upon the exportation of the goods into which foreign thrown silk is converted; and in 1845 the duties on importation were wholly repealed. In 1824 the system of prohibition against foreign manufactured silk goods was prospectively repealed, and a scale of duties adopted, under which such goods might be imported; but in order to afford the silk manufacturers the opportunity of disposing of goods already made, and of otherwise preparing for foreign competition, such importations were not allowed to take place until after the 5th of July, 1826.

An immediate and great increase was made in the consumption of silk goods. The number of throwing-mills in different parts of the country was increased from 175 to 266, and the number of spindles from 780,000 to 1,180,000; yet the throwsters could not supply the demands of the weavers.

This prosperity was checked by the panic of 1825—6. In the ten years preceding 1824, the quantity of raw and thrown silk used by our manufacturers amounted to 18,823,117 lbs., or, an average of 1,882,311 lbs., per annum; in the ten years following the change of system, the quantity used was 36,780,009 lbs., or 3,678,001 lbs. per annum: an increase of ninety-five per cent; and in the eleven years ending 1844, the consumption was 43,588,386 lbs., or 3,962,580 lbs. per annum, being an increase of 110 per cent upon the quantity used under the pernicious system of fallacy.

By competition improved machinery has been introduced in the throwing-mills. By the improvement made in the machinery of Jacquard, weavers produce fancy goods, the quality of which is equal, in most respects, to the fabrics of France.

The English throwsters, before 1824, charged for converting raw silk into organzine about 10s. per lb. The duty then imposed upon foreign organzine was 14s. 8d., or 9s. 2d. above the duty upon raw silk. In the ten years ending 1824, the weight of thrown silk imported was about 23½ per cent to the weight of raw silk; the quantity imported during the ten years ending 1844, was in the proportion of 8 per cent to the weight of silk thrown in the mills of the kingdom.

As English throwsters have, for more than twenty-three years, been met by competition with foreigners they have reduced the charge from 10s. to from 3s. to 5s. per lb., the rate depending upon the quality of the silk. Nor are throwsters in this country in a less favourable state than they were before. Greater ingenuity, skill, and improved machinery, have enabled them to compete far more successfully than they could under the fallacy called "protection," by which they were deluded.



When the prohibition to the importation of foreign silk goods was removed, a duty was imposed of thirty per cent *ad valorem*, which was soon after altered to specific rates per pound, calculated upon different kinds of goods with the view to be equal, in most cases, to thirty per cent upon the value: the vague *maximum* of protection: that is to say, the highest scale to prevent encouragement to smugglers. Never was there a greater delusion. The frauds even within the precincts of the custom-house prove that 15 or even 12 per cent amounts to far more than an irresistible premium to risk all the hazards of the contraband trade and the collusion of the revenue collectors. Sir Robert Peel not only abolished the duties on thrown silks, but he wisely reduced the duty on silk manufactures to a revenue rate of 15 per cent. The specific rates are, however, found by experience to be unequal, and a duty of ten per cent would probably yield a greater revenue.

The former rates of duty being beyond the cost of smuggling, a very large proportion of the silk goods shipped from France for England have uniformly found their way into use without passing through the custom-house. In the seventeen years, from 1827 to 1843 fifty parts in one hundred of the silk goods shipped from France to England have been smuggled.

Y E A R S.	Exported from France to England.	Entered at Custom Houses in England.	Quantity shipped more than entered.	Centesimal Proportions.	
				Entered.	Not entered.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	per cent.	per cent.
1827.....	224,880	104,040	120,840	46·20	53·74
1828.....	335,051	156,216	178,835	46·62	53·38
1829.....	211,842	115,918	95,024	54·72	45·28
1830.....	289,034	119,826	169,208	41·45	58·55
1831.....	303,642	149,187	154,455	49·13	50·87
1832.....	312,877	146,665	166,212	46·87	53·13
1833.....	351,085	148,196	202,889	42·21	57·79
1834.....	317,508	175,662	141,946	55·29	44·71
1835.....	298,780	168,772	130,008	56·45	43·55
1836.....	283,646	179,977	103,609	63·45	36·55
1837.....	268,164	166,723	101,441	62·17	37·83
1838.....	393,085	244,026	148,459	62·23	37·77
1839.....	505,230	255,245	249,991	50·52	49·48
1840.....	625,317	267,477	357,840	42·77	57·23
1841.....	624,269	254,120	370,149	40·70	59·30
1842.....	503,278	250,306	252,972	49·73	50·27
1843.....	484,438	276,256	208,182	57·02	42·98
1844.....					
1845.....					
1846.....					
TOTAL.....	6,332,132	3,176,112	3,153,020	50·20	49·80

The duty received on 3,173,676 lbs. of silk manufactures during the above seventeen years amounted to 3,136,091*l.*, which is at the rate of 19*s.* 9*d.* per lb. During the same period the regular importations from France amounted to 3,179,112 lbs. weight, which is about equal to the whole quantity on which duty was paid. The sum received, if collected upon the whole quantity shipped from France, would have been no more than 10*s.* per lb.—*Porter's Progress of the Nation.*

**SILK MILLS.**—The number of silk-mills in the townships of Manchester and Salford, which in 1820 was five, had increased in 1832 to sixteen.

The following table, on the authority of the inspectors of factories, shows the number and distribution of silk factories, and the number of persons employed in them at the beginning of 1835, and in 1839:—

NUMBER of Silk Factories in operation in the different Parts of the United Kingdom, with the Number and Ages of the Persons employed therein in 1835.

COUNTIES.	Factories.		Between Eight and Twelve Years.		Between Twelve and Thirteen Years.		Between Thirteen and Eighteen Years.		Above Eighteen Years.		TOTAL Number of Persons employed.		
	At Work.	Empty.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
ENGLAND.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.
Berks.....	3	..	10	36	6	16	7	69	15	66	38	187	325
Bucks.....	2	..	17	48	6	19	12	41	2	12	37	120	157
Chester.....	88	24	1124	1428	364	426	1323	1876	1757	2408	4,568	6,138	10,706
Derby.....	15	..	162	142	73	124	185	449	466	1124	886	1,839	2,725
Devon.....	4	..	24	75	4	27	9	126	10	291	47	449	496
Dorset.....	5	..	4	70	2	20	1	70	14	101	21	261	282
Essex.....	8	..	49	155	27	107	69	532	90	498	235	1,292	1,527
Gloucester.....	2	..	4	32	..	4	1	28	2	13	7	77	84
Hants.....	2	..	9	44	5	21	6	68	29	116	49	249	298
Herts.....	7	..	193	237	57	77	120	222	64	148	434	684	1,118
Kent.....	1	..	..	6	..	1	..	12	..	23	..	42	42
Lancaster.....	23	..	341	784	202	365	405	1256	631	1054	1,519	3,459	5,038
Norfolk.....	4	..	5	70	2	125	19	440	99	529	125	1,164	1,289
Northampton.....	1	..	..	..	no return.		..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nottingham.....	3	..	55	28	18	9	37	47	20	122	130	206	336
Oxford.....	1	..	2	3	2	..	2	8	3	21	10	32	42
Somerset.....	23	..	231	309	55	125	95	471	53	551	434	1,456	1,890
Stafford.....	11	1	146	206	40	78	108	317	264	304	558	905	1,463
Suffolk.....	1	..	..	6	..	13	..	50	1	40	1	109	110
Surrey.....	2	..	9	13	..	..	9	43	17	34	35	90	125
Warwick.....	5	..	9	6	5	8	23	28	27	25	64	67	131
Wilts.....	4	..	8	71	2	25	15	148	9	179	34	423	457
Worcester.....	8	..	33	66	2	31	4	55	18	79	57	231	288
York, W. Riding.....	8	..	23	36	66	53	145	190	418	187	632	466	1,118
TOTAL, England.....	231	25	2458	3871	938	1674	2596	6546	4009	7855	10,001	19,946	29,947
Wales.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Scotland.....	6	..	28	52	14	37	40	244	103	168	185	501	686
Ireland.....	1	..	..	2	..	..	..	25	2	20	2	47	49
TOTAL, United Kingdom.....	238	25	2486	3925	952	1711	2636	6815	4114	8043	10,189	20,494	30,682

STATEMENT of the Number and Power of Silk Factories in operation in different Parts of the United Kingdom, with the Number and Ages of Persons employed therein, in the Year 1839.

MILLS.	ENGLAND.		WALES.		SCOTLAND.		IRELAND.		UNITED KINGDOM.	
	number.		number.		number.		number.		number.	
Mills at work.....	263		..		5		..		268	
Mills empty.....	23		..		..		..		23	
POWER.	Engines.	Horse Power.	Engines.	Horse Power.	Engines.	Horse Power.	Engines.	Horse Power.	Engines.	Horse Power.
	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.
Steam power.....	201	2309	..	..	6	148	..	..	207	2457
Water power.....	109	922	..	..	..	..	..	..	109	922
PERSONS EMPLOYED.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.
Under 10 years....	1,028	1,457	..	..	3	4	..	..	1,031	1,461
10 to 11 " ....	788	1,154	..	..	3	15	..	..	789	1,169
11 " 12 " ....	793	1,218	..	..	4	18	..	..	797	1,236
12 " 13 " ....	752	2,327	..	..	5	37	..	..	757	1,364
13 " 14 " ....	1,005	1,835	..	..	33	63	..	..	1,038	1,898
14 " 15 " ....	787	1,667	..	..	15	49	..	..	802	1,716
15 " 16 " ....	573	1,672	..	..	14	47	..	..	587	1,719
16 " 17 " ....	398	1,523	..	..	8	50	..	..	406	1,573
17 " 18 " ....	341	1,460	..	..	11	44	..	..	352	1,504
18 " 19 " ....	290	1,409	..	..	9	48	..	..	299	1,457
19 " 20 " ....	248	1,280	..	..	8	43	..	..	256	1,323
20 " 21 " ....	250	1,120	..	..	3	28	..	..	253	1,148
21 and upwards...	3,390	5,701	..	..	100	101	..	..	3,496	5,802
TOTAL.....	10,647	22,823	..	..	216	547	..	..	10,863	23,370
TOTAL males and females.....	33,470		..	..	763		..	..	34,233	

The declared value of British manufactured silk goods exported from the United Kingdom in each year since 1820, has been as follows :—

YEARS.	Value.	YEARS.	Value.	YEARS.	Value.
1820.....	£ 371,755	1830.....	£ 521,010	1840.....	£ 702,648
1821.....	374,473	1831.....	578,874	1841.....	788,894
1822.....	381,703	1832.....	529,990	1842.....	590,180
1823.....	351,409	1833.....	737,404	1843.....	667,052
1824.....	442,596	1834.....	639,419	1844.....	736,455
1825.....	296,736	1835.....	972,031	1845.....	706,405
1826.....	168,801	1836.....	917,822	1846.....	837,430
1827.....	236,344	1837.....	503,673	1847.....	979,114
1828.....	255,870	1838.....	777,280		
1829.....	267,931	1839.....	868,118		

It is, perhaps, not the least surprising of the effects which have followed the total alteration of our system in regard to this manufacture, that this country now regularly exports silk goods to a considerable value to France; these exports amounted, in

1831 to £ 43,462	} and were increased in	1842 to £ 181,042
1832 75,187		1843 148,222
1833 76,525		1844 159,680
		1845 139,112
		1846 1840
		1847 1846

forming nearly three-fifths of the exports of those goods made to the whole of Europe. The most considerable part of our export of silks is made to our North American Colonies, the West India Islands, and the United States of America.

AN ACCOUNT of Silks and Ribbons (separately) imported from July, 1826, to 1830, inclusive.

G O O D S.	SILK MANUFACTURES IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM FOR HOME CONSUMPTION.									
	From the 5th of July, 1826		1827		1828		1829		1830	
SILKS OF EUROPE.										
Silk or satin.....	20,228	11½	38,540	6½	61,323	24	} 64,612	3½	51,417	0½
— in ribbons.....	7,682	1½	20,958	11½	35,516	14				
Gauze.....	5,282	14½	6,504	5½	4,600	0½	} 20,052	3½	30,241	3
— in ribbons.....	3,617	15	16,210	14½	21,917	13				
Crape.....	5,496	13½	16,381	1	24,951	13	} 22,786	11½	28,880	4
Velvet.....	5,518	8½	15,403	15½	18,470	7				
— in ribbons.....	52	10	242	2	2,101	10½	} 317	2	529	3
Ribbons embossed or figured with velvet.....	Not entered under this denomination until the 5th of July, 1829.									
Fancy silk net or tricot.....	27	14	223	5	11	4	} 3	12	42	11
Silk mixed with metal.....	339	8	583	10½	512	7½				
— in ribbons.....	54	1	220	13	125	1	} 439	12½	412	7
Total entered by weight.....	48,301	1½	115,278	5½	169,530	9	121,933 13½		120,370 8½	
Plain silk lace or net, called tulle.....square yards.	40,676½		122,238½		171,005½		109,729½		114,381½	
Millinery, viz., turbans or caps, number	113		326		295		383		368	
— hats or bonnets.....do.	119		428		414		528		535	
— dresses.....do.	44		213		275		330		298	
— at value.....declared value	£ ..	s. d.	£ ..	s. d.	£ ..	s. d.	£ ..		£ ..	
Manufactures of silk, or of silk and any other materials not particularly enumerated.....	21,489	5 0	54,128	9 10	77,189	0 8	85,258 19 5		44,923 15 10	
SILKS OF INDIA.										
Bandannas, romals, and silk handkerchiefs.....pieces	208,066		55,183		60,628		67,465		77,933	
Silks and crapes in pieces.....do.	32,754		18,150		15,577		10,164		2,978	
Crape shawls, scarfs, gown pieces, and handkerchiefs...No.	77,776		24,200		4,789		1,959		17,620	

QUANTITIES of Silk (Manufactures of Europe) Imported into, and Re-exported from, the United Kingdom.

C O U N T R I E S.	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Germany.....	185	826	1,117	822	275	1,208	570	1,160	1,251	2,009
Holland.....	} 8747	6,342	5,504	6,104	4,788	9,694	18,833	19,408	17,768	17,678
Belgium.....										
France.....	149,187	146,665	148,196	175,562	168,772	179,977	160,723	244,625	255,245	267,477
Other countries.....	709	601	2,304	1,019	1,561	565	749	555	4,384	970
Total imported....	158,831	154,434	157,290	183,825	175,454	191,081	182,358	266,933	276,531	291,041
Total re-exported*.	9,202	8,802	16,139	16,115	17,579	9,573	9,402	17,273	21,874	46,853
TOTAL Quantities retained for home consumption in the United Kingdom.....	148,479	144,956	142,267	166,261	160,840	180,078	172,860	247,067	256,851	243,246

\* Chiefly to North and South America and the West Indies.

## QUANTITIES of Indian Silk Goods (Bandannas, &amp;c.) Imported into, and Re-exported from, the United Kingdom.

C O U N T R I E S.	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840
TOTAL imported....	pieces. 185,117	pieces. 214,100	pieces. 293,100	pieces. 379,696	pieces. 388,413	pieces. 351,006	pieces. 561,308	pieces. 512,007	pieces. 503,182	pieces. 555,175
RE-EXPORTED TO										
Russia.....	225	375	303	204	692	1,243	1,158	1,123	2,388	1,603
Germany.....	10,357	14,752	16,541	21,617	21,331	18,238	31,356	32,079	36,689	34,990
Holland.....	12,871	10,421	2,598	4,002	8,371	4,556	7,272	8,435	7,884	6,685
Belgium.....			12,312	17,784	23,865	14,891	15,610	22,861	12,618	13,102
France.....	3,952	24,377	50,722	64,565	96,080	91,148	147,474	172,857	145,141	153,317
Portugal.....	433	236	2,069	3,260	8,589	1,058	577	769	674	1,152
Spain & the Balearic Islands.	17,386	6,986	20,703	8,754	11,864	8,483	8,851	9,849	11,625	10,044
Gibraltar.....	4,156	3,046	4,875	4,168	13,187	11,457	19,518	30,387	38,222	30,052
Italy and the Italian Islands..	8,645	10,369	11,749	13,395	12,618	5,250	6,385	12,617	10,786	7,217
Malta.....	1,252	1,207	1,002	1,531	2,628	2,300	40	5,531	2,579	1,822
Turkey.....	102	115	1,003	1,555	179	84	551	1,527	1,584	3,507
Western Coast of Africa.....	1,800	1,761	2,644	1,450	2,035	2,863	2,154	2,512	4,819	4,310
East India Company's Terri- tories and Ceylon.....	12	46	70	37	37	25	174	330	171	19,025
British Settlements in Aus- tralia.....	745	573	659	714	64	50	578	1,922	3,032	4,010
British North American Colo- nies.....	9,092	10,377	12,008	4,335	5,071	8,819	7,502	8,586	11,949	13,275
British West Indies.....	5,357	5,119	4,871	5,023	10,518	11,757	13,867	11,812	15,570	21,103
Hayti.....	..	..	..	60	275	155				
Cuba and other Foreign West Indies.....	3,757	3,638	2,839	7,207	6,311	8,395	11,323	10,902	24,512	27,088
United States of America.....	13,665	2,543	16,671	2,909	32,523	9,910	22,070	37,445	15,430	9,262
Mexico.....	1,080	200	1,258	1,819	3,428	407	2,702	960	6,728	12,467
Colombia.....	250		30	195	270	310	360	1,340	3,140	4,111
Brazil.....	1,351	2,954	4,857	3,896	6,290	11,004	4,570	11,104	23,072	10,446
States of the Rio de la Plata..	410	1,157	50	1,646	4,249	4,337	5,695	7,551	13,025	10,133
Chili.....	..	1,276	1,755	1,340	1,048	640	1,638	3,202	11,623	11,190
Peru.....	859	964	585	100	415	789	1,517	1,601	4,555	5,315
Isles of Guernsey, Jersey, Al- derney & Man (foreign goods)	1,450	1,781	2,386	2,237	5,824	1,031	2,388	1,212	1,535	2,141
Other places.....	807	300	613	1,083	2,934	4,385	3,000	2,285	2,101	958
TOTAL re-exported..	100,337	105,164	175,314	170,238	280,910	220,785	322,515	411,638	412,644	424,707
TOTAL quantities retained for home consumption in the United Kingdom.....	101,023	82,392	114,604	103,670	162,827	130,014	134,245	85,441	112,280	100,838

## QUANTITIES of Indian Crape Imported into, and Re-exported from, the United Kingdom, from 1831 to 1840.

IMPORTED AND RE-EXPORTED.	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840
TOTAL imported.....	pieces. 1367	pieces. 195	pieces. 170	pieces. 76	pieces. 237	pieces. 142	pieces. 142	pieces. 115	pieces. 184	pieces. 570
TOTAL re-exported*.....	818	1304	586	203	223	291	312	58	48	281
TOTAL quantities retained for home consumption in the United Kingdom.....	..	53	46	35	110	194	27	31	110	12

\* Chiefly to North and South America, West Indies, and France.

## NUMBER of Indian Crape Shawls, &amp;c., Imported into, and Re-exported from, the United Kingdom, from 1831 to 1840.

IMPORTED AND RE-EXPORTED.	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840
TOTAL imported.....	number 27,233	number 20,679	number 18,285	number 973	number 7448	number 8119	number 12,214	number 10,747	number 7,933	number 3009
TOTAL re-exported*.....	27,819	15,163	17,182	8505	7516	4587	10,325	11,957	10,162	6001
TOTAL quantities retained for home consumption in the United Kingdom.....	10,484	12,218	4,432	8058	2740	3648	754	911	355	463

\* Chiefly to North and South America, West Indies, and France.

**QUANTITIES of Indian and China Taffeties, &c., Imported into, and Re-exported from, the United Kingdom, from 1831 to 1840.**

IMPORTED AND RE-EXPORTED.	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840
	pieces.	pieces.	pieces.	pieces.	pieces.	pieces.	pieces.	pieces.	pieces.	pieces.
Total imported.....	10,631	6046	3823	1501	2745	3801	18,241	12,059	17,761	26,799
Total re-exported*.....	6,383	5052	5442	4381	4831	4324	7,998	14,739	16,287	15,104
Total quantities retained for home consumption in the United Kingdom.....	5516	2830	4555	2882	1813	1120	1327	3788	1912	1290

\* Chiefly to United States, North American Colonies, and to France.

**QUANTITIES of Manufactured Silks Imported and Entered for Consumption in the United Kingdom.**

DESCRIPTION.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED.				
	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845
	quantity.	quantity.	quantity.	quantity.	quantity.
<b>MANUFACTURES OF EUROPE.</b>					
Silk manufactured goods, viz. :—					
Silk, or satin and silk, or satin ribbons.....lbs.	239,814	234,972	251,511	270,559	265,064
Gauze, and gauze ribbons.....do.	7,138	6,895	13,524	18,209	37,568
— tissue foulards.....do.	863	397	632	30	9
Crape.....do.	3,651	2,060	3,209	3,916	4,395
Velvet and velvet ribbons.....do.	20,958	18,621	18,680	18,174	26,671
Ribbons embossed or figured with velvet.....do.	451	904	794	635	1,929
Fancy silk, net, or tricot.....do.	3,348	3,113	3,692	4,218	5,124
Silk mixed with metal.....do.	316	139	243	303	681
<b>TOTAL entered by weight.....lbs.</b>	<b>276,539</b>	<b>268,001</b>	<b>292,291</b>	<b>316,053</b>	<b>341,441</b>
Plain silk lace, or net called tulle.....square yards	1,460	911	1,165	2,226	355
<b>Millinery, viz. :—</b>					
Turbans or caps.....number	754	1,345	695	1,061	1,037
Hats or bonnets.....do.	1,274	1,756	1,425	1,889	1,971
Dresses.....do.	230	329	388	498	363
Entered at value.....£	32	9	32	85	232
Manufactures of silk, or of silk and other materials not particularly enumerated.....do.	168,863	119,989	127,992	180,824	227,135
<b>Manufactures of India, viz. :—</b>					
Bandannas, romals, and silk handkerchiefs..pieces	378,286	345,776	440,314	562,801	754,170
Silks and crapes, in pieces.....do.	34,528	21,808	25,542	20,102	21,038
Crape shawls, scarfs, and handkerchiefs..number	11,422	2,935	8,551	12,885	7,574

**QUANTITIES of Manufactured Silks Imported and Entered for Consumption in the United Kingdom—(continued).**

DESCRIPTION.	QUANTITIES ENTERED FOR CONSUMPTION.				
	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845
	quantity.	quantity.	quantity.	quantity.	quantity.
<b>MANUFACTURES OF EUROPE.</b>					
Silk manufactured goods, viz. :—					
Silk, or satin and silk, or satin ribbons.....lbs.	218,005	207,444	234,815	253,555	248,234
Gauze, and gauze ribbons.....do.	6,400	6,315	9,091	17,528	35,898
— tissue foulards.....do.	863	381	648	39	9
Crape.....do.	2,801	2,308	2,664	3,337	3,756
Velvet and velvet ribbons.....do.	17,061	16,908	15,891	15,717	22,037
Ribbons embossed or figured with velvet.....do.	435	904	734	617	1,924
Fancy silk, net, or tricot.....do.	3,234	3,072	3,060	4,111	5,028
Silk mixed with metal.....do.	103	128	170	201	662
<b>TOTAL entered by weight.....lbs.</b>	<b>248,902</b>	<b>237,460</b>	<b>267,673</b>	<b>295,125</b>	<b>317,588</b>
Plain silk lace, or net called tulle.....square yards	881	850	1,135	1,552	202
<b>Millinery, viz. :—</b>					
Turbans or caps.....number	311	277	363	553	509
Hats or bonnets.....do.	636	586	701	918	1,033
Dresses.....do.	149	182	193	362	279
Entered at value.....£	32	9	32	85	232
Manufactures of silk, or of silk and other materials not particularly enumerated.....do.	155,057	109,611	113,400	175,103	208,964
<b>Manufactures of India, viz. :—</b>					
Bandannas, romals, and silk handkerchiefs..pieces	60,824	40,252	97,710	128,718	177,404
Silks and crapes, in pieces.....do.	1,349	1,198	2,353	1,218	4,215
Crape shawls, scarfs, and handkerchiefs..number	118	108	192	288	1,080

Under the tariff of 1842 the manufactured silks entered have been in 1846 and 1847 as follows :

## SILK MANUFACTURES—Entered under the Tariff of 1842.

DESCRIPTION.	IMPORTED.		HOME CONSUMPTION.	
	1846	1847	1846	1847
Silk Manufactures of Europe, viz. :—	pieces.	pieces.	pieces.	pieces.
Silk or satin plain.....	26,385		8,893	
— figured or brocaded.....	14,492		5,657	
Gauze, plain.....	2,188		1,212	
— striped, figured, or brocaded.....	1,957	Not classed as before.	712	
Crape, plain.....	184		69	
— figured.....	3		3	
Velvet, plain.....	2,748		1,035	
— figured.....	449		354	
Silk manufactures of India, viz. :—				
Bandannas & other silk handkerchiefs. No.	641,864	577,743	187,163	100,312
Ditto ditto .....pieces	348,642	556	free	free

The imports of silk goods have increased very largely since the reduction of the duty in 1846. The above tables contain the particulars of the quantities entered under the tariff of 1842, in the year 1845, and for that portion of 1846 during which it continued in force. The following table shows the quantity imported under the tariff of 1846, during the remainder of that year :—

## SILK MANUFACTURES—Entered under the Tariff of 1846.

DESCRIPTION.	IMPORTED.	HOME CONSUMPTION.
Silk or satin broad stuffs.....	pieces. 121,874	pieces. 119,728
— ribbons.....	180,837	195,700
Gauze or crape, broad stuffs.....	6,985	5,620
— ribbons.....	32,069	34,770
Gauze, mixed with silk, satin, or any other materials, in less proportion than one-half of the fabric, viz., broad stuffs.....	22	16
— ribbons.....	1,906	2,193
Velvet, viz. :—		
Broad stuffs.....	27,794	25,616
Ribbons of velvet, or silk embossed with velvet.....	14,411	14,732

The two tables together give the following comparison :—

## SILK MANUFACTURES.

PERIODS.	IMPORTED.		
	1844	1845	1846
Imported under the tariff of 1842.....	lbs. 310,897	lbs. 333,706	lbs. 48,428
Imported under the tariff of 1846.....	..	..	391,804
TOTAL.....	310,897	333,706	440,322

Showing an increase in 1846 of upwards of *thirty* per cent, although the lower tariff was in operation only about eight months of the whole year. The following show the imports, &c., of manufactured silks for the year 1846 and 1847 :—

## SILK MANUFACTURES—Entered under the Tariff of 1846.

DESCRIPTION.	IMPORTED.		HOME CONSUMPTION.	
	1846	1847	1846	1847
Silk or satin broad stuffs.....	pieces. 122,083	pieces. 158,888	pieces. 119,728	pieces. 133,381
— ribbons.....	186,622	191,247	195,700	181,369
Gauze or crape, broad stuffs.....	6,984	5,908	5,020	5,000
— ribbons.....	31,969	42,791	31,770	41,488
Gauze, mixed with silk, satin, or any other materials, in less proportion than one-half of the fabric, viz., broad stuffs.....	22	71	16	9
— ribbons.....	1,901	3,096	2,192	3,082
Velvet, viz.:—				
Broad stuffs.....	27,790	28,450	25,616	25,352
Ribbons of velvet or silk, embossed with velvet.....	14,402	15,845	14,733	15,848

## DECLARED Value of British Silk Manufactures Exported from the United Kingdom.

COUNTRIES.	1831	1835	1840	1845	1846
	£	£	£	£	£
Russia.....	497	1,238	1,111	3,005	
Sweden.....	191	814	9	288	
Norway.....	250	008	80	436	
Denmark.....	143	288	96	85	
Germany.....	12,909	20,955	18,270	36,087	
Holland.....		66,880	9,487	31,553	
Belgium.....	5,621	17,973	12,273	44,126	
France.....	43,462	45,612	48,807	139,772	
Portugal, Proper, and Islands...	4,760	19,096	1,469	1,419	
Spain and the Balearic Islands, &c.....	24,613	4,885	6,944	1,008	
Gibraltar.....	3,989	5,038	7,341	7,933	
Italy and the Italian Islands....	7,627	1,455	5,969	7,968	
Malta, &c.....	777	1,792	2,113	1,670	
Turkey.....	2,725	3,291	791	2,614	
Egypt, &c.....	125	15	..	1,206	
Western Coast of Africa.....	465	447	1,226	5,455	
Cape of Good Hope.....	8,967	8,931	15,638	9,001	
Mauritius.....	1,313	2,473	6,144	1,491	
East India Company's Territo- ries and Ceylon.....	5,271	8,029	16,337	13,410	
Sumatra, Java, and other Islands in the Indian Seas.....	500	530	360	1,905	
British Settlements in Australia...	17,075	27,935	57,920	23,387	
British North American Colonies	93,013	85,179	125,880	118,997	
— West Indies.....	27,508	31,242	50,230	24,049	
Haiti.....	4,446	879	146	202	
Cuba and other Foreign West Indies.....	11,924	8,561	13,802	9,534	
United States of America.....	237,985	537,040	274,159	218,307	
Mexico.....	13,548	5,139	12,442	6,018	
New Granada, &c....	4,403	2,295	3,606	2,416	
Brazil.....	7,328	20,137	25,515	14,022	
States of the Rio de la Plata....	13,319	18,307	31,024	9,510	
Chili.....	5,615	3,887	30,081	9,093	
Peru.....	9,333	8,758	23,558	14,108	
Isles of Guernsey, Jersey, Al- derney, and Man (foreign goods).....	11,145	11,419	2,523	3,583	
Other places.....	22	395	471		
TOTAL.....	578,874	973,786	792,648	766,405	837,557

NOTE.—The declared value of silk manufactures exported in 1847, amounted to £978,114. The details we have not been able to obtain from the tardiness which attends the preparation of the Customs' accounts.



FOREIGN and Colonial Silk Manufactured Goods Imported, retained for Home Consumption, and Exported from the United Kingdom.

SPECIES OF SILKS, Stated agreeably to their Designations in the Schedule of the Rates of Duty which regulates the Entry at the Custom-House.	IMPORTED into the United Kingdom.		RETAINED for Home Consumption in the United Kingdom.		EXPORTED from the United Kingdom.	
	1845	1846	1845	1846	1845	1846
<b>SILK MANUFACTURES OF EUROPE:—</b>						
(Entered previously to 19th of March, 1846)						
Silk or satin, plain.....lbs. oz.	167,145 1	26,385 7	154,608 12	8,882 1	11,982 12	4,262 10
— mixed with metal.....do.	203 12	5 6	200 11	8 3	0 3	
Silk, figured or brocaded.....do.	97,918 14	14,491 12	93,625 0	5,636 15	4,327 2	1,373 15
— mixed with metal.....do.	226 0	31 9	210 9	23 0	30 0	8 1
Gauze, plain.....do.	21,633 15	2,187 13	20,251 7	1,212 1	519 7	5 14
— mixed with metal.....do.	132 6	4 8	132 1	4 8	0 5	
— striped, figured, or brocaded.....do.	15,934 8	1,937 3	15,046 11	711 8	134 10	4 8
— mixed with metal.....do.	79 4	1 15	79 1	1 15	0 3	
Gauze tissue foulards.....do.	8 9	..	8 9	..	..	..
Crape, plain.....do.	4,351 15	183 14	3,700 0	68 10	379 15	41 12
— mixed with metal.....do.	2 3	..	2 3	..	..	..
Crape figured.....do.	43 8	3 1	50 0	2 8	0 11	
— mixed with metal.....do.	7 11	0 2	7 11	0 2	..	..
Velvet, plain.....do.	23,155 4	2,747 14	19,010 5	1,034 12	3,799 10	618 9
— mixed with metal.....do.	26 14	1 2	20 10	1 2	0 4	
Velvet, figured.....do.	3,515 5	449 4	3,017 2	353 10	124 14	318 13
— mixed with metal.....do.	2 8	..	2 8	..	..	..
Ribbons, embossed or figured with velvet.....do.	1,929 6	23 12	1,923 15	21 0	4 2	
— ditto, mixed with metal.....do.	6 9	..	6 9	..	..	..
(Entered from the 19th of March, 1846.)						
Broad stuffs, viz. :—						
Silk or satin, plain, striped, figured, or brocaded.....lbs. oz.	..	122,082 13	..	119,658 5	..	11,667 10
Gauze or crape, ditto.....do.	..	6,983 14	..	3,599 5	..	1,946 1
Gauze, mixed with silk, satin, or any other materials in less proportion than one-half part of the fabric.....do.	..	22 6	..	15 9	..	9 5
Velvet, plain or figured.....do.	..	27,799 0	..	25,593 9	..	2,701 3
Ribbons, viz. :—						
Plain silk, of one colour only.....do.	..	1,023 4	..	1,338 5	..	700 7
Plain satin, ditto.....do.	..	85,602 11	..	87,772 3	..	307 14
Silk or satin, striped, figured, or brocaded, or plain ribbons of more than one colour.....do.	..	99,090 0	..	105,075 8	..	1,641 10
Gauze or crape, plain, striped, figured, or brocaded.....do.	..	31,908 13	..	36,470 15	..	73 8
Gauze, mixed with silk, satin, or other materials, of less proportion than one-half part of the fabric.....do.	..	1,901 0	..	2,191 8	..	..
Velvet, or silk embossed with velvet.....do.	..	14,401 9	..	14,706 12	..	103 12
Articles (entered previously to the 19th of March, 1846, as Silk Manufactures), unenumerated, viz. :—						
Of silk or satin, plain, striped, figured, or brocaded.....do.	..	11,620 7	..	11,191 11	..	428 12
Of gauze or crape, ditto.....do.	..	3,450 13	..	3,449 4	..	1 9
Of gauze, mixed with silk, satin, or any other materials, in less proportion than one-half part of the fabric.....do.	..	339 9	..	339 9	..	..
Of velvet, plain or figured.....do.	..	1,109 15	..	1,102 14	..	7 1
Plush, commonly used for making hats (entered previously to the 19th of March, 1846, as Silk Manufactures), unenumerated.....do.						
Artificial flowers, ditto.....value £	..	117,460 4	..	117,038 11	..	201 11
Fancy silk net, or tricot.....lbs. oz.	5,123 11	29,924 13 9	..	29,586 13 0	..	339 0
Plain silk lace or net, called tulle...sq. yds.	355	8,830 10	5,027 13	8,190 7	30 11	145 13
— ditto, ditto.....lbs. oz.	..	22	202	..	88	22
— ditto, ditto.....lbs. oz.	..	55 8	..	55 8	..	..
<b>SILK MANUFACTURES OF INDIA.</b>						
Bandannas, and other handkerchiefs, of British possessions.....pieces	736,022	609,296	175,144	180,711	414,933	471,917
— not of British possessions.....do.	18,143	32,368	2,260	5,807	..	..
Crape shawls, scarfs, and handkerchiefs, number	7,574	17,843	1,086	962	15,075	13,162
Silks and crape in pieces, of British possessions.....pieces	10,717	4,996	1,332	214	20,009	19,369
— not of British possessions.....do.	10,321	12,153	2,883	2,706	..	..
<b>MILLINERY.</b>						
Turbans or caps.....number	1,037	1,556	509	1,467	528	89
Hats or bonnets.....do.	1,871	2,805	1,053	1,789	818	1,016
Dresses.....do.	363	420	279	311	84	109
At value.....value £	232 10 0	8 0 0	232 10 0	8 0 0	..	..
Silk Manufactures not particularly enumerated, and Articles of the same, wholly or partially made up—						
Of British possessions.....value £	2,817 9 6	1,257 3 6	2,216 9 6	1,210 3 6	1,525 0	387 0
Not of British possessions.....value £	236,829 4 4	126,803 13 3	217,734 4 4	111,353 13 3	18,171 0	12,060 0

BRITISH Manufactured Silk Goods Exported from the United Kingdom in the Years  
1845 and 1846.

COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	MANUFACTURES OF SILK ONLY.					
	Stuffs or Ribbons.	Lace.	Stockings.	Fringes, Laces, Sewing Silk, and Small Wares. (Entered at Value.)	Twist and Yarn.	Aggregate Manufactures of Silk only. (Declared Value.)
	lbs.	yards.	doz. pairs.	£	lbs.	£
Russia, Northern Ports.....	334	112,708	..	170	568	1,248
— Ports within the Black Sea...	98	..	..	..	..	145
Sweden.....	66	1,260	..	56	..	127
Norway.....	174	2,470	..	88	2	240
Denmark.....	94	..	..	1	..	98
Prussia.....	7	..	..	..	..	10
Hanover.....	..	..	..	50	..	56
Hanseatic Towns.....	8,423	180,496	4	1,791	55,868	43,489
Holland.....	6,233	55,595	6	3,491	50,442	50,561
Belgium.....	7,771	16,347	..	1,704	45,224	43,746
Channel Islands.....	3,494	..	..	173	..	3,676
France.....	49,910	167,788	18	875	306,332	164,268
Portugal, Proper.....	137	..	..	..	..	169
— Azores.....	444	..	..	..	..	410
— Madeira.....	307	..	..	37	..	530
Spain, Continental Spain and the Balearic Islands.....	2,927	..	292	50	..	4,395
— Canary Islands.....	57	684	..	50	..	129
Gibraltar.....	1,186	..	..	32	..	1,265
Italy, Sardinian Territories.....	709	..	..	50	..	1,040
— Duchy of Tuscany.....	723	..	2	100	..	1,048
— Papal Territories.....	92	..	..	..	..	117
— Naples and Sicily.....	805	..	..	..	..	935
— Austrian Territories.....	1,971	..	..	4	..	2,474
Malta.....	985	1,548	..	39	..	1,543
Ionian Islands.....	207	..	..	26	..	393
Kingdom of Greece.....	6	..	..	..	..	4
Turkey.....	631	..	24	34	..	972
Syria and Palestine.....	20	..	..	..	..	12
Egypt.....	1,059	..	45	100	..	1,420
Western Coast of Africa.....	2,318	..	..	1	..	2,167
Cape of Good Hope.....	3,303	..	..	375	..	4,492
Cape Verd Islands.....	10	..	..	..	..	20
St. Helena.....	26	..	..	..	..	30
Mauritius.....	1,832	..	..	390	..	2,115
British Territories in the East						
— Indies.....	11,984	250	63	789	..	13,112
— Java.....	527	..	..	..	..	617
— Philippine Islands.....	492	..	..	..	..	543
— China.....	106	..	75	50	..	272
British Settlements in Australia.....	22,110	25,144	84	792	15	28,171
British North America.....	82,408	102,638	110	10,120	60	125,717
British West Indies.....	9,300	2,474	82	1,247	..	12,807
Cuba and other Foreign West Indian Colonies.....	4,078	..	2,046	1,003	..	10,324
United States of America.....	41,090	131,270	9,074	50,362	8,154	132,854
Mexico.....	1,783	..	530	345	..	3,575
Central America.....	37	..	..	..	..	44
New Granada, Venezuela, and Ecuador.....	1,224	..	38	..	..	1,611
Brazil.....	6,148	..	1,168	686	..	9,564
States of the Rio de la Plata.....	140	..	..	220	..	398
Chili.....	5,491	..	974	690	160	9,070
Peru and Bolivia.....	2,496	..	2,835	755	..	11,024
Russian Settlements on the North West Coast of Ame- rica.....	..	..	..	3	..	3
TOTAL { 1846.....	286,138	800,672	18,070	82,665	466,825	692,994
{ 1845.....	282,610	432,063	19,232	77,806	344,251	622,434

## BRITISH Manufactured Silk Goods Exported from the United Kingdom in the Years 1845 and 1846—(continued).

COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	MANUFACTURES OF SILK MIXED WITH OTHER MATERIALS.				TOTAL Declared Value of Silk Goods.	
	Stuffs or Ribbons.	Stockings.	Fringes, Laces, and Small Wares.	Aggregate of Manufactures of Silk mixed with other Materials.	1846	1845
	(lbs.)	(dozen pairs.)	(£)	(£)	(£)	(£)
Russia, Northern Ports.....	96	..	..	77	1,325	2,690
— Ports within the Black Sea..	306	..	..	231	376	496
Sweden.....	..	..	..	..	127	298
Norway.....	28	..	..	21	261	430
Denmark.....	..	..	..	..	98	85
Prussia.....	..	..	..	..	10	40
Hanover.....	..	..	..	..	56	..
Hanatic Towns.....	5,068	..	5	3,730	47,228	36,647
Holland.....	1,971	380	..	1,213	51,774	31,553
Belgium.....	15,932	6	255	12,552	56,208	44,126
Channel Islands.....	132	..	..	50	3,726	3,583
France.....	9,924	..	119	8,158	172,424	130,772
Portugal, Proper.....	1,132	..	..	404	573	1,344
— Azores.....	32	..	..	26	472	..
— Madeira.....	38	..	..	31	501	65
Spain, Continental Spain and the Balearic Islands.....	3,082	..	..	2,384	6,779	6,047
— Canary Islands.....	93	..	..	76	205	361
Gibraltar.....	428	..	..	163	1,428	2,933
Italy, Sardinian Territories.....	499	..	..	423	1,463	1,552
— Duchy of Tuscany.....	2,730	..	..	2,036	3,084	2,881
— Papal Territories.....	24	..	..	20	137	785
— Naples and Sicily.....	3,095	..	..	2,347	3,282	121
— Austrian Territories.....	836	..	..	632	3,106	2,621
Malta.....	348	..	..	194	1,737	645
Ionian Islands.....	52	..	..	39	432	931
Kingdom of Greece.....	98	..	..	79	63	94
Turkey.....	2,064	..	..	1,325	2,297	2,458
Syria and Palestine.....	..	..	..	..	12	136
Egypt.....	422	..	..	280	1,700	857
Western Coast of Africa.....	206	..	..	145	2,312	5,694
Cape of Good Hope.....	805	..	..	663	5,155	0,812
Cape Verd Islands.....	..	..	..	..	20	20
St. Helena.....	..	..	..	..	30	69
Mauritius.....	414	..	..	194	2,309	1,402
British Territories in the East	..	..	..	..	..	..
— Indies.....	538	..	..	424	13,530	13,416
Java.....	..	..	..	..	517	1,131
Philippine Islands.....	92	..	..	75	618	550
China.....	34	..	..	26	298	224
British Settlements in Australia..	3,788	96	287	3,445	31,610	23,387
British North America.....	5,774	..	332	4,469	130,186	118,097
British West Indies.....	1,070	105	..	809	13,670	24,254
Cuba and other Foreign West Indian Colonies.....	808	..	..	649	10,083	9,535
United States of America.....	115,749	..	..	92,510	225,364	218,377
Mexico.....	87	..	..	70	3,615	6,018
Central America.....	..	..	..	..	44	..
New Granada, Venezuela, and Ecuador.....	244	..	..	195	1,806	2,416
Brazil.....	2,300	..	..	1,819	11,413	14,022
States of the Rio de la Plata.....	1,068	..	..	836	1,254	9,510
Chili.....	2,286	..	..	1,614	10,714	9,093
Peru and Bolivia.....	..	..	..	..	11,021	14,022
Russian Settlements on the North West Coast of Ame- rica.....	..	..	..	..	3	..
TOTAL.. { 1846.....	183,595	587	998	144,583	837,577	766,405
{ 1845.....	186,633	1018	707	144,071	..	..

PRICES of Silk, per Pound, on the 1st of January during the following Years, in the  
London Market.

YEARS.	CHINA.			BENGAL.			PERSIAN.		BRUTIA.		ITALIAN RAW-THROWN BERGAM.					
											Cocoons.			Deniers.		
1830	Tsat.....	s. d.	s. d.	Common	s. d.	s. d.	9 0 to 9 6	9 0 to 9 6	Short	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
	Tay.....	14 0 to 15 0	12 3 „ 12 9	Common 10 0 to 12 0	14 0 „ 16 0	10 0 „ 12 0			11 0 to 12 0	3-4ths	17 0 to 19 0	17 0 „ 19 0	17 0 „ 19 0	22 24 to 24 26	22 24 „ 24 26	22 24 „ 24 26
1831	Tsat.....	16 0 „ 17 0	13 0 „ 13 6	Common 12 0 „ 14 6	16 0 „ 18 0	14 0 „ 16 0	11 0 „ 11 6	11 0 „ 11 6	Short	12 6 „ 15 6	3-4ths	18 „ 19 0	18 0 „ 19 0	22 24 „ 24 26	22 24 „ 24 26	22 24 „ 24 26
	Tay.....	13 0 „ 13 6	13 0 „ 13 6	Superior 16 0 „ 18 0	16 0 „ 18 0	16 0 „ 18 0			Long	11 6 „ 12 6	4-5ths	17 „ 19 0	17 0 „ 19 0	24 26 „ 24 26	24 26 „ 24 26	24 26 „ 24 26
1832	Tsat.....	14 0 „ 15 0	13 0 „ 13 6	Common 10 0 „ 13 0	14 0 „ 16 0	12 0 „ 14 0	9 6 „ 9 9	9 6 „ 9 9	Short	11 0 „ 12 0	3-4ths	17 „ 18 0	17 0 „ 18 0	22 24 „ 22 23	22 24 „ 22 23	22 24 „ 22 23
	Tay.....	13 0 „ 13 6	13 0 „ 13 6	Superior 14 0 „ 15 0	14 0 „ 15 0	14 0 „ 15 0			Long	11 0 „ 11 0	4-5ths	16 „ 17 0	16 0 „ 17 0	24 26 „ 24 26	24 26 „ 24 26	24 26 „ 24 26
1833	Tsat.....	13 0 „ 14 0	12 3 „ 12 6	Common 10 0 „ 14 0	14 0 „ 16 0	12 0 „ 14 0	9 0 „ 9 3	9 0 „ 9 3	Short	11 0 „ 12 6	3-4ths	18 „ 19 0	18 0 „ 19 0	22 24 „ 23 24	22 24 „ 23 24	22 24 „ 23 24
	Tay.....	12 3 „ 12 6	12 3 „ 12 6	Superior 15 0 „ 16 0	15 0 „ 16 0	15 0 „ 16 0			Long	10 0 „ 10 6	4-5ths	16 „ 18 0	16 0 „ 18 0	24 26 „ 24 26	24 26 „ 24 26	24 26 „ 24 26
1834	Tsat.....	19 0 „ 20 0	17 0 „ 17 6	Common 14 6 „ 16 0	18 0 „ 20 0	16 0 „ 18 0	13 0 „ 13 6	13 0 „ 13 6	Short	16 6 „ 18 6	3-4ths	23 „ 24 0	21 0 „ 22 0	24 26 „ 30 32	24 26 „ 30 32	24 26 „ 30 32
	Tay.....	17 0 „ 17 6	17 0 „ 17 6	Superior 18 0 „ 20 0	18 0 „ 20 0	18 0 „ 20 0			Long	16 0 „ 16 6	4-5ths	22 „ 24 0	21 0 „ 22 0	24 26 „ 30 32	24 26 „ 30 32	24 26 „ 30 32
1835	Tsat.....	19 0 „ 21 0	16 0 „ 16 6	Common 12 0 „ 15 0	16 0 „ 18 0	14 0 „ 16 0	12 9 „ 13 6	12 9 „ 13 6	Short	15 0 „ 17 0	3-4ths	23 „ 25 0	21 0 „ 22 0	22 24 „ 30 32	22 24 „ 30 32	22 24 „ 30 32
	Tay.....	16 0 „ 16 6	16 0 „ 16 6	Superior 18 0 „ 20 0	18 0 „ 20 0	18 0 „ 20 0			Long	13 6 „ 14 6	4-5ths	22 „ 24 0	21 0 „ 22 0	24 26 „ 29 31	24 26 „ 29 31	24 26 „ 29 31
1836	Tsat.....	22 0 „ 23 0	20 0 „ 21 0	Common 14 6 „ 18 0	20 0 „ 23 0	18 0 „ 21 0	13 3 „ 13 6	13 3 „ 13 6	Short	18 0 „ 21 0	3-4ths	25 „ 26 0	24 0 „ 25 0	24 26 „ 33 35	24 26 „ 33 35	24 26 „ 33 35
	Tay.....	20 0 „ 21 0	20 0 „ 21 0	Superior 20 0 „ 23 0	20 0 „ 23 0	20 0 „ 23 0			Long	16 0 „ 17 0	4-5ths	24 „ 25 0	20 0 „ 21 0	24 26 „ 33 35	24 26 „ 33 35	24 26 „ 33 35
1837	Tsat, 1st sort	24 0 „ 25 0	21 0 „ 22 0	Common 13 0 „ 15 0	16 0 „ 18 0	14 0 „ 16 0	12 6 „ 13 6	12 6 „ 13 6	Short	16 0 „ 20 0	3-4ths	26 „ 30 0	22 24 „ 33 35	22 24 „ 33 35	22 24 „ 33 35	22 24 „ 33 35
	Do. 2nd do.	21 0 „ 23 0	19 0 „ 21 0	Common 13 0 „ 15 0	16 0 „ 18 0	14 0 „ 16 0			Long	15 0 „ 16 0	4-5ths	24 „ 27 0	24 26 „ 32 34	24 26 „ 32 34	24 26 „ 32 34	24 26 „ 32 34
1838	Do. 3rd do.	19 0 „ 21 0	16 0 „ 17 0	Common 13 0 „ 15 0	16 0 „ 18 0	14 0 „ 16 0	11 6 „ 12 6	11 6 „ 12 6	Short	15 6 „ 18 0	3-4ths	25 „ 26 0	22 24 „ 31 33	22 24 „ 31 33	22 24 „ 31 33	22 24 „ 31 33
	Tay.....	16 0 „ 0 0	16 0 „ 0 0	Superior 18 0 „ 22 0	18 0 „ 22 0	18 0 „ 22 0			Long	14 6 „ 15 6	4-5ths	24 „ 25 0	24 26 „ 29 31	24 26 „ 29 31	24 26 „ 29 31	24 26 „ 29 31
1839	Tsat, 1st sort	24 0 „ 25 0	21 0 „ 22 0	Common 14 0 „ 16 6	18 0 „ 20 0	16 0 „ 18 0	12 0 „ 13 0	12 0 „ 13 0	Short	18 6 „ 21 0	3-4ths	25 „ 27 0	22 24 „ 31 33	22 24 „ 31 33	22 24 „ 31 33	22 24 „ 31 33
	Do. 2nd do.	21 0 „ 23 0	18 0 „ 20 0	Common 14 0 „ 16 6	18 0 „ 20 0	16 0 „ 18 0			Long	15 6 „ 16 6	4-5ths	24 „ 26 0	21 26 „ 30 32	21 26 „ 30 32	21 26 „ 30 32	21 26 „ 30 32
1840	Do. 3rd do.	19 0 „ 22 6	16 0 „ 17 0	Common 13 0 „ 16 0	16 0 „ 18 0	14 0 „ 16 0	12 0 „ 13 6	12 0 „ 13 6	Short	18 0 „ 21 0	3-4ths	23 „ 25 0	22 24 „ 31 32	22 24 „ 31 32	22 24 „ 31 32	22 24 „ 31 32
	Tay, none.	16 0 „ 17 0	16 0 „ 17 0	Superior 18 0 „ 21 0	18 0 „ 21 0	18 0 „ 21 0			Long	15 6 „ 16 6	4-5ths	22 „ 23 0	21 26 „ 29 31	21 26 „ 29 31	21 26 „ 29 31	21 26 „ 29 31
1841	Tsat, 1st sort	23 0 „ 23 6	21 0 „ 22 0	Common 12 0 „ 15 0	16 0 „ 18 0	14 0 „ 16 0	11 0 „ 13 0	11 0 „ 13 0	Short	15 0 „ 20 0	3-4ths	21 „ 24 0	22 24 „ 29 30	22 24 „ 29 30	22 24 „ 29 30	22 24 „ 29 30
	Do. 2nd do.	21 0 „ 22 0	19 0 „ 20 0	Common 12 0 „ 15 0	16 0 „ 18 0	14 0 „ 16 0			Long	12 0 „ 14 0	4-5ths	19 „ 22 0	24 26 „ 27 28	24 26 „ 27 28	24 26 „ 27 28	24 26 „ 27 28
1842	Do. 3rd do.	19 0 „ 20 0	16 0 „ 17 0	Common 9 6 „ 12 6	12 0 „ 15 0	10 0 „ 13 0	9 0 „ 12 6	9 0 „ 12 6	Short	14 0 „ 19 0	3-4ths	21 „ 23 0	22 24 „ 28 30	22 24 „ 28 30	22 24 „ 28 30	22 24 „ 28 30
	Tay, none.	10 0 „ 15 0	10 0 „ 15 0	Superior 15 0 „ 19 0	15 0 „ 19 0	15 0 „ 19 0			Long	12 6 „ 13 6	4-5ths	19 „ 21 0	24 26 „ 27 28	24 26 „ 27 28	24 26 „ 27 28	24 26 „ 27 28
1843	Canton.....	10 0 „ 14 0	10 0 „ 14 0	Common 9 0 „ 12 0	12 0 „ 15 0	10 0 „ 13 0	8 0 „ 11 0	8 0 „ 11 0	Short	11 0 „ 20 0	3-4ths	21 „ 23 0	22 24 „ 25 27	22 24 „ 25 27	22 24 „ 25 27	22 24 „ 25 27
	Tay, none.	9 0 „ 14 0	9 0 „ 14 0	Superior 14 0 „ 18 0	14 0 „ 18 0	14 0 „ 18 0			Long	10 0 „ 11 0	4-5ths	19 „ 21 0	24 26 „ 24 25	24 26 „ 24 25	24 26 „ 24 25	24 26 „ 24 25
1844	Tsat, 1st sort	23 0 „ 23 6	21 0 „ 22 0	Common 9 0 „ 12 6	12 0 „ 15 0	10 0 „ 13 0	9 0 „ 11 0	9 0 „ 11 0	Short	13 6 „ 21 0	3-4ths	23 „ 25 0	22 24 „ 27 29	22 24 „ 27 29	22 24 „ 27 29	22 24 „ 27 29
	Do. 2nd & 3rd do.	19 0 „ 22 6	16 0 „ 17 0	Common 9 0 „ 12 6	12 0 „ 15 0	10 0 „ 13 0			Long	12 0 „ 13 6	4-5ths	22 „ 24 6	21 26 „ 26 27	21 26 „ 26 27	21 26 „ 26 27	21 26 „ 26 27
1845	Tay, none.	10 0 „ 15 0	10 0 „ 15 0	Superior 14 0 „ 18 0	14 0 „ 18 0	14 0 „ 18 0	10 0 „ 12 0	10 0 „ 12 0	Short	16 0 „ 21 0	3-4ths	23 „ 25 0	22 24 „ 27 28	22 24 „ 27 28	22 24 „ 27 28	22 24 „ 27 28
	Canton.....	10 0 „ 16 0	10 0 „ 16 0	Superior 14 0 „ 18 0	14 0 „ 18 0	14 0 „ 18 0			Long	14 0 „ 15 0	4-5ths	21 „ 23 0	24 26 „ 26 27	24 26 „ 26 27	24 26 „ 26 27	24 26 „ 26 27
1846	Tsat, 1st sort	18 0 „ 19 0	15 0 „ 16 0	Common 9 0 „ 11 6	12 0 „ 14 0	10 0 „ 12 0	10 0 „ 11 0	10 0 „ 11 0	Short	13 6 „ 17 0	3-4ths	23 „ 25 0	22 24 „ 26 28	22 24 „ 26 28	22 24 „ 26 28	22 24 „ 26 28
	Do. 2nd & 3rd do.	15 0 „ 17 0	14 0 „ 15 0	Common 9 0 „ 11 6	12 0 „ 14 0	10 0 „ 12 0			Long	13 0 „ 13 6	4-5ths	21 „ 23 0	21 26 „ 25 26	21 26 „ 25 26	21 26 „ 25 26	21 26 „ 25 26

**SHEEP AND SHEEP'S WOOL.**—We have examined all the information which we could procure with regard to the products of India, solely with reference to the supply of the raw materials which we require from abroad ; and although the United Kingdom has, from the remotest periods of which we have any account that can be relied upon, yielded wool in great quantities, even for exportation, yet the supplies which are demanded for one of the greatest branches of our manufactures has been annually increasing ; and, as cheap labour is abundant in India, it becomes a question well worthy of consideration, how far many of the higher districts are adapted to profitable sheep pasturages.

It will be observed in the following tables that the first imports of sheep's wool into England from India appears to have commenced in 1831. Nor do the exports of wool from India (*See Commercial Tables, pages 144 et seq.*) appear to have taken place earlier.

The imports of sheep's wool into the United Kingdom from India, and from all countries, have increased as follows :—

YEARS.	In 1833.	From India. 3,721 lbs.	From all Countries.	YEARS.	In 1833.	From India. 3,721 lbs.	From all Countries.
	India. lbs.	Australia.* lbs.	Quantity. lbs.		India. lbs.	Australia.* lbs.	Quantity. lbs.
1832.....	..	2,377,059	28,128,973	1840.....	2,141,370	9,721,243	39,436,281
1833.....	3,721	3,516,869	38,016,697	1841.....	3,008,664	12,399,000	50,170,974
1834.....	67,703	3,558,891	46,455,232	1842.....	4,216,083	12,939,071	45,881,639
1835.....	295,815	4,210,301	42,174,532	1843.....	1,916,129	17,334,714	47,785,061
1836.....	1,086,393	— 4,996,645	64,239,977	1844.....	2,785,853	17,602,247	65,079,524
1837.....	1,889,741	7,060,525	48,379,798	1845.....	3,975,866	24,177,317	75,551,950
1838.....	1,897,266	7,837,423	52,591,355	1846.....	—	—	—
1839.....	2,103,546	10,128,774	57,379,923	1847.....	—	—	—

\* It will appear that in 1845 the amount of sheep's wool imported from India and Australia exceeded the quantity imported from all parts of the world in 1832.

India has been considered a country far from being adapted to the rearing of sheep for wool. Of late years, however, considerable quantities of wool have been exported from the British presidencies (*see Tables*). The sheep, however, are evidently of inferior breed. Dr. Tennant says :—

“The Bengalee sheep is small, lank, and thin ; the colour of three-fourths of each flock is black or dark gray. In Asia the colour of cattle generally is the reverse of that in India ; what we term in England a herd of black cattle is here white ; a flock of sheep which at home is usually white, here it is dark gray or black.”

The quality of the fleece is coarse, harsh, thin, and hairy. No part of clothing or domestic furniture, so far as Dr. Tennant had observed, is manufactured of wool, except a coarse kind of blanketing, which some of the boatmen and people in the upper districts use during the cold season as a coverlet at night.

Dr. Tennant describes the Coromandel sheep, between Bengal and Madras, as inferior to those of Bengal in fleece and carcase. Their coarse hair and their incompact form approach to the goat or deer. Two or three may, in some places, be bought for a rupee, but absolute want only can make an Englishman relish the mutton.

There are in Bengal sheep with four horns, two on each side of the head. They are a distinct breed, superior in size, and better proportioned than the common kind.

Dr. Tennant says, there were five families of shepherds near Benares, who

possessed 1500 sheep ; they seemed a particular class, who clipped the wool of their sheep and manufacture it into blankets.

The Cabool sheep are fat, and have a larger excrescence on the rump than that of the Cape sheep—it is nearly half as large as the whole body. Mr. Johnson says—

“ In the Mysore, one man and a dog attend to a flock of ten rams and 100 ewes.

“ The male lambs are partly sacrificed, partly kept for breeding ; and others, when three years old, are castrated and sold to the butchers.

“ The ewes breed at two years old, without observing any particular season ; after bearing four or five lambs, they are sold to the butcher. For three months the lamb takes all the milk ; for the next month a small quantity is given to the pail—thirty ewes not giving more than a quart, which is taken once a day by the shepherd. It is mixed with the milk of the cow or buffalo. The sheep are shorn twice a year. Fifty fleeces weigh about a maund. (24 lbs. 6 oz.) The wool is coarse, and chiefly serves for making a kind of blanket. In Behar the fleece weighs half a pound. During the day they are pastured upon the waste grounds ; but at night they are usually penned near the shepherd's hut. During the ploughing seasons they are hired by the farmers to be folded upon their fields. The hire is no more than food for the shepherd.

“ Water is given to them twice : at noon, and two hours subsequently.

“ In Coimbatore there are two varieties of the sheep, distinguished as the *Curumbar* and the *Shaymbliar*.

“ The mutton of this district is described by Dr. Buchanan as most excellent, and even that fattened upon grass as in good condition, the pasture having a short and nutritious herbage.

“ Of the *shaymbliar*, which is a long-legged sheep, humped somewhat like the ox, I shall take no further notice, but I would recommend the *cucumbar* sheep very strongly to the notice of those who are endeavouring to improve the agriculture and the commerce of India.

“ It is a small compact sheep, modelled very much like the Southdown, but on a reduced scale, and with a head shaped like the Merino. Its hind-quarters are particularly well-formed. The animal fattens readily, and its flesh is close-grained and well-flavoured. The wool is thick and curly, and almost entirely free from hair. The fleece is generally white, and the head black.

“ In Coimbatore they are shorn twice a year. The wool is not very fine, but crossed with some other finer-fleeced kind, or even by better management the staple might unquestionably be improved.

“ The Jeypore sheep are large, with white fleeces, and generally black faces. They are to be bought for less than a rupee each. Mr. Barberie, of the Hawper Steed Dépôt, sent some of the wool to Calcutta in 1831 ; and it was then valued at eightpence or ninepence per lb., being of a very low description compared with that which commands a market in England. The short experience of Mr. Barberie was sufficient to show that the fleece improved as the animal was better fed.\*

“ At present in Bengal, and most other parts of southern India, the wool is of a very inferior quality, deficient in that elastic softness arising from a spiral fibre which characterises the superior kinds ; but having that coarse, dead feel, which arises from its straight, hairy texture.

“ Inferior as it confessedly is, yet the export of wool from India, chiefly from Bombay, has yearly increased.

“ In 1833, there were only shipped 69,944 lbs. ; but in 1837 it had increased to 2,444,091 lbs.”

The prices for which Indian wools were sold in London in 1839 were—

	d.	to	d.
Superior white, free from gray hair, soft and kind (relatively).....	10	to	11 per lb.
Fair quality, and fair in other respects.....	8	“	9 “
Superior, mixed with yellow or gray.....	6	“	7 “
Gray and low.....	4½	“	5 “

\* Trans. Agri.-Hort. Soc. of India.

"From the prices paid, with the cost and charges, it is said not to leave a profit; and from the remarks made, it is evident it must be improved in quality before it can assume a firmer place in the home market.\*

"The remarkable improvement in the Australian wools is not to be fairly tested by comparing them with those of Germany. In the latter country, wool is grown as an exotic, in-door production; the sheep being carefully housed during a great part of the year; and the rapid decline in the fineness, and every other property in which the excellence of German wool consists, is so great when the least neglect or undue exposure to the weather has been suffered to take place, that by one year's bad management the produce of a flock is often deteriorated to the extent of 25 per cent.

"Not paying attention to this difference of system, the earlier wool-growers in Australia attempted to raise wool which should compete with the finer produce of Germany and failed; and even had they succeeded, would only have had a fleece weighing  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lb. at 3 S. = 4s. 6d. They now have a less costly, but more marketable staple, averaging  $4\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. at 2 S. = 9 S., and not unfrequently 5 to 6 lbs. per fleece; but it took some years to retrieve the error that had been committed at the outset.†

"To improve the fleece of the native sheep, crosses have been attempted with imported Merinos and Southdowns, but all with more or less want of success. Mr. Hulse, veterinary surgeon at Muttra, thus enumerates the causes which induced the failure of some Merinos which came into his possession:—

"1st. There is the greatest difficulty, and it is almost next to an impossibility, to get a trustworthy shepherd, and (unlike the shepherds of old) they are excessively stupid and ignorant.

"2nd. The sheep must always remain housed; for if the shepherd is allowed to take them out to graze, he will to a certainty allow them to mix with other sheep, and the breed will be ruined.

"The expense is very great in keeping them always housed, and the price realised when fat will not admit of it.

"4th. The lambs do not grow to the size of the imported sheep.

"5th. The wool of the progeny bred in this country becomes coarser, and is consequently of less value. It is also essential that the wool should be long, in order to make the best price of it; the sheep should therefore be shorn annually; but it is found in the upper provinces that sheep will not fatten with heavy fleeces, and therefore it is necessary to shear them twice during the year, viz., about the beginning of March and middle of September; a thick fleece also retards their growth.

"6th. They degenerate not only in size (as spoken of), but in appearance. Instead of the black spots upon the face, and frequently upon the legs, instead of the buck legs, and brown or tan colour of them, many of the young have thick coarse legs, covered with short coarse wool; in fact, in every way they lose the same appearance as was possessed by the imported sheep.

"7th. The sun and rain, extreme heat and cold will kill them.

"8th. The size of the mutton is not larger than what is commonly met with in Calcutta; nor would it be so large if proper attention was given to the feeding of Behar or Meywar sheep, for the Calcutta market."

The sheep of Mysore, mentioned by Dr. Buchanan, *yield decidedly the wool most resembling that of English growth that I have seen in India*. From the sheep being natives of the tropics, from their compact form, and from the bulk of their fleeces, I believe that more could be done for the improvement of Indian wool, and the consequent increase of its export, by a careful attention to this kind of sheep, than by any other direction of effort.

"1. So long as the pastures are scanty, to give each sheep a small allowance of grain daily.

"2. To give them as regularly a supply of salt. Its use for this purpose is not altogether unknown in the East; but in some countries, as in Spain, it is given to their flocks at the rate of 112 lbs. to every 1000 sheep in five months. Mr. Curwen, the late M.P. for Cumberland, gave every sheep of his numerous flock about half an ounce *per diem*. I have heard more than one great flockmaster say, 'that no sheep, either in flesh or

\* Proceedings of Agri.-Hort. Soc. of India, March, 1840, p. 12.

† Ibid., p. 13.

fleece, would succeed well without a supply of salt." Mr. Youatt, no mean authority, says, 'that it is the basis of every medicine which really has power over the rot; and in the early stage of that disease it has often completely arrested its fatal progress.'

"3. The third and last essential point I shall mention, is providing shelter for the flock. This can be done at a very trifling expense, and the benefit to the general health, and to the superiority of the wool, I am told, is only to be appreciated by those who have compared the fleeces of sheltered sheep with those produced by sheep exposed without any care to the full meridian sun, to the heavy night dews, and to the storms of these tropical latitudes—a few panels made of mat hurdles, supported by stout bamboo stakes, and arranged in the form of a rectangular cross, is all that is required, and may be constructed in the vicinity, or in the middle of the usual pasturage, and moveable at pleasure, for a very few rupees."

#### BRITISH WOOLE AND WOOL TRADE.

THE British legislature having, for a long period, prohibited the exportation of wool affords an example of folly as well as of ignorance and stupidity, which experience has established, by the extraordinary increase of the importation of foreign wools. It is not within the scope of this work to enter into lengthy details respecting the kinds and qualities of wools: further than that in statements regarding Oriental commerce, and also with respect to the prospect which China may open for the sale of British woollen manufactures, and the increasing supply of the raw material from the Cape of Good Hope, the Australian colonies, and India, wool and the woollen trade constitute in commerce a subject too important to be overlooked.

Wool has been usually considered as long and short wools, and these again into various subdivisions of length and fineness.

Cleanness adds greatly to the value of wool, and in this respect the sheep wools of India, like the cotton wool, is said to be generally dirty. Spanish wool is always well washed immediately after shearing; English wool is usually, we believe, washed rather imperfectly before it is shorn.

Merino sheep were introduced into England in the reign of George III., who patronised this breed. But it has been ascertained that, though the fleece does not much degenerate here, the carcase, which is naturally ill-formed, and affords comparatively little weight of meat, does not improve; and as the farmer, in the kind of sheep which he rears, must look not only to the produce of wool, but also to the butcher market, he has found it his interest rather to return to the native breeds of his own country, and to give up the Spanish sheep. They have been advantageously crossed with the Southdown and others; but without crossing they were found to be unprofitable from their inferior flesh.

According to the evidence taken before the Lords in 1828, and other statements, it was considered that the quality of British wool had deteriorated for several years. This is supposed, or affirmed, to have arisen from the sheep-owners being anxious to increase the weight of the carcase and the quantity of wool at the same time. Mr. Culley asserted, "that the Herefordshire sheep that produce the finest wool are kept lean, and yield  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lb. each; and if they be better kept they grow large and produce more wool, but of an



inferior quality." The turnip culture has contributed to a larger breed of sheep, and lessened the value per lb. of the wool. Mr. Fison says ("Report," p. 356), "that twenty-five years ago the weight was  $2\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. a fleece, and that now it is 3 lbs. or  $3\frac{1}{2}$  lbs." According to a table furnished by him, it appears that of fifteen tods, or 420 lbs. of clothing wool grown in Norfolk in 1790, 200 lbs. were prime, while in 1828 the same quantity of Norfolk wool only yielded 14 lbs. prime; and other witnesses confirm his statements.

Mr. Luccock, in his "Treatise on English Wool," estimates that all sorts of wool yielded by the sheep of England in 1800 at 384,000 packs, of 240 lbs. a pack. Mr. Hubbard, a wool-stapler at Leeds, estimates the quantity of wool produced could not, from the greater weight of the fleece, be estimated under 463,169 packs.

Mr. Luccock estimated the

Number of long-woolled sheep in England and Wales in 1800. was.....	4,153,308	
—of short-woolled ditto.....	14,854,299	
Total number shorn.....		19,007,607
Slaughter of short-woolled sheep per annum.....	4,221,748	
Carriou of ditto.....	211,087	
Slaughter of long-woolled ditto.....	1,180,413	
Carriou of ditto.....	59,020	
Slaughter of lambs.....	1,400,560	
Carriou of ditto.....	70,028	
		7,142,856
Total number of sheep and lambs.....		26,150,463

In Scotland, during the last sixty years, a great increase has taken place in the number of sheep. In the Highlands, many of the proprietors have transformed their estates into large sheep farms. The Cheviot breed of sheep have, under the term of *long sheep*, from their long wool, supplanted the small black-faced heath breed.

According to a general report on Scotland, in 1814, the number of sheep was estimated at 2,850,000. Since 1814 the number may be estimated at one-third more, or altogether at about 3,750,000.

According to Mr. Wakefield, there was not (when he wrote) a single flock of breeding sheep in the whole province of Ulster.—("Account of Ireland," vol. i., p. 341.) And though there may now be considerable flocks in Roscommon and other counties, we believe that we may estimate—(though in Ireland it is difficult to ascertain any approximate estimate)—the whole number at probably not more than 1,600,000.

30,000,000, or 10,000,000 less than Dr. Colquhoun estimated (a very uncertain authority) for 1812, may probably exceed the present number of sheep in the United Kingdom.

From 1660 down to 1825, the export of British wool was strictly prohibited. Mr. John Smith, in his "Memoirs of Wool," exposed the injustice and absurdity of this unwise and most arbitrary system. He clearly proved that if manufacturers gained by preventing the exportation of wool, this was more than counter-

balanced by the loss to the agriculturists. But, in despite of Mr. Smith, the prohibition of the exportation of wool was continued until 1825.

As late as the year 1802 the importation of foreign wool into Great Britain was free of duty. In 1802 a duty of 5s. 3d. a cwt. was imposed on all foreign wool imported. In 1813 the duty was raised to 6s. 8d.; and in 1819, Mr. Vansittart raised it to 56s. a cwt., or 6d. per lb.! The use of foreign wool had become indispensable for the manufactures, and the imposition of a duty of fifty per cent caused the manufactures to suffer for a considerable period after.

In the evidence taken before the Lords' Committee on the subject of wool, Mr. Gott, of Leeds, informed the committee that he used only foreign wools, and that, in certain descriptions of cloth, "*he could not make an article that would be merchantable at all for the foreign market, or even for the home market, except of foreign wool.*"

"Can you give the committee any information with respect to the competition that exists?"—"I think the competition between foreigners and this country very strong. In some instances the foreigner has, probably, the advantage; and in others the superiority of the British manufacture, I think, has greatly the advantage; that would apply, I should say, particularly to the fine cloths of Great Britain compared with foreign cloths; in some descriptions of low cloths, the foreigners are nearly on a footing, and in some instances, perhaps, superior to us."

"Speaking of the finer cloths, is the competition such as to render an additional duty on the importation of foreign wool likely to injure the export trade?"—"I have no doubt, speaking on my oath, that it would be fatal to the foreign cloth trade of the country. I would say further, that it would be equally injurious to coarse manufactures of all kinds made of English wool. The competition now with foreigners is as nearly balanced as possible; and the disturbing operation of attacks of that description would necessarily enable the foreigner to buy his wool cheaper than we should do it in this country: the result would be, that foreigners would, by such a premium, be enabled to extend their manufactures, to the exclusion of British manufactures of all descriptions."

On being asked whether, in his opinion, the price of British wool would have been higher, had the duty of 6d. per lb. on foreign wool been continued, he replied:—

"My opinion is, that the price of British wool would have been far less at this time."

The duty was afterwards, in 1820, reduced to 1d. per lb. on foreign wool, and in 1845 Sir Robert Peel abolished the duty.

TOTAL Imports of Sheep's Wool into the United Kingdom since 1800.

YEARS.	Weight.	YEARS.	Weight.	YEARS.	Weight.
	lbs.		lbs.		lbs.
1801.....	7,371,774	1817.....	14,061,722	1833.....	38,076,418
1802.....	7,669,798	1818.....	24,749,570	1834.....	40,455,232
1803.....	5,004,740	1819.....	16,100,970	1835.....	42,604,650
1804.....	7,921,595	1820.....	9,775,605	1836.....	60,366,415
1805.....	8,009,793	1821.....	16,622,567	1837.....	42,515,899
1806.....	6,775,636	1822.....	19,058,080	1838.....	55,819,597
1807.....	11,487,050	1823.....	19,366,725	1839.....	52,959,221
1808.....	2,284,482	1824.....	22,564,485	1840.....	49,710,396
1809.....	6,758,954	1825.....	43,816,966	1841.....	52,962,020
1810.....	10,914,137	1826.....	15,989,112	1842.....	44,022,141
1811.....	4,732,782	1827.....	29,115,341	1843.....	46,443,032
1812.....	6,983,575	1828.....	30,236,059	1844.....	65,713,761
1813.....	records de- stroyed by fire.	1829.....	21,516,640	1845.....	76,813,855
1814.....	15,492,311	1830.....	32,305,314	1846.....	65,255,462
1815.....	13,610,375	1831.....	31,652,029	1847.....	62,140,307
1816.....	7,517,666	1832.....	28,142,189	1848.....	

## QUANTITIES of Wool Imported during the following Years :—

COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	1810	1820	1825	1830	Rates of Duty Chargeable.	
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.		
Russia, Sweden, and Norway.....	59,503	75,014	1,095,000	203,231	Until July 5, 1803,.....	free.
Denmark.....	351,741	13,527	554,213	172,717	From July 5, 1803, to June, 1804.....	6s. 3d. per cwt
Prussia.....	128,057	107,101	131,100	713,246	— June 1, 1804, to April 5, 1805.....	5s. 10d. "
Germany.....	778,833	5,112,442	28,799,661	26,073,882	— April 5, 1805, to May 10, 1806.....	5s. 11d. 8-20th
The Netherlands.....	2,873	186,051	1,058,243	930,123	— May 10, 1806, to July 5, 1809.....	6s. 4d. 2-30ths
France.....	230,909	230,909	436,678	45,003	— July 5, 1809, to April 15, 1813.....	6s. 8d. per cwt.
Portugal.....	3,018,961	95,187	953,793	461,042	— April 15, 1813, to July 5, 1819.....	7s. 11d. "
Spain and Canaries.....	5,952,407	3,530,220	8,209,327	1,043,515	— July 5, 1819, to Oct., 1819.....	1d. per lb.
Gibraltar.....	349,053	3,851	19,250			
Italy.....	21,554	2,815	227,453	9,461		
Malta.....	40,040	3,950	72,131			
Ionian Islands.....	..	..	25,083			
Turkey.....	..	189,584	513,414			
Morocco.....	..	..	..			
Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, and Man....	41,407	10,013	22,266	7,745	Of British Possession.	Of Foreign Countries.
East Indies.....	701	8,056				
New Holland and Van Diemen's Land.....	167	99,415	323,005	1,967,300	From October 10, 1810, to January 5, 1823, 1d. per lb.....	6d. per lb.
Cape of Good Hope....	29,717	13,869	27,619	33,407	— January 5, 1823, to September 10, 1824, 3d. per lb.....	6d. "
British North American Colonies, West Indies, and United States of America....	4,111	1,477	80,538	9,038	— September 10, 1824, to December 10, 1824, 1d. per lb.....	3d. "
Mexico.....	..	..	14,313	5,741	— December 10, 1824, to July 5, 1825, 1d. per lb.....	1d. "
Peru.....	..	14,792	2		— July 5, 1825, free.....	1d. per lb. on wool not of the value of 1s. per lb.
Chili.....	..	..	..			1d. per lb. on wool of the value of 1s. per lb. and upwards.
Rio de la Plata and Brazil.....	116,173	73,036	331,302	20,549		
Prize.....	23,837					
TOTAL import from foreign parts.....	10,914,137	9,769,020	43,795,281	32,313,059		
Quantities retained for home consumption....	..	7,691,773	41,101,636	31,522,859		
Amount of duty received.....	£ s. d. 32,580 4 3	£ s. d. 181,860 19 6	£ s. d. 163,799 15 7½	£ s. d. 120,420 8 0		

**THE ALPACA.**—The wool of the alpaca, or rather of the variety of the animal called *vicuna*, imported from South America, has recently entered into our manufactures, as a fine raw material, of which a cloth is made little inferior to silk in beauty. It is very durable, and if it could be obtained in sufficient quantities, would be of the utmost value. Peru is the apparently native country of the *vicuna* genus, where it feeds in flocks on the mountains. It is supposed that its numbers might be rapidly multiplied. It is easily domesticated. The varieties are not well ascertained. The alpaca is used as a beast of burden like the camel, though much smaller. The guanaco, alpaca, lama, and *vicuna*, are evidently varieties of the same genus. The *vicuna* is the variety or species, which yields the finest wool. They are said to be numerous in the Cordilleras of the Andes. They would thrive undoubtedly among the Alps and Pyrenees. They feed in flocks like goats, are very timid, and easily surrounded, caught, speared, or killed; the wool is susceptible of all artificial dyes.

## QUANTITIES of Sheep and Lambs' Wool Imported into, and Re-exported from, the United Kingdom, from 1831 to 1840.

COUNTRIES.	QUANTITIES IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.									
	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Russia.....	263,920	855,060	1,380,823	3,107,951	4,024,740	5,414,913	6,114,945	3,769,102	7,966,594	4,517,998
Sweden.....	..	..	24,259	21,634	1,431	22,461	520	..	1,773	5,961
Denmark.....	252,018	302,848	372,490	526,607	368,444	1,551,826	516,227	480,057	634,623	605,521
Prussia.....	609,082	833,988	305,370	307,517	256,147	261,080	192,608	181,291	64,038	24,646
Germany.....	22,437,022	19,832,225	25,370,106	22,634,615	23,798,186	31,766,194	19,705,492	27,506,282	23,837,805	21,812,664
Holland.....	650,646	209,144	343,936	186,452	301,855	1,167,359	251,657	138,340	299,895	46,247
Belgium.....	..	..	467,095	390,288	231,222	500,471	87,622	263,371	259,617	134,095
France.....	713,854	1,973	259,844	1,620,303	104,535	1,006,205	149,339	228,630	88,141	48,430
Portugal.....	413,708	193,544	681,968	1,235,821	682,231	1,653,514	510,075	627,469	1,024,994	374,915
Spain and the Balearic Islands.....	3,474,823	2,026,624	3,339,150	2,343,915	1,602,752	2,818,137	2,244,817	1,814,877	2,409,634	1,266,005
Gibraltar.....	..	..	..	751,842	476,737	1,911,024	631,666	172,648	492,057	292,734
Italy and the Italian Islands.....	42,943	78,552	855,510	2,550,819	1,051,005	2,824,896	1,314,407	1,758,894	1,892,057	1,668,541
Malta.....	199,321	564	4,603	142,777	39,913	8,450	13,188	11,866	32,918	2,209
Ionian Islands.....	..	..	..	..	..	46,799	..	..	..	121,110
Morea and Greek Islands.....	..	..	..	..	..	84,383	..	86,073	..	42,893
Turkey, &c.....	11,447	17,992	361,591	1,474,522	1,291,839	2,477,694	2,337,754	762,018	1,183,532	690,007
Tripoli, Tunis, Algiers, and Morocco.....	..	14,465	105,089	1,977,816	816,625	791,816	128,323	511,426	455,001	337,908
Cape of Good Hope.....	47,868	83,257	93,325	141,707	191,624	331,972	468,011	422,506	626,214	751,741
East India Company's Territories and Ceylon.....	..	..	3,721	67,763	295,848	1,086,393	1,880,741	1,897,266	2,103,546	2,441,370
British Settlements in Australia.....	2,493,337	2,377,057	3,516,869	3,558,091	4,210,301	4,996,645	7,060,525	7,837,423	10,128,774	9,721,243
British North American Colonies.....	98	..	..	231	14	118	4,814	4,213	1,579	15,793
— West Indies.....	652	877	819	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cuba and other Foreign West Indies.....	400	..	152	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United States of America.....	16,411	628,038	334,678	2,048,300	237,306	632,890	237,380	57,785	149,163	115,095
Brazil.....	1,011	15,456	2,049	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
States of the Rio de la Plata.....	12,244	30,359	207,143	1,099,052	962,900	1,073,416	2,207,531	1,109,638	236,751	616,731
Chili.....	..	..	62,796	305,114	845,216	376,217	646,034	1,339,569	989,790	..
Peru.....	1,055	23,191	14,640	172,267	908,626	955,222	1,914,751	2,304,088	2,149,571	2,770,379
Other places.....	268	3,139	48	32,077	25,937	11,223	23,680	3,048	17,520	21,357
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>31,652,029</b>	<b>28,128,973</b>	<b>38,046,087</b>	<b>46,455,232</b>	<b>42,174,532</b>	<b>64,239,977</b>	<b>48,379,708</b>	<b>52,594,355</b>	<b>57,379,923</b>	<b>49,436,284</b>

  

COUNTRIES.	QUANTITIES RE-EXPORTED FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.									
	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Germany.....	25,111	27,056	16,698	2,387	17,100	7,134	52,012	19,293	25,380	15,916
Holland.....	..	..	66,897	22,886	71,452	63,197	128,938	41,399	101,262	88,533
Belgium.....	187,085	435,599	205,137	102,423	205,962	40,743	1,174,769	1,225,339	275,235	558,207
France.....	..	67,772	88,636	241,935	513,307	43,819	1,018,080	450,407	63,459	180,566
British North America.....	9,719	3,235	1,445	..	402	2,566	9,167	7,470	1,308	..
United States of America.....	791,640	16,272	55,636	395,661	3,199,376	447,602	372,143	144,679	224,431	169,437
Isles of Guernsey (Foreign Goods).....	7,592	2,464	3,388	7,532	7,078	8,646	4,676	8,848	3,136	..
Other places.....	4,086	2,616	4,859	33,538	87,023	..	71,567	425	238	56
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>1,025,962</b>	<b>555,014</b>	<b>442,696</b>	<b>807,362</b>	<b>4,101,700</b>	<b>613,707</b>	<b>2,831,352</b>	<b>1,897,860</b>	<b>695,049</b>	<b>1,014,625</b>
Total quantities retained for home consumption in the United Kingdom.....	29,669,908	27,666,350	39,066,020	40,840,271	41,716,514	63,366,415	42,515,820	55,819,597	52,950,221	49,710,396

## STATEMENT of the Quantity of Sheep's Wool imported into the United Kingdom in 1841 and 1842.

COUNTRIES FROM WHICH IMPORTED.	1841 Wool, Sheep's.	1842 Wool, Sheep's.	COUNTRIES FROM WHICH IMPORTED.	1841 Wool, Sheep's.	1842 Wool, Sheep's.
	lbs.	lbs.		lbs.	lbs.
Russia.....	4,131,652	4,568,534	Brought forward.....	30,438,889	23,626,290
Sweden.....	1,265	..	Cape of Good Hope.....	1,079,910	1,265,768
Norway.....	11,159	501	Sr. Helena and Ascension Islands...	990	..
Denmark.....	778,250	671,738	Mauritius.....	..	912
Prussia.....	165,125	171,012	East India Company's Territories	3,008,664	4,246,083
Germany.....	20,958,775	15,613,269	and Ceylon.....	12,399,690	12,959,671
Holland.....	121,061	49,172	British Settlements in Australia.....	272	..
Belgium.....	300,862	475,732	New Zealand.....	4,881	12,122
France.....	14,659	7,947	British North American Colonies.....	5,014	2,145
Portugal, Proper.....	679,071	453,756	— West Indies.....	58,791	561,025
— Azores.....	..	..	United States of America.....	318	4,270
— Madeira.....	..	455	Brazil.....	5,105,637	1,460,105
Spain and the Balearic Islands.....	1,088,200	670,239	States of the Rio de la Plata.....	923,832	170,683
Gibraltar.....	25,678	..	Chili.....	3,144,462	1,572,095
Italy and the Italian Islands.....	1,502,254	236,370	Peru.....	..	349
Malta.....	124,989	36,653	Other Places.....	..	..
Ionian Islands.....	..	44,895			
Turkey.....	447,563	353,856	TOTAL Imports.....	56,170,750	45,881,521
Syria and Palestine.....	..	205,996			
Egypt.....	70	..	Quantities retained for Home Con-		
Tripoli, Tunis, Algiers, and Morocco.	85,250	66,165	sumption (deducting the quantities,		
			exported subsequently to the pay-		
Carried forward.....	30,438,889	23,626,290	ment of duty).....	52,862,020	44,022,141

COUNTRIES.	1843			1844			1845		
	FOREIGN WOOL		British Wool Ex- ported.	FOREIGN WOOL		British Wool Ex- ported.	FOREIGN WOOL		British Wool Ex- ported.
	Imported.	Ex- ported.		Imported.	Ex- ported.		Imported.	Ex- ported.	
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	llg.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Russia.....	3,511,916	..	..	5,402,098	16,538	..	8,708,754	..	..
Norway.....	10,867	..	..	2,144	..	..	211,844	..	..
Denmark.....	645,555	..	..	1,604,099	..	..	1,330,745	..	..
Prussia.....	132,317	..	2,239	271,485	..	..	18,469,730	85,065	24,273
Germany.....	16,805,448	17,761	11,369	21,847,684	14,906	13,907	128,019	184,350	111,882
Holland.....	53,710	48,873	9	350,196	75,890	240,750	398,226	2,146,991	4,818,196
Belgium.....	217,022	2,428,533	6,3	763,161	1,204,334	6,862,572	175,027	64,911	4,089,907
France.....	2,732	135,021	1,67	922,890	46,264	1,085,890	786,374	..	4,842
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira	475,423	1,284	486	1,346,613	400	500	1,074,540	..	..
Spain and the Canaries.....	597,091	..	..	918,553	..	330	484,291	..	140
Gibraltar.....	5,663	..	..	372,167	..	..	3,340,998	..	..
Italy.....	231,113	4,492	..	2,818,353	..	..	110,721	..	..
Malta.....	20,723	..	..	15,496	..	1,549	285,627	..	..
Morocco and Greek Islands.....	..	..	..	252,339	..	..	1,639,450	..	..
Turkey & Continental Greece	508,205	1,286,963	..	..	..	..	211,678	..	260
Syria and Palestine.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Egypt.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Morocco.....	81,788	..	..	1,101,824	..	..	363,583	..	..
Cape of Good Hope.....	1,737,325	..	..	2,197,368	..	..	3,550,915	..	..
East Indies and China.....	1,916,129	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
St. Helena and Ascension	..	..	..	6,850	..	..	..	..	..
Islands.....	..	..	..	18,721	..	..	..	..	..
Mauritius.....	37,983	..	..	..	..	200	3,975,666	754	..
East India Company's Terri-	..	..	..	2,765,853	..	..	1,518	..	..
tories and Ceylon.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Java.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
British Settlements in Austra-	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
lia and New Zealand.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
New South Wales.....	11,942,605	..	..	12,406,397	..	..	24,177,317	..	..
Van Diemen's Land.....	3,993,010	..	..	4,411,804	..	..	..	..	..
Swan River Settlement.....	110,621	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Western Australia.....	..	..	..	109,243	..	..	..	..	..
South Australia.....	1,387,514	..	..	662,268	..	..	..	..	..
New Zealand.....	..	..	..	12,535	..	..	..	..	..
British North American Colo-	13,125	4,799	1,200	12,887	..	108	18,280	..	..
nies.....	12,807	..	..	3,209	..	..	4,016	..	..
— West Indies.....	136,757	90,392	88,983	29,355	566,484	140,317	835,448	120,500	9,408
United States of America.....	2,035	7	..	29,099	..	..	319	..	..
Mexico.....	28,152	..	..	65	..	..	114,430	..	..
Brazil.....	1,879,653	..	..	2,186,291	..	..	2,933,737	..	..
States of the Rio de la Plata.....	112,541	..	..	129,050	..	..	528,875	..	..
Chili.....	1,115,192	..	..	821,032	..	..	1,654,593	..	..
Peru.....	..	2,869	2,772	..	..	1,400	170	560	512
Other Places.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL.....	47,785,061	2,734,541	8,179,639	65,079,524	1,024,826	8,947,619	75,551,550	2,000,161	9,059,448

The quantity of sheep's wool imported in 1847, shows a great reduction upon that of 1846—and a still greater reduction when compared with 1845. Thus:—

1845.....	76,813,855 lbs.
1846.....	65,255,462 "
1847.....	62,130,307 "

There has also been a large increase in the quantity re-exported during the last year—leaving a still greater reduction on the quantity retained for home consumption; the comparison of which will be thus shown:—

	1845	1846	1847
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Imported.....	76,813,855	65,255,462	62,130,307
Re-exported.....	2,662,353	3,011,980	4,809,725
Left for consumption ...	74,151,502	62,243,482	57,320,582

Showing a reduction in two years of nearly 14,000,000 lbs.

The following table shows the quantity of wool in bags imported from each market of the world into the ports of London, Liverpool, Hull, Bristol, and Leith:—

COLONIAL and Foreign Wool, imported into London, Liverpool, and Hull, from the 1st of January to the 31st of December in the Years 1846 and 1847, and the Total Imports, including Bristol and Leith.

COUNTRIES.	London.		Liverpool.		Hull.		TOTALS, including Bristol and Leith.	
	1846	1847	1846	1847	1846	1847	1846	1847
	bags.	bags.	bags.	bags.	bags.	bags.	bags.	bags.
<b>COLONIAL.</b>								
New South Wales.....	39,127	42,469	1,429	71	..	..	40,556	42,540
Van Diemen's Land.....	14,452	17,381	..	..	..	..	14,452	17,381
Port Philip and Adelaide.....	24,439	29,115	1,715	4,010	..	..	26,154	33,125
Cape of Good Hope.....	11,176	13,481	450	85	..	..	11,626	13,566
East Indies.....	6,746	2,001	4,533	5,221	36	1	11,315	8,123
Total Colonial.....	95,940	105,347	8,127	9,387	36	1	104,103	114,735
<b>FOREIGN.</b>								
Germany.....	9,510	7,342	27	..	42,796	32,509	52,022	41,340
Spain and Portugal.....	3,766	1,829	4,317	3,119	..	..	8,083	4,938
Russia.....	9,844	6,300	440	30	1,167	725	11,451	7,053
South America.....	7,648	15,323	49,982	45,796	..	..	57,650	61,119
Barbary and Turkey.....	3,794	2,390	5,427	2,675	2	..	9,222	5,065
Syria.....	1,160	..	490	408	..	..	1,650	498
Trieste, Leghorn, &c.....	385	327	3,507	2,265	61	..	3,952	2,592
Denmark.....	..	..	..	..	1,408	942	1,408	942
United States.....	457	18	1,983	1,526	..	..	2,440	1,544
Sundry.....	1,646	3,364	1,644	2,130	334	439	3,014	5,933
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>134,189</b>	<b>142,280</b>	<b>75,924</b>	<b>67,426</b>	<b>45,804</b>	<b>34,706</b>	<b>256,495</b>	<b>245,781</b>

There was a considerable increase in the quantity of colonial wool imported in 1847; the chief decrease arose in German, Spanish, Russian, and other continental wools, and in those of the United States.

## CHAPTER XV.

## WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES OF GREAT BRITAIN, AND THE MARKETS FOR SALE.

THE progress of the woollen manufactures of the United Kingdom, and the great perfection which woollen fabrics have attained in Belgium (Verviers, &c.), France, Austria (Moravia, &c.), Germany (Saxony, &c.), renders any inquiry, as to the opening of new markets, interesting. Woollen apparel, it is evident, will only be extensively used in cold or temperate climates. The countries to which our woollen fabrics are chiefly exported will be found in the following tables.

In India and China the use of British woollens has hitherto been very limited in quantity; but as climate forms a cause of necessity, the temperate and colder parts of India, China, &c., should hereafter afford an extensive sale for British woollen cloths, if made to suit the fashions and wants of the inhabitants.

We will offer but few details relative to the origin of British woollen manufactures. Cloths of wool were actually made at the earliest periods of which we have any account in Great Britain. More than 100 years before the statutes of Edward III. to regulate the woollen manufactures, we find broad cloths two yards in width in the lists mentioned in the statutes. In 1331, weavers, dyers, and pullers came in great numbers by invitation from Flanders to settle in England. This may be considered the date at which the woollen manufacture, as a great branch of industry, was established. In 1337, any cloths made beyond the seas, were prohibited to be worn in England; but in those days evasions of mere laws were common. The weavers were gradually distributed over several counties; viz., in Yorkshire, Suffolk, Worcestershire, and Norfolk. In 33 Henry VIII., c. 10, "worsted yarn is set down as the private commodity of the city of Norwich." *Worsted* manufactures, derive the name from a small village where first made, and still called *Worsted* in Norfolk. The numerous statutes attempting to regulate the woollen manufactures, abound with the most absurd restrictions. Medley cloths were made in 1614, in Gloucestershire.

It is stated in "Rees's Cyclopædia:"—"From the most remote period of the woollen manufacture until the latter end of the last century, or about 1780, very few, if any, mechanical improvements had been introduced into it. During the whole time the various processes were carried on nearly in the same manner, but with greater or less skill, and were employed upon materials more or less valuable. The carding and spinning of wool, and the weaving and finishing of cloth, in the early part of the reign of George III., were effected by the same machines as in the reign of Edward III., which, probably, were similar to those of the ancient Romans, but more rude in their construction. In an art which

had seen so many centuries roll on without any change, it did not appear possible to the manufacturer that any improvement could be effected ; and had not the genius of Hargraves and Arkwright changed entirely the modes of carding and spinning cotton, the woollen manufacture would probably have remained at this day what it was in the earliest ages of civilised society."

The repeal of the acts of Edward VI. and of Philip and Mary, in 1807, led to the introduction of gig-mills, shearing-mills, brushing-mills, and other improvements ; which were also caused by the astonishing progress of the rival cotton manufactures ; many articles of which began extensively to supplant the use of woollen cloths.

Gregory King and Davenant estimated, near the end of the seventeenth century, the value of the wool shorn in England at 2,000,000*l.* a year ; and they supposed that the value of the wool (including that imported from abroad) was quadrupled in the manufacture ; making the entire value of the woollen articles annually produced in England and Wales 8,000,000*l.*, of which about 2,000,000*l.* were exported. In 1700 and 1701, the official value of the woollens exported amounted to about 3,000,000*l.* a year. The increase in the quantity of woollen fabrics exported was inconsiderable. The home market creating the chief demand. For if we take the amount of the six years, ending 1789, the official value of exports was 3,544,160*l.* a-year ; or about 540,000*l.* more than the value exported in 1700. In 1802, the official value of the exports amounted to 7,321,012*l.* ; being greater than in any year until 1833, when the value amounted to 7,788,842*l.*

The following tables will exhibit the progress of the export of woollen manufactures since the year 1815.



**SUMMARY Account of the Quantity and declared Value of the Woollen Yarn ; and of the Quantities of the different Descriptions of Woollen Manufactures, with the Total declared Value of the same exported from the United Kingdom, in each Year from 1815 to 1848, both inclusive.**

YEARS.	WOOLLEN AND WORSTED YARN.		WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES.										
	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Cloths of all Sorts.	Napped Coatings, Duffels, &c.	Kersey-meres and Baizes.	Stuff, Woollen or Worsted.	Flannel.	Blankets and Blanketing.	Carpets and Carpeting.	Woollens mixed with Cotton.	Hosiery, viz., Stockings, Woollen or Worsted.	Sundries, consisting of Rugs, Tapes, &c.	Total declared Value of Woollen Manufactures.
	lbs.	£	pieces.	pieces.	pieces.	pieces	yards.	yards.	yards.	yards.	dozen pairs.	£	£
1815.....	..	..	639,369	88,588	162,378	593,308	7,056,271	3,397,187	793,793	926,264	202,900	285,200	9,391,426
1816.....	..	..	467,222	90,481	141,221	585,842	3,552,331	1,934,469	820,038	764,435	119,465	182,461	7,842,768
1817.....	..	..	478,378	93,329	144,667	683,448	2,814,101	2,305,565	642,596	861,874	160,385	147,373	7,173,735
1818.....	..	..	440,872	78,525	163,046	937,944	4,621,860	2,706,904	1,144,330	824,848	161,217	170,497	8,140,767
1819.....	..	..	340,044	60,374	111,439	717,581	3,622,761	1,777,719	620,630	495,557	101,473	82,909	5,984,130
1820.....	3,924	810	288,700	59,644	115,827	828,901	2,569,105	1,288,409	526,124	407,716	59,960	39,337	5,586,138
1821.....	6,121	1,917	375,464	69,622	133,010	1,022,342	3,504,851	1,424,238	764,922	627,800	107,779	38,936	6,462,006
1822.....	12,515	2,392	420,497	67,757	139,317	1,078,428	4,503,612	1,926,711	884,922	1,120,326	136,597	47,042	6,488,167
1823.....	6,423	1,127	356,027	54,226	135,883	1,150,133	4,311,997	2,131,632	778,426	918,469	106,420	44,619	5,636,586
1824.....	12,640	2,188	407,720	51,585	155,117	1,242,403	3,105,961	1,990,041	848,842	1,393,443	113,123	43,361	6,043,051
1825.....	76,951	14,407	384,880	45,268	173,548	1,138,808	2,059,594	2,162,834	888,324	1,793,301	106,498	45,335	6,185,648
1826.....	131,052	22,794	328,559	41,800	122,900	1,125,308	2,423,120	1,082,582	903,597	531,517	71,922	37,223	4,966,879
1827.....	255,743	37,392	371,965	51,690	169,623	1,258,667	2,518,887	1,899,600	1,195,939	846,768	148,117	43,550	5,245,649
1828.....	436,722	56,243	335,042	40,646	134,091	1,310,853	2,539,766	2,097,542	1,197,947	981,152	159,463	48,314	5,069,741
1829.....	589,558	73,848	363,075	16,186	86,242	1,307,558	1,572,920	1,839,961	811,538	1,074,077	91,215	41,948	4,587,603
1830.....	1,108,023	122,430	388,269	22,377	83,878	1,252,512	1,613,699	2,176,391	672,869	1,099,518	111,146	54,038	4,728,666
1831.....	1,592,455	158,111	436,143	13,892	50,009	1,487,404	1,572,558	2,546,328	678,656	1,000,004	143,774	64,648	5,232,013
1832.....	2,204,464	233,307	396,961	23,453	75,858	1,900,714	2,304,756	1,681,840	690,042	1,334,072	152,810	55,443	5,244,479
1833.....	2,107,378	246,204	597,189	19,543	76,831	1,690,559	2,055,072	3,128,106	667,377	1,605,056	232,766	78,236	6,294,432
1834.....	1,818,314	235,542	521,214	22,808	67,229	1,298,775	1,821,394	2,537,772	600,912	1,723,069	173,063	75,841	5,736,870
1835.....	2,337,331	309,091	619,886	20,083	77,057	1,673,069	2,067,620	3,122,341	938,848	1,778,389	207,014	110,698	6,840,511
1836.....	2,546,177	358,699	720,587	22,814	85,165	1,406,000	2,190,008	4,333,876	1,008,013	1,467,927	163,182	142,553	7,639,333
1837.....	2,513,718	333,098	387,787	23,605	66,407	1,041,636	1,085,457	2,431,683	753,964	1,051,972	74,947	92,617	4,655,977
1838.....	3,085,692	384,535	587,903	26,847	63,371	1,358,984	1,779,525	2,558,806	727,539	1,846,321	100,758	123,335	5,795,009
1839.....	3,320,411	423,320	392,854	25,025	60,321	1,665,596	1,747,025	3,148,846	906,489	2,388,282	115,023	158,377	6,271,645
1840.....	3,796,644	452,957	215,746	16,094	63,166	1,718,617	1,613,477	2,162,653	758,639	3,628,874	96,946	164,034	5,327,853
1841.....	4,103,291	552,348	213,125	11,491	59,491	2,007,366	1,820,251	2,187,329	809,315	5,915,087	135,999	183,900	5,748,673
1842.....	5,962,401	637,503	161,675	8,433	47,364	1,979,492	1,619,496	1,329,591	763,762	6,950,010	137,062	152,629	5,185,045
1843.....	7,410,313	742,888	241,160	5,273	50,393	2,443,371	1,719,699	1,765,970	747,346	11,195,975	147,507	192,966	6,790,232
1844.....	8,271,906	958,217	317,073	4,616	50,821	2,492,217	1,993,805	3,360,690	924,395	20,661,259	284,390	156,093	8,204,836
1845.....	9,465,928	1,966,925	307,791	4,773	48,256	2,212,906	2,403,311	2,479,478	1,006,970	23,831,017	174,061	178,995	7,693,118
1846.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1847.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1848.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

## TOTAL Declared Value of Woollen Manufactures Exported from the United Kingdom in 1831 to 1847.

COUNTRIES.	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Russia.....	101,686	144,997	93,072	105,403	93,025	123,043	103,159	94,419	125,524	128,919	102,773	117,632	49,192	57,385	54,333		
Sweden.....	2,408	4,066	5,212	10,285	14,084	9,532	14,192	13,599	16,266	15,009	26,620	24,406	20,416	20,813	31,792		
Norway.....	13,776	7,635	12,321	13,534	17,229	15,258	10,646	10,978	10,843	9,062	11,932	18,386	21,944	22,536	24,288		
Denmark.....	2,674	1,380	2,034	2,435	2,309	2,688	2,042	1,375	2,072	1,176	1,774	1,573	3,805	1,778	2,893		
Prussia.....	392	627	150	306	237	226	92	681	646	454	663	814	1,181	1,569	1,931		
Germany.....	424,992	816,710	634,916	565,951	631,178	581,838	725,607	734,002	816,604	751,227	833,878	953,560	1,048,230	1,031,573	986,710		
Holland.....			282,123	258,235	245,638	245,835	265,876	299,503	317,838	264,444	316,769	339,103	424,780	408,761	460,122		
Belgium.....	200,205	389,910	108,632	129,973	123,727	161,054	144,555	160,151	132,401	123,506	110,792	172,700	184,428	220,461	241,685		
France.....	11,513	43,187	55,944	47,253	68,273	55,871	45,570	53,708	51,492	44,550	38,043	92,142	143,210	187,890	176,310		
Portugal, Proper	146,028	79,357	134,208	252,341	350,715	185,568	184,562	211,560	177,816	165,879							
Azores.....	9,279	12,290	10,610	13,507	10,907	9,861	10,380	7,741	9,771	10,089	164,251	137,025	186,589	186,039	156,233		
Madeira.....	5,221	4,978	4,540	4,902	6,370	6,928	6,290	5,082	6,674	4,292							
Spain and the Balearic Islands	104,694	59,533	107,392	62,833	60,120	45,437	36,687	38,854	23,154	78,006							
Canaries.....	4,611	2,940	4,578	4,094	3,285	7,191	5,433	5,200	4,360	4,586	60,342	49,341	63,734	85,122	112,823		
Gibraltar.....	15,459	25,681	19,435	24,173	34,478	39,159	47,042	55,700	76,393	89,679	92,261	84,336	109,731	118,923	74,977		
Italy and the Italian Islands.....	204,186	194,082	220,512	252,243	243,382	241,620	178,655	258,157	223,694	222,554	203,797	230,727	354,200	331,996	291,024		
Malta.....	8,307	8,077	12,468	13,509	14,146	13,329	7,472	16,245	12,210	6,726	15,010	17,152	14,281	20,599	15,573		
Ionian Islands.....	1,024	2,322	3,009	3,707	3,487	4,315	3,163	3,140	1,713	3,152	2,234	901	4,834	4,133	5,911		
Morea and Greek Islands.....			914	1,722	1,188	503	80	303	74	410	752	777	1,552	3,068	4,611		
Turkey.....	18,298	27,829	20,102	29,339	41,984	31,063	14,426	25,083	22,181	25,588	20,013	35,501	64,536	85,320	120,845		
Syria and Palestine.....						1,214		412	1,268	1,476	571	901	2,276	3,438	2,637		
Egypt.....		140	673	1,978	1,663	3,989	1,635	857	851	10				4,600	4,318		
Tripoli, Tunis, Algiers, and Morocco.....	456	1,129		776	1,417	803	926	2,403	4,088	1,222					324		
Cape of Good Hope.....	7,176	4,772	42,604	39,429	34,907	49,975	60,882	64,778	33,652	44,796	55,185	8,174	52,557	47,333	90,714		
Cape Verd Islands.....	28,208	41,767								373				76			
St. Helena.....			500	1,621	1,234	258	184	862	419	515				743	909		
Other Ports in Africa.....	10	32	4,003	4,733	3,810	4,975	3,340	6,115	5,540	5,684							
Mauritius.....	1,549	137	2,013	5,940	10,414	17,117	12,659	22,211	9,451	7,914	24,447	56,390	25,067	7,277	7,848		
Isle of Bourbon.....	7,573	6,821		297										14,457	14,673		
East India Company's Territories and Ceylon.....																	
China.....	645,582	656,220	798,581	244,256	216,521	324,737	225,679	204,900	190,175	291,071	532,710	369,005	772,605	438,643	316,480		
Sumatra, Java, and other Islands in the Indian Seas.....				584,132	527,134	659,588	246,536	409,762	335,210	164,142				565,428	539,218		
Philippine Islands.....	25,347	22,025	80,575	45,135	12,759	4,082	6,936	3,297	4,589	4,279				11,126	11,404		
British Settlements in Australia.....	973	17,828	82,177	11,640	47,603	1,629	940	1,386	713	149,060				3,272	5,567		
New Zealand.....	26,200	35,630	54,182	66,263	45,993	65,004	75,660	104,120	130,122	145,062	96,618	86,466	103,924	60,758	120,438		
South Sea Islands.....	1,703	27			10				1,255	2,178				4,754	7,406		
British North American Colonies.....	348,991	362,436	376,875	268,355	418,605	525,474	392,079	359,632	511,190	446,363	515,344	425,122	268,566	536,397	671,998		
West Indies.....	75,969	92,903	102,101	102,308	114,208	140,047	125,702	95,412	84,833	90,847	62,919	89,477	90,709	78,690	69,444		
Hayti.....	5,243	26,815	13,676	10,703	13,676	11,711	3,379	5,278	11,683	9,167							
Cuba and other Foreign West Indies.....	37,318	39,704	46,172	88,848	65,634	65,973	54,956	60,544	55,760	62,784	56,962	53,745	57,796	77,245	85,252		
United States of America.....	2,232,179	1,420,643	2,265,407	1,726,934	2,621,271	3,173,645	1,045,279	1,854,260	2,142,352	1,069,721	1,521,980	875,647	1,543,375	2,444,789	1,763,460		
Mexico.....	64,491	15,856	43,982	57,487	33,677	17,653	40,435	37,445	64,527	63,366	468,070	448,496	839,186	92,524	73,757		
Guatemala.....			85	684	1,049												
Colombia.....	19,240	31,441	12,304	16,251	18,036	15,565	17,565	26,220	22,701	24,629				28,697	39,747		
Brazil.....	33,335	210,163	274,569	268,300	337,789	379,654	182,428	228,532	247,869	307,930	329,984	258,308	278,171	288,924	309,576		
States of the Rio de la Plata.....	64,919	103,006	87,923	187,975	153,759	119,951	101,234	105,601	134,563	132,370				184,957	166,489		
Chili.....	139,419	203,382	176,535	100,730	85,518	149,104	102,843	62,683	125,034	166,805				206,341	281,412		
Peru.....	105,985	84,077	61,687	64,677	64,676	88,964	105,781	100,399	84,260	154,159				264,310	284,227		
Isles of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, and Man (foreign goods).....	33,664	40,955	35,722	40,354	42,985	40,688	43,096	40,581	37,895	31,728	31,121	40,544	51,785	51,359	65,589		
TOTAL woven goods.....	5,231,013	5,244,479	6,294,522	5,736,871	6,840,511	7,639,354	4,655,977	5,705,069	6,271,615	5,327,853	5,748,673	5,185,045	6,790,323	8,204,836	7,693,117	6,334,298	6,897,790
TOTAL yards.....	158,111	235,307	246,204	238,542	309,091	358,609	333,098	384,535	423,320	452,957	552,348	637,503	742,888	958,217	1,066,925	908,270	1,066,818
TOTAL woollens.....	5,389,124	5,479,786	6,540,726	5,975,413	7,149,602	7,998,963	4,989,075	6,179,604	6,694,965	5,780,810	6,301,021	5,822,548	7,533,211	9,163,053	8,760,042	7,242,568	7,964,608

**QUANTITIES of Woollen and Worsted Yarn Exported from the United Kingdom, during the Years 1831 to 1847.**

COUNTRIES.	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Russia.....	19,408	44,834	48,786	79,343	111,448	127,730	190,841	144,308	141,934	166,039	123,896	332,907	422,791	781,091	1,134,275		
Sweden.....	150	449	..	..	..	318	1,006	1,355	802	2,150	1,964	4,424	8,446	15,378	6,927		
Norway.....	148	..	..	180	284	80	466	392	561	692	955	2,144	2,089	2,163	1,724		
Denmark.....	615	205	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	828	..	1,744	1,404	1,765		
Prussia.....	1,472	6,771	2,063	140	42	..	1,120	..	..	2,178	944	300	3,857	8,055	4,377		
Germany.....	530,296	1,128,196	1,085,040	1,017,387	1,191,828	1,454,588	1,421,855	1,647,680	1,770,536	2,096,959	2,638,311	3,251,806	3,956,956	4,614,745	4,539,997		
Holland.....	245,250	425,751	400,458	358,822	438,775	413,060	505,369	600,291	723,166	919,513	1,204,000	1,480,406	1,914,252	1,632,890	2,058,126		
Belgium.....			119,040	56,897	141,755	146,793	68,744	113,485	111,746	129,115	123,784	170,019	199,510	494,372	546,805		
France.....	1,249	3,361	3,282	9,495	27,326	35,144	62,772	140,254	153,329	232,646	300,560	363,988	435,920	365,885	413,338		
Portugal, Proper.....	2,413	2,378	2,496	1,926	4,555	2,701	2,812	3,806	2,540	3,228	2,780	..	1,148	952	5,470	984	
Spain and the Balearic Islands.....	60	..	495	512	1,289	891	206	435	4,360	3,299	96	8,047	1,472	20,599	53,095		
Canaries.....	..	808	56	152	..	104	145	..	..	..	..	..	22	76	41		
Gibraltar.....	114	230	..	56	106	84	2,260	1,099	6,766	62,339	50,958	41,428	53,572	14,332	10,126		
Italy and the Italian Islands.....	9,223	17,306	30,649	29,161	21,056	69,242	47,165	63,831	30,909	43,028	54,594	53,109	114,783	73,202	90,888		
Malta.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	..	..	..	..	44	..	..	32		
Ionian Islands.....	..	..	..	224	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	..	233	8		
Turkey.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,378		
Western Coast of Africa.....	1,727	848	168	1,312	168	803	378	555	982	410	156	708	..	..	260		
Cape of Good Hope.....	..	20	1,120	..	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	14	..	..		
East India Company's Territories & Ceylon.....	9,504	3,656	760	3,094	2,828	15,016	1,199	1,176	2,438	3,564	3,752	1,920	4,334	572	3,729		
China.....				2,340	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,330	872	..		
Sumatra, Java, and other Islands in the Indian Seas.....	..	..	..	1,200	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Philippine Islands.....	..	..	..	..	9,352	..	..	..	1,246	..	..	..	..	..	..		
British Settlements in Australia.....	112	..	..	..	126	40	..	252	159	..	..	112	1,428	283	1,110		
North American Colonies.....	5,553	10,808	11,308	4,618	11,043	17,950	9,730	10,991	19,455	22,218	22,335	18,440	17,671	34,355	22,794		
West Indies.....	..	18	194	..	560	30	..	..	200	438	16	42	168	112	178		
Cuba & other Foreign West Indies.....	..	..	112	300	1,610	807	188	1,540	374	672	112	1,304	112	224	1,892		
United States of America.....	743,306	547,389	283,993	262,488	357,223	231,770	166,982	322,003	324,320	79,888	292,754	213,513	242,142	159,507	472,630		
Mexico.....	..	..	2,556	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
Columbia.....	..	..	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	..	..	..	..	..		
Brazil.....	32	..	..	50	8,400	336	946	..	..	224	..	..	118	..	560		
States of the Rio de la Plata.....	..	1,672	..	6	..	816	672	364	..	..	..	..	..	..	448		
Chili.....	..	227	..	..	..	..	..	..	168	..	224	..	336	..	112		
Peru.....	..	..	1,232	..	..	..	304	..	..	..	..	..	1,008	..	112		
Isles of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, and Man (Foreign Goods).....	21,817	9,537	23,616	32,024	27,538	27,884	28,558	32,039	24,380	27,993	..	16,556	25,404	25,411	32,025		
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>1,592,455</b>	<b>2,204,464</b>	<b>2,107,478</b>	<b>1,861,814</b>	<b>2,357,936</b>	<b>2,546,177</b>	<b>2,513,718</b>	<b>3,085,892</b>	<b>3,320,441</b>	<b>3,796,644</b>	<b>4,903,291</b>	<b>5,962,401</b>	<b>7,410,313</b>	<b>8,271,906</b>	<b>9,405,928</b>		
<b>Value.....£</b>	<b>138,111</b>	<b>235,307</b>	<b>246,204</b>	<b>238,544</b>	<b>309,091</b>	<b>358,690</b>	<b>333,098</b>	<b>384,531</b>	<b>433,320</b>	<b>452,957</b>	<b>552,148</b>	<b>637,305</b>	<b>742,858</b>	<b>958,217</b>	<b>1,066,925</b>	<b>908,270</b>	<b>1,066,818</b>

CULTIVATION, SUPPLY, AND MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.

ACCOUNT of the Quantities of each Description of Woollen Manufactures exported from the United Kingdom in 1835; specifying the Quantities and Total Value of those sent to each Country.

COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	Cloths of all Sorts.	Napped Coatings, Duffels, &c.	Kerseymerces.	Baizes of all Sorts.	Stuffs, Woollen or Worsted.	Flannel.	Blankets and Blanketing.	Carpets and Carpeting.	Woollens mixed with Cotton.	Hosiery, viz., Stockings, Woollen or Worsted.	Sundries, consisting of Hosiery, Rugs, Coverlids, Tapes, &c.	Declared Value.
	pieces.	pieces.	pieces.	pieces.	pieces.	yards.	yards.	yards.	yards.	doz. pair.	£ s.	£ s.
Russia.....	3,737	15	407	50	26,510	4,996	7,760	12,659	6,340	96 0	159 6	93,025 10
Sweden.....	22	53	47	..	9,091	620	2,200	4,262	46	63 0	144 0	11,083 15
Norway.....	915	21	111	34	5,366	2,497	2,091	826	1,018	1,31 6	712 9	17,228 11
Denmark.....	40	..	30	..	1,040	860	..	1,721	560	..	56 0	2,309 0
Prussia.....	2	..	..	..	39	203	..	852	500	..	..	237 2
Germany.....	12,048	6,362	7,993	183	405,545	289,134	11,850	37,450	252,483	2,866 0	6,914 0	631,177 12
Holland.....	2,652	5,556	666	8,092	83,189	275,657	5,800	68,984	27,432	11,647 0	1,945 6	245,629 11
Belgium.....	461	5,269	1,234	828	47,172	116,295	4,230	13,286	156,534	7,832 0	1,457 10	123,727 4
France.....	1,581	461	256	7	26,608	13,152	2,000	10,422	61,930	1,291 6	874 10	68,272 16
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira.....	42,369	920	1,641	15,362	44,546	8,363	8,234	16,742	51,791	580 6	2,440 0	367,992 11
Spain and the Canaries.....	2,850	..	534	139	18,403	5,996	5,685	3,315	500	39 0	139 0	65,414 7
Gibraltar.....	3,451	53	195	368	5,043	8,164	510	1,563	45,069	724 8	562 0	34,478 1
Italy.....	7,554	..	627	70	128,393	28,996	2,910	20,569	92,451	2,075 0	1,462 16	243,582 14
Malta.....	1,186	12	250	90	2,878	1,241	1,500	1,100	6,620	78 0	336 0	14,145 17
Ionian Islands.....	117	12	24	10	900	2,418	650	735	1,642	220 0	465 0	3,487 0
Turkey and Continental Greece.....	2,959	32	125	..	10,880	17,021	5,522	7,180	10,260	179 0	107 0	41,984 10
Morea and Greek Islands.....	62	..	8	..	156	347	874	245	..	..	170 0	1,188 0
East Indies and China.....	122,423	7	499	6	124,179	222,181	23,876	5,311	86,400	1,846 0	3,126 8	804,017 1
New Holland.....	2,982	9	273	33	2,418	69,766	87,075	15,951	3,546	1,877 0	2,989 5	46,002 18
Cape of Good Hope.....	2,837	214	556	998	6,079	40,189	15,713	3,945	6,531	381 0	951 10	34,907 3
Other parts of Africa.....	669	..	46	12	4,748	8,185	8,150	500	3,616	292 6	929 0	18,537 19
British Colonies in North America.....	40,562	417	392	405	55,985	613,015	324,665	105,893	39,496	22,025 2	16,762 0	418,605 5
— West Indies.....	10,139	161	151	6,237	15,988	62,163	170,898	1,159	8,898	1,315 0	8,457 10	114,208 1
Foreign West Indies.....	9,923	82	22	552	11,870	12,984	126,086	4,728	9,422	718 0	4,840 10	79,510 4
United States of America.....	262,827	403	9,994	1,465	560,160	151,713	2,125,541	553,207	638,144	141,246 0	44,046 4	2,621,270 16
Brazil.....	36,256	32	1,690	9,701	38,017	10,917	150,638	5,969	140,570	1,985 0	5,414 5	337,788 15
Mexico and the States of South America.....	45,559	..	1,415	2,672	33,532	33,266	10,894	21,330	125,829	6,239 0	3,003 0	356,714 1
Isles of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, and Man.....	2,803	2	17	540	4,244	67,241	16,491	18,946	732	364 6	2,174 5	42,984 17
TOTAL.....	619,886	20,083	29,203	47,854	1,673,069	2,067,620	3,122,341	938,848	1,778,389	207,014 4	110,688 14	6,840,511 1

AN ACCOUNT of the Quantities of Foreign Wool Imported into, and of Foreign and British Woollen Yarn, and of British Manufactured Woollen Goods Exported from the United Kingdom, distinguishing the Trade with each Country, in the Year 1845.

COUNTRIES.	British Woollen Yarn Exported.	Cloths of all Sorts.	Napped Coatings, Duffels, &c.	Kersey- meres.	Baizes of all Sorts.	Stuffs, Woollen or Worsted.	Flannel.	Blankets and Blanketing.	Carpets and Carpeting.	Woollens mixed with Cotton.	Hosiery, viz., Stockings, Woollen or Worsted.	Sundries; con- sisting of Ho- siery not other- wise described, Rugs, Cover- lids, Tapes, and Small Wares.	Declared Value of British Woollen Manufactures Exported from the United Kingdom.
Russia .....	lbs. 1,134,275	pieces. 827	pieces. 106	pieces. 145	pieces. ..	pieces. 19,070	yards. 3,467	yards. 550	yards. 5,038	yards. 219,629	doz. pairs. 311	£ 444	£ 54,333
Sweden .....	6,927	41	..	1	..	24,602	1,000	2,345	3,916	30,181	115	432	31,792
Norway .....	1,784	635	92	223	140	8,596	6,578	1,469	2,373	48,654	316	1,424	24,288
Denmark .....	1,765	63	..	51	..	1,297	100	..	1,934	95	29	176	2,893
Prussia .....	4,377	5	..	4	..	459	250	160	1,723	20,138	..	28	1,931
Hanover .....	8,961	..	40	..	100	3,030	3,015	..	..	..	..	105	5,206
Oldenburg .....													
Hansematic Towns .....	4,531,036	13,083	736	1,053	348	557,908	473,709	34,794	94,401	3,644,404	2,105	18,825	981,504
Holland .....	2,038,120	2,127	613	381	16,562	236,668	114,162	3,669	88,697	526,675	4,382	10,276	460,122
Belgium .....	546,805	2,152	66	402	62	115,747	96,459	1,229	29,304	924,376	1,774	1,588	241,085
France .....	413,338	1,303	195	576	47	58,470	21,239	740	33,725	1,065,877	363	2,233	176,310
Portugal, Azores, and Madeira ..	984	12,424	16	245	1,418	25,634	12,332	906	8,701	311,663	1,390	1,968	156,235
Spain and the Canaries .....	51,036	1,630	30	144	361	40,232	5,985	7,883	31,839	161,192	12	493	112,823
Gibraltar .....	10,126	3,124	13	135	50	16,574	4,230	220	5,057	452,002	1,210	1,262	74,977
Italy .....	90,888	1,616	..	872	32	105,958	3,019	6,771	42,000	1,774,075	7,400	3,724	291,024
Malta .....	..	873	5	7	8	2,546	6,773	1,191	789	38,982	120	514	13,573
Ionian Islands .....	32	202	4	35	10	1,419	3,244	1,400	4,784	21,804	97	322	5,911
Morea and Greek Islands .....	8	12	..	1	..	1,658	1,940	52	1,560	30,020	84	142	4,611
Turkey .....	4,090	6,187	..	111	12	40,678	4,153	1,114	15,687	482,422	3,142	2,264	120,845
Syria and Palestine .....	..	15	..	..	..	1,496	480	176	..	2,120	15	213	2,637
Egypt .....	280	158	..	14	..	801	133	170	2,044	42,948	100	617	4,319
Algiers and Morocco .....	..	20	..	14	..	20	..	..	..	3,460	..	..	321
Western Coast of Africa .....	260	331	..	2	57	2,466	980	1,036	146	2,366	1,355	1,409	7,858
Cape of Good Hope .....	..	4,256	1256	1,130	775	22,038	68,987	154,410	18,747	176,639	1,358	3,947	90,714
Eastern Coast of Africa .....	..	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	90
St. Helena .....	..	69	..	3	2	137	370	688	381	1,300	..	80	909
Mauritius .....	..	672	..	1	4	3,942	7,373	1,380	2,000	59,812	..	82	14,673
British Territories in the East													
Indies .....	3,729	33,684	37	182	..	1,086	153,288	38,554	17,131	186,849	1,302	8,753	316,480
Java .....	..	329	..	..	..	392	1,620	1,910	360	19,570	..	79	11,404
Philippine Islands .....	..	95	..	..	..	2,034	1,300	745	800	..	..	..	5,567
China .....	..	50,252	350	1	..	132,819	13,328	63,370	9,078	17,180	502	674	539,218
British Settlements in Australia													
and New Zealand .....	1,068	2,534	73	929	837	23,096	184,290	265,407	40,086	250,245	13,984	4,287	120,438
South Sea Islands .....	42	1,038	..	4	..	250	699	3,604	..	12,442	..	100	7,406
British North American Colonies	22,794	29,119	100	1,702	594	182,561	869,372	353,949	228,630	1,099,616	27,178	34,927	671,998
— West Indies .....	178	3,094	2	423	115	13,353	60,047	60,109	4,699	152,515	2,338	6,518	69,444
Foreign West Indies .....	1,892	4,076	..	120	36	23,372	1,630	131,816	5,893	87,079	1,355	2,405	85,252
United States of America .....	472,636	46,124	34	8,000	267	327,817	101,931	1,227,533	174,123	10,184,980	90,778	50,546	1,763,174
Texas .....	..	16	..	..	..	620	..	..	..	800	..	..	286
Mexico .....	..	3,285	..	9	..	18,034	10,817	..	4,533	146,760	183	40	73,757
New Granada, Venezuela, and													
Ecuador .....	2,240	3,164	..	78	..	5,743	594	22,608	617	31,260	397	401	39,747
Brazil .....	560	14,314	..	1,303	1,296	72,935	5,408	35,756	3,416	418,709	3,393	7,688	309,576
States of the Rio de la Plata .....	418	12,834	..	610	236	21,275	800	201	7,321	253,988	1,830	4,754	166,489
Chile .....	112	20,007	..	3,816	60	25,678	407	5,750	48,619	650,623	1,691	1,019	281,412
Peru .....	112	27,608	..	1,850	..	16,872	..	4,300	16,237	268,360	2,471	1,898	284,227
Falkland Islands .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	302	..	..	3	68
The Channel Islands .....	32,025	4,492	..	3	49	6,003	152,182	36,995	49,476	8,409	421	2,275	65,589
TOTAL .....	9,405,928	307,791	4773	24,673	23,583	2,212,906	2,405,311	2,479,478	1,006,970	23,831,017	174,061	178,995	7,693,118

CULTIVATION, SUPPLY, AND MANUFACTURES OF WOOL.

## BRITISH Wool (Sheep and Lambs') Exported from the United Kingdom.

C O U N T R I E S.	1831		1832		1833		1834		1835	
	Quan- tities.	Declared Value.	Quan- tities.	Declared Value.	Quan- tities.	Declared Value.	Quan- tities.	Declared Value.	Quan- tities.	Declared Value.
Germany.....	lbs.	£	lbs.	£	lbs.	£	lbs.	£	lbs.	£
Holland.....	75,460	3,707	32,394	1,815	8,428	367	1,436	93		
Belgium.....	1,750,157	89,241	3,416,963	178,796	173,172	9,683	74,217	5,470	27,111	2,387
France.....	430,482	23,091	736,482	38,541	3,273,498	214,230	1,289,780	105,000	3,076,308	252,735
United States of Ame- rica.....	1,218,648	56,020	1,000	54	1,424,208	102,058	809,136	81,291	1,521,388	131,502
Other countries.....	10,108	966	13,986	444	105,214	5,698	62	11	10,048	868
TOTAL.....	3,494,275	173,105	4,199,825	219,650	4,092,110	332,504	2,278,721	192,176	4,042,604	387,925

## BRITISH Wool (Sheep and Lambs') Exported from the United Kingdom—(continued).

C O U N T R I E S.	1836		1837		1838		1839		1840	
	Quan- tities.	Declared Value.	Quan- tities.	Declared Value.	Quan- tities.	Declared Value.	Quan- tities.	Declared Value.	Quan- tities.	Declared Value.
Germany.....	lbs.	£	lbs.	£	lbs.	£	lbs.	£	lbs.	£
Holland.....	21,853	2,024	63,168	5,627	26,094	2,328	38,551	3,225	33,465	2,250
Belgium.....	2,291,704	189,237	1,911,755	130,925	4,263,754	317,014	3,625,896	284,744	4,108,316	279,890
France.....	1,521,622	131,501	508,932	45,350	1,552,634	113,901	876,166	68,170	664,099	47,894
United States of Ame- rica.....	99,224	7,807	33,337	2,401	560	45	19,984	1,109	504	40
Other countries.....	18,034	1,805	10,682	1,047	8,298	716	43,202	3,585	3,403	159
TOTAL.....	3,942,407	332,374	2,617,874	185,350	5,851,340	431,008	4,603,799	360,840	4,810,357	330,233

## BRITISH Wool (Sheep and Lambs') Exported from the United Kingdom—(continued).

C O U N T R I E S.	1841		1842		1843		1844		1845	
	Quan- tities.	Declared Value.	Quan- tities.	Declared Value.	Quan- tities.	Declared Value.	Quan- tities.	Declared Value.	Quan- tities.	Declared Value.
Germany.....	lbs.	£	lbs.	£	lbs.	£	lbs.	£	lbs.	£
Holland.....	2,514	114	5,422	274	13,600	875	613,997	933	27,273	2,105
Belgium.....	10,525	677	27,653	1,495	92,719	5,473	240,750	13,303	111,882	6,928
France.....	7,544,196	492,169	7,817,577	461,592	8,302,170	325,208	6,902,572	420,267	4,818,196	290,577
United States of Ame- rica.....	9,894,704	61,629	716,732	45,988	1,677,706	86,682	1,685,890	99,162	4,089,907	255,067
Other countries.....	8,950	783	3,982	50	88,983	2,559	140,317	1,222	9,408	543
TOTAL.....	10,240	267	7,305	423	4,458	143	4,093	347	5,782	519
TOTAL.....	8,471,235	555,620	8,578,691	509,822	8,179,639	420,940	8,947,610	535,134	9,064,448	556,339

QUANTITIES of Wool of the Alpaca and Llama Tribe Imported into the United Kingdom in the Year 1844; and of the Quantities Re-exported during the same Period, and the Countries to which they were sent.

DESCRIPTION.	Quantities Re-exported.	Quantities Imported.
Imported into the United Kingdom.....	lbs.	lbs.
Re-exported to		635,367
Belgium.....	47,702	
France.....	86	
TOTAL Quantity Re-exported.....	47,848	

AN ACCOUNT of the Quantity of Mohair (or Goat's Wool) Imported into the United Kingdom in the Year 1844; and of the Quantity Re-exported during the same Period, and the Countries to which they were sent.

DESCRIPTION.	Quantities Re-exported.	Quantities Imported.
Imported into the United Kingdom.....	lbs.	lbs.
Re-exported to .....	....	1,290,771
Germany .....	2,412	
Holland.....	29,835	
Belgium.....	34,740	
France.....	11,310	
United States of America .....	19,232	
TOTAL Quantity Re-exported...	97,529	

The woollen manufacture has long been one of the staples of France, and the excellent quality of French cloths has been generally acknowledged. In some branches of the manufacture the French clothiers have taken the lead; and to this day their finer woollens find a market in every quarter of the globe. Under these circumstances, there can be no doubt that the quantity of woollen cloth manufactured in France has increased with the growth of the population; and it appears from a table inserted in the recent "Enquête," published by the French government, that the quantity of these goods exported has also materially increased during the last half century. These facts are shown by the following statement of the quantity and value of wool imported, and of woollen goods exported, in the years 1787-8-9, and in each year from 1812 to 1843:—

YEARS.	Wool Imported.		Woollen Cloths Exported.		YEARS.	Wool Imported.		Woollen Cloths Exported.	
	Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.		Weight.	Value.	Weight.	Value.
	kil.	francs.	kil.	francs.		kil.	francs.	kil.	francs.
1787.....	7,842,085	14,391,500	..	21,811,900	1829.....	5,749,194	9,275,611	1,190,744	31,006,464
1788.....	6,780,747	13,544,000	..	23,560,200	1830.....	7,214,939	12,871,932	1,029,472	27,690,138
1789.....	6,860,987	17,061,000	..	25,709,000	1831.....	3,836,207	5,253,089	1,050,457	28,088,716
1812.....	7,308,380	30,627,885	1,761,281	38,303,193	1832.....	4,021,594	7,861,821	1,431,026	36,306,600
1813.....	5,354,455	20,303,073	1,289,517	27,539,642	1833.....	9,305,702	19,139,629	1,546,991	38,098,047
1814.....	1,832,472	7,699,057	700,843	13,711,202	1834.....	9,220,595	17,914,818	1,542,247	39,437,014
1815.....	2,431,260	5,348,792	1,336,801	38,662,677	1835.....	14,844,536	34,218,973	1,576,208	38,366,902
1816.....	5,785,075	8,266,084	2,202,368	68,007,520	1836.....	14,165,512	31,890,637	2,018,292	49,187,968
1817.....	5,612,891	16,015,862	1,508,012	49,862,593	1837.....	9,999,665	18,997,420	1,670,772	43,428,066
1818.....	8,854,231	25,109,916	1,389,818	44,971,455	1838.....	14,926,078	34,177,544	2,297,741	61,400,460
1819.....	3,428,420	10,612,687	1,350,795	46,615,461	1839.....	13,612,180	31,937,089	2,299,056	60,588,294
1820.....	4,012,201	8,350,895	1,494,137	43,383,000	1840.....	13,456,341	29,907,240	2,325,771	61,072,105
1821.....	6,876,661	11,090,328	1,309,746	39,750,591	1841.....	20,323,741	45,807,373	2,511,158	54,595,741
1822.....	9,117,731	15,500,142	1,101,615	40,528,113	1842.....	20,951,709	49,240,862	2,402,643	63,169,108
1823.....	5,491,059	9,318,820	1,018,201	33,082,211	1843.....	20,603,370	49,807,776	2,566,551	78,910,547
1824.....	4,409,950	7,496,925	1,141,205	30,136,512	1844.....	22,784,982	64,722,050	2,749,077	74,628,022
1825.....	4,630,108	7,886,481	1,182,929	37,521,130	1845.....	25,761,206	71,145,423	2,683,096	76,046,992
1826.....	6,435,228	10,939,887	982,840	29,848,406	1846.....	17,022,010	43,424,017	2,975,339	83,809,403
1827.....	7,381,857	11,130,922	1,029,100	27,369,125	1847.....				
1828.....	7,586,889	13,390,515	1,058,922	30,025,776					

#### FLAX, AND MANUFACTURES OF FLAX.

*Flax.*—This useful fibrous material for our linen manufactures is not imported from British India. Yet from the increasing production of flax-seed, it is rather surprising that the fibre itself has not been imported. At present we depend chiefly upon Russia, Belgium, and Germany. The importations into Great Britain of flax-seed from British India commenced and increased as follows:—

Y E A R S.	From India.	From all Countries.	Y E A R S.	From India.	From all Countries.
	bushels.	bushels.		bushels.	bushels.
1832.....	10	1,995,072	1841.....	199,332	2,907,685
1833.....	2,163	2,179,135	1842.....	71,784	2,942,000
1834.....	2,826	2,210,237	1843.....	64,024	3,004,342
1835.....	127,416	2,206,748	1844.....	238,660	4,035,576
1836.....	275,108	3,339,215	1845.....	194,576	5,254,344
1837.....	126,532	3,381,643	1846.....	..	4,049,129
1838.....	78,572	3,136,695	1847.....	..	3,468,708
1839.....	163,958	4,151,047	1848.....	..	..
1840.....	207,809	3,558,070			

There is no doubt but flax may be collected in many parts of the East; and, exclusive of the so-called flax of New Zealand, we believe that this raw material may hereafter be procured from Asia and the Islands of the Eastern Archipelago in considerable quantities.

The importations of flax and hemp, for which immense sums are annually paid by our manufacturers, has hitherto been chiefly from Russia, Belgium, and Germany, viz. :—

#### FLAX and Tow Imported into the United Kingdom.

C O U N T R I E S.	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840
	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
Russia.....	623,256	667,868	776,855	562,815	438,483	1,037,021	682,025	1,089,559	705,708	870,401
Denmark.....			1,011	2,493	1,308	2,293	785	1,700	1,571	1,094
Prussia.....	101,729	144,138	147,385	103,940	84,587	186,291	207,709	131,745	89,454	135,590
Germany.....	7,615	8,104	31,221	7,704	11,792	6,973	3,227	3,503	2,037	8,105
Holland.....			45,728	81,157	104,434	155,016	134,910	101,602	160,487	113,108
Belgium.....	128,231	114,101	89,628	39,426	72,731	119,259	118,298	153,423	180,531	80,748
France.....	55,324	31,512	27,147	7,004	16,192	26,119	39,557	53,493	78,607	43,295
British Settlements in Australia.....	10,613	15,867	7,528	4,907	7,812	1,28				
Other places.....	3,455	831	30	1,239	3,876	316	1,349	1,151	2,528	900
TOTAL.....	936,411	982,516	1,129,632	811,722	740,814	1,629,116	1,000,865	1,626,276	1,223,701	1,253,240
TOTAL quantities retained for home consumption in the United Kingdom.....	918,883	964,868	1,112,100	794,272	728,143	1,511,428	993,654	1,015,905	1,210,811	1,256,322

#### FLAX and Tow Imported into the United Kingdom—(continued).

C O U N T R I E S.	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847
	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.	cwts.
Russia.....	969,455	844,725	1,089,386	1,112,023	859,027		
Egypt.....			29,540	30,200	124,144		
Denmark.....	5,099	5,531	8,852	7,673	15,193		
Prussia.....	110,665	112,582	173,239	249,404	185,020		
Germany.....	10,398	16,318	14,870	19,583	18,759		
Holland.....	120,085	97,578	66,008	106,658	107,592		
Belgium.....	97,216	49,505	44,186	44,967	80,108		
France.....	29,559	17,332	9,471	7,576	11,145		
Other places.....	4,794	2,185	1,512	5,004	15,795		
TOTAL.....	1,346,843	1,145,169	1,437,150	1,587,528	1,418,323	1,147,092	1,049,541

Silesia and Flanders formerly supplied England, and even Scotland, with linen yarns, and the finest linens and damasks;—although for a long period, linen fabrics were made in Great Britain and Ireland. About the first year of the present century the first linen mill in the United Kingdom was erected at Darlington. The West Riding of Yorkshire, and Lancashire, are the chief seats of the manufacture of linen and lenoes in England. In Scotland, about 1,500,000 yards of linen are estimated to have been made as far back as the period immediately before the Union. In 1750, it increased to 7,570,000 yards, and in 1800 to about 20,000,000 yards. In 1822, to 36,268,530 yards; and since that period, although we have no exact account, the progress has been increasing



both in spinning and weaving; especially at Dundee.—See Tables hereafter. In Dundee alone the quantities are estimated at above 80,000,000 yards. The Irish linen trade has also greatly increased.

The following table will show the quantities of linen goods which were exported from Ireland in different years, from 1800 to 1825; subsequently to which year no account has been taken at the custom-houses of either England or Ireland, of the commercial intercourse between the two parts of the kingdom.

YEARS.	To Great Britain.	To Foreign Parts.	TOTAL.	YEARS.	To Great Britain.	To Foreign Parts.	TOTAL.
	yards.	yards.	yards.		yards.	yards.	yards.
1800.....	31,978,020	2,583,829	34,563,868	1819.....	34,957,306	2,683,855	37,641,251
1802.....	33,240,943	2,368,911	35,615,854	1820.....	40,318,270	3,224,948	43,613,218
1804.....	30,837,101	3,303,528	34,140,629	1821.....	45,519,509	4,011,630	49,531,139
1806.....	35,245,280	3,880,961	39,126,241	1822.....	43,226,710	3,374,993	46,601,703
1808.....	41,958,719	2,033,367	43,992,086	1823.....	48,086,591	3,169,006	51,255,597
1810.....	32,554,545	4,313,725	36,868,270	1824.....	46,406,950	3,026,427	49,493,377
1812.....	33,320,767	2,521,686	35,845,453	1825.....	52,559,678	2,559,587	55,113,265
1814.....	30,530,443	3,463,783	33,994,226	1826.....	..	2,726,207	..
1815.....	37,080,360	5,496,206	42,576,566	1827.....	..	4,281,566	..
1816.....	42,330,118	3,299,511	45,629,629	1828.....	..	3,214,910	..
1817.....	50,288,842	5,911,733	56,200,575	1829.....	..	2,386,223	..
1818.....	44,746,374	0,178,954	44,925,328				

It will be seen from the next statement, that a large proportion of the exports of linen from Ireland to Great Britain has been re-exported to foreign countries.

BRITISH and Irish Linen and Sailcloth Exported from the United Kingdom in each Year, from 1820 to 1833.

YEARS.	British Linen.	Irish Linen.	British Sailcloth.	Irish Sailcloth.
	yards.	yards.	ells.	ells.
1820.....	24,066,914	12,455,419	1,226,335	18,117
1821.....	28,199,765	15,408,561	1,339,164	12,163
1822.....	33,702,229	15,931,939	..	16,039
1823.....	34,624,512	16,705,928	1,266,715	32,239
1824.....	43,879,893	17,933,195	1,593,291	66,185
1825.....	33,643,655	16,023,264	1,879,566	51,194
1826.....	23,619,428	10,868,107	4,343,924	55,178
1827.....	38,280,766	14,022,490	2,211,529	52,413
1828.....	44,555,341	11,924,603	2,964,393	83,993
1829.....	43,409,268	11,923,018	1,768,093	51,256
1830.....	46,232,243	13,244,269	1,922,211	32,550
1831.....	50,799,723	14,738,358	2,028,464	28,185
1832.....	37,347,193	9,060,347	2,182,367	41,150
1833.....	51,393,420	9,561,277	2,229,777	48,035

LINEN Exported from the United Kingdom in each Year, from 1834 to 1847.

YEARS.	Entered by the Yard.		Thread, Tapes, and Small Wares.	Linen Yarn.		TOTAL
	Yards.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Pounds.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.
		£	£		£	£
1834.....	67,834,303	2,357,091	85,355	1,533,325	136,312	3,579,659
1835.....	77,977,089	2,893,139	99,004	2,611,215	216,635	3,208,778
1836.....	82,088,760	3,238,031	88,204	4,574,501	348,172	3,615,097
1837.....	58,126,333	2,063,425	64,020	8,373,100	479,307	2,606,752
1838.....	77,195,894	2,717,979	102,293	14,923,329	746,163	3,566,435
1839.....	85,256,542	3,292,220	122,747	16,314,615	818,385	4,128,994
1840.....	89,373,331	3,191,827	111,261	17,733,575	822,816	4,128,994
1841.....	90,321,761	3,200,407	147,088	25,220,290	972,169	4,390,021
1842.....	69,232,682	2,217,373	129,376	29,490,987	1,025,551	3,372,300
1843.....	84,172,595	2,615,566	187,657	23,358,352	898,829	3,702,652
1844.....	91,283,754	2,801,069	223,191	25,970,569	1,050,076	4,075,476
1845.....	..	3,036,370*	..	..	1,060,506	4,096,936
1846.....	..	2,838,384*	..	..	875,559	3,103,940
1847.....	..	2,908,895*	..	..	659,307	3,619,202

\* Including small wares.

## TOTAL Declared Value of Woven Linen Manufactures of all Kinds Exported from the United Kingdom.

C O U N T R I E S.	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Russia.....	245	427	439	303	1,330	437	1,077	754	2,497	2,462
Sweden.....	97	5	226	40	65	48	104	184	86	408
Norway.....	1,005	362	931	959	1,096	1,607	1,570	2,493	3,536	3,780
Denmark.....	360	72	..	774	46	798	783	368	305	405
Prussia.....	100	20	..	4	20	..	..	..	23	865
Germany.....	5,289	8,435	11,507	18,483	18,823	24,435	23,310	34,007	46,696	55,667
Holland.....	..	..	2,849	4,909	5,240	6,075	5,980	11,450	7,617	10,064
Belgium.....	5,488	8,144	4,051	8,602	9,211	11,641	8,679	5,369	4,648	6,712
France.....	9,372	16,015	13,718	22,854	62,315	111,385	144,598	274,226	247,686	226,447
Portugal, Proper.....	28,153	12,940	29,537	51,446	36,184	10,787	27,942	30,689	34,089	30,551
— Azores.....	1,592	1,726	1,864	1,743	1,141	1,488	1,365	579	828	858
— Madeira.....	3,469	1,662	1,195	1,554	2,333	5,014	1,862	1,111	956	931
Spain and the Balearic Islands.....	223,631	223,659	200,159	132,808	122,234	205,512	154,628	113,493	128,204	167,030
— Canaries.....	4,967	2,147	3,189	1,825	1,092	4,224	3,838	5,244	8,285	4,371
Gibraltar.....	81,348	36,611	25,040	22,777	17,961	27,614	31,082	90,385	173,424	218,275
Italy and the Italian Islands.....	19,370	15,422	16,892	22,551	34,196	46,575	33,798	50,140	76,997	62,142
Malta.....	2,078	2,031	7,152	2,154	1,464	1,774	2,807	5,670	5,830	4,015
Ionian Islands.....	302	819	966	1,215	1,640	1,440	1,753	1,479	1,608	1,078
Morea and Greek Islands.....	..	..	..	316	411	30	199	199	181	685
Turkey.....	761	1,326	2,358	2,165	5,324	4,821	5,639	4,959	5,282	2,915
Syria and Palestine.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	180
Egypt.....	175	..	..	36	80	415	1,935	102	133	127
Tripoli, Tunis, Algiers, and Morocco.....	..	..	198	145	50	30	649	68	1,257	468
Western Coast of Africa.....	2,698	1,654	1,640	3,554	2,511	2,593	4,289	3,275	3,962	1,949
Cape of Good Hope.....	12,398	6,441	7,126	9,006	18,243	26,297	13,654	26,163	16,014	14,656
Cape Verd Islands.....	..	..	..	..	..	30	..	..	..	79
St. Helena.....	497	262	331	453	555	99	169	494	242	46
Ascension Island.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27	..
Eastern Coast of Africa.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	..
Mauritius.....	2,212	5,743	4,099	3,721	6,611	12,719	7,907	14,741	7,072	11,282
Isle of Bourbon.....	..	..	..	220	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arabia.....	..	..	..	..	..	289	..	..	..	..
East India Company's Territories and Ceylon.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
China.....	21,389	39,601	27,518	17,238	21,805	40,481	32,155	36,240	57,634	63,700
Sumatra, Java, & other Islands in the Indian Seas.....	576	2,704	3,570	60	6,003	2,819	762	3,927	5,191	2,539
Philippine Islands.....	627	1,225	..	6,572	1,654	1,450	1,708	4,314	7,800	15,346
British Settlements in Australia.....	15,619	17,474	26,498	36,795	35,569	35,899	43,724	82,994	87,868	85,574
New Zealand.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	364	1,139
South Sea Islands.....	65	45	..	..	22	..	..	..	..	..
British North American Colonies.....	122,449	97,699	96,629	69,582	113,639	120,768	96,476	104,832	143,345	164,217
— West Indies.....	350,578	307,465	323,402	334,995	370,134	404,841	374,643	352,470	349,812	332,033
Hayti.....	161,678	136,036	90,864	87,497	118,890	61,639	54,880	87,101	84,123	56,109
Cuba and other Foreign West Indies.....	113,269	55,185	42,893	80,170	70,248	83,781	80,088	131,109	113,640	132,696
United States of America.....	1,021,696	414,160	830,820	1,047,744	1,564,826	1,687,577	584,597	941,281	1,264,008	975,586
Mexico.....	75,127	19,499	61,614	65,360	62,850	17,187	65,902	76,758	98,725	92,049
Guatemala.....	..	1,050	..	1,440	..	..	..	..	..	..
Colombia.....	24,705	45,532	10,203	39,213	12,940	35,278	26,483	31,223	42,063	53,590
Brazil.....	117,374	187,687	189,656	183,718	157,304	195,921	122,699	167,545	214,289	234,375
States of the Rio de la Plata.....	18,177	32,299	22,017	44,992	35,631	28,504	43,247	31,798	42,286	36,953
Chili.....	19,350	31,295	37,733	60,904	21,190	39,307	49,081	30,206	62,884	116,888
Peru.....	28,148	23,993	41,546	34,411	29,736	32,406	54,074	40,664	45,620	70,944
Isles of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, and Man (foreign goods).....	15,044	17,005	15,494	17,706	17,653	17,288	16,019	19,237	17,637	22,871
TOTAL.....	2,461,704	1,774,727	2,167,024	2,443,346	2,992,143	3,326,325	2,127,445	2,820,272	3,414,967	3,306,088

## LINEN YARN Exported from the United Kingdom.

COUNTRIES.	1832		1833		1834		1835		1836		1837		1838		1839		1840	
	Quantities.	De- clared Value.	Quantities.	De- clared Value.	Quantities.	De- clared Value.	Quantities.	De- clared Value.	Quantities.	De- clared Value.	Quantities.	De- clared Value.	Quantities.	De- clared Value.	Quantities.	De- clared Value.	Quantities.	De- clared Value.
	lbs.	£	lbs.	£	lbs.	£	lbs.	£	lbs.	£	lbs.	£	lbs.	£	lbs.	£	lbs.	£
Russia .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,840	143	3,082	219	2,705	211	200	15	2,040	512
Sweden .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	700	60	2,055	267	300	24	1,090	50	883	62
Norway .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	192	6	820	62	443	62	280	17	3,225	176
Denmark .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	1	..	..	1,262	68	..	..	287	20
Germany .....	500	65	..	..	8,021	889	111,320	10,859	316,784	26,210	320,039	25,010	425,075	29,660	776,138	54,633	1,038,676	73,299
Holland .....	..	..	266	20	2,503	308	47,639	3,246	124,476	7,839	324,746	19,406	1,380,141	50,578	2,183,577	69,302	2,398,998	66,134
Belgium .....	3,190	275	12,269	600	41,553	2,297	31,035	2,073	58,082	3,520	588,505	26,274	1,340,902	51,681	722,450	28,742	743,172	29,077
France .....	76,512	6516	807,288	68,299	1,430,369	130,561	2,384,678	198,823	4,012,141	276,942	7,010,983	401,007	11,485,680	600,806	12,259,254	644,144	13,137,387	629,533
Portugal .....	1,900	253	1,068	49	856	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	500	75	225	25
Spain and Islands ..	..	..	830	40	5,025	185	1,450	..	84	151	69	934	96	4,608	200	33,351	2,594	23,619
Gibraltar .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	200	20	..	..	..	..	15,718	905	85,774	5,876
Italy and the Italian Islands .....	7,421	730	1,945	808	2,524	182	10,856	600	55,438	3,612	92,818	5,240	133,047	7,725	182,370	12,117	243,263	15,479
East Indies .....	..	..	1,600	50	..	..	2,016	120	..	..	..	..	..	..	560	25	784	50
Australia .....	..	..	112	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	2	4,454	150	2,246
British North America .....	1,352	70	1,248	55	..	..	1,028	55	..	..	5,695	338	40,756	1,838	22,523	810	5,821	270
British West Indies ..	3,080	193	2,706	176	..	..	300	10	2,011	205	2,200	170	..	..	280	13	7,386	146
United States of America .....	14,976	580	37,220	1,792	41,616	1,816	15,679	650	2,425	135	18,983	1,190	108,385	3,308	110,208	4,815	37,133	661
Channel Islands .....	1,257	23	3,390	37	258	42	5,208	106	56	10	2,240	28	..	..	1,656	70	1,776	39
TOTAL .....	110,188	8705	935,682	72,006	1,333,325	136,312	2,611,215	216,635	4,574,504	318,772	8,373,100	479,307	14,923,329	746,163	16,314,615	818,485	17,733,575	822,876

QUANTITIES and Value of Linen Manufactures and Yarn Exported to Foreign Countries and British Possessions in 1841 and 1845.

COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	1841					1845				
	LINEN MANUFACTURES.			LINEN YARN.		LINEN MANUFACTURES.			LINEN YARN.	
	Entered by the Yard.		Thread, Tapes, and Small Wares.			Entered by the Yard.		Thread, Tapes, and Small Wares.		
	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.	Declared Value.	Quantity.	Declared Value.
	yards.	£	£	lbs.	£	yards.	£	£	lbs.	£
Russia .....	74,591	2,641	509	3,521	401	12,365	671	3,180	4,726	513
Sweden .....	3,950	278	29	3,203	258	1,607	63	88	7,665	583
Norway .....	129,618	6,672	1,086	879	40	168,311	6,116	2,042	7,265	325
Denmark .....	9,055	361	19	11,900	633	11,159	294	630	21,626	941
Prussia .....	28,723	1,359	7	....	....	8,533	378	126	15,040	562
Germany .....	657,743	31,986	32,471	994,270	63,540	2,305,032	83,118	86,094	3,847,021	222,496
Holland .....	94,403	5,389	4,558	2,521,671	66,369	536,226	19,293	11,529	4,188,536	129,761
Belgium .....	72,374	5,270	1,868	412,769	14,920	117,978	6,412	6,345	1,053,260	50,893
France .....	8,824,503	281,982	1,925	20,832,575	806,336	2,266,082	102,440	409	9,153,188	414,350
Portugal and Islands .....	809,489	22,339	16	....	....	750,356	17,983	25	4,347	296
Spain and the Balearic Islands .....	5,934,226	185,928	245	59,131	1,908	2,411,586	99,527	1,057	3,028,698	171,987
— Canaries .....	345,069	8,062	....	309	26	169,778	5,239	8	1,036	30
Gibraltar .....	5,224,464	192,270	787	95,426	6,559	733,657	24,425	1,132	392,031	22,172
Italy and the Italian Islands .....	933,724	69,721	504	223,362	10,614	1,634,247	80,120	2,537	890,644	42,625
Malta .....	89,500	4,932	45	....	....	148,726	7,801	105	375	15
Ionian Islands .....	32,787	1,590	148	....	....	15,723	960	499	3,660	100
Morea and Greek Islands .....	1,338	147	88	....	....	6,272	321	107	316	25
Turkey .....	92,049	4,404	97	108	7	452,628	11,705	462	7,823	394
Syria and Palestine .....	8,946	380	....	....	....	6,385	188	....	....	....
Egypt .....	7,041	458	....	....	....	15,126	719	1	....	....
Tripoli, Tunis, Algiers, and Morocco .....	19,000	508	....	....	....	2,700	130	25	....	....
Western Coast of Africa .....	66,223	2,779	125	....	....	47,401	1,977	225	....	....
Cape of Good Hope .....	264,975	12,884	1,018	....	....	591,354	20,000	1,428	....	....
Cape Verd Islands .....	1,060	30	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
St. Helena .....	1,853	90	....	....	....	1,613	20	....	....	....
Mauritius .....	244,906	9,165	375	....	....	180,606	5,721	10	....	....
East India Company's Territories and Ceylon .....	800,698	33,611	3,608	....	....	1,990,282	59,836	1,227	1,262	95
Sumatra, Java, & other Islands of the Indian Seas .....	139,621	4,150	....	....	....	237,069	9,921	78	....	....
China .....	211,316	8,986	130	....	....	259,921	11,975	252	....	....
British Settlements in Australia .....	971,585	40,132	1,759	1,044	105	1,674,596	50,197	1,463	620	82
New Zealand .....	25,954	990	1	....	....	120,370	8,187	60	....	....
British North American Colonies .....	3,926,924	129,758	17,979	1,006	63	4,351,516	133,545	19,767	395	59
— West Indies .....	8,147,430	228,865	2,821	112	5	9,933,193	229,365	3,256	187	6
Hayti .....	2,344,794	54,801	66	....	....	2,466,221	50,657	403	....	....
Foreign West Indian Colonies .....	3,179,565	130,153	5,177	1,200	30	10,037,986	307,573	6,073	200	17
United States of America .....	31,090,067	1,169,542	62,160	22,357	499	25,983,152	860,542	48,167	54,269	2,342
Texas .....	5,805	225	....	....	....	4,974	230	37	....	....
Mexico .....	1,837,250	97,295	967	....	....	4,136,359	177,623	415	4,024	197
Guatemala .....	67,408	3,784	....	....	....	2,440,504	56,408	412	....	....
Columbia .....	1,044,394	24,996	135	100	2	....	....	....	....	....
Brazil .....	8,075,384	249,508	3,489	2,000	140	7,989,598	209,456	3,548	....	....
States of Rio de la Plata .....	2,015,605	68,820	1,494	....	....	1,098,664	34,720	1,031	....	....
Chili .....	628,450	26,469	197	....	....	1,175,503	49,227	333	....	....
Peru .....	1,481,855	66,601	827	....	....	1,326,504	61,580	670	....	....
Isles of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, and Man .....	352,948	19,010	470	48	2	454,306	20,478	280	....	....
TOTAL .....	90,321,761	3,200,467	147,088	25,220,290	972,466	88,401,670	2,830,784	205,586	23,284,725	1,060,566

STATEMENT of the Prices of Linen Yarn, and of Canvass (No. 37) ; and of the Wages paid at Leeds for Weaving the same, in each Year, from 1813 to 1833, inclusive.

DESCRIPTION.	1813	1814	1815	1816	1817	1818	1819
Average size of an average bundle of yarn estimated in leas of 300 yards, per lb. ....	11.1	11.1	11.4	11.2	11.4	11.3	11.6
Average selling price of such average bundle of yarn.....	s. d. 28 6	s. d. 29 5	s. d. 27 7	s. d. 21 0	s. d. 19 10	s. d. 21 4	s. d. 18 10
Wages of weaving a piece of canvass, No. 37, 36 inches wide, 16 threads warp, 17 weft, per inch.....	2 8	2 8	2 10	2 8	2 6	2 8	2 8
Selling price of a piece of canvass, No. 37.....	30 0	30 0	28 0	22 0	20 6	21 3	23 0

STATEMENT of the Prices of Linen Yarn, &amp;c.—(continued).

DESCRIPTION.	1820	1821	1822	1823	1824	1825	1826
Average size of an average bundle of yarn, estimated in leas of 300 yards, per lb. ....	11.3	12.4	12.6	12.9	17.4	21.5	18.5
Average selling price of such average bundle of yarn.....	s. d. 17 7	s. d. 16 2	s. d. 16 8	s. d. 15 7	s. d. 13 6	s. d. 14 4	s. d. 12 6
Wages of weaving a piece of canvass, No. 37, 36 inches wide, 16 threads warp, 17 weft, per inch.....	2 8	2 8	2 8	2 8	2 6	2 7	2 6
Selling price of a piece of canvass, No. 37.....	23 0	20 6	20 0	21 0	19 0	19 3	18 0

STATEMENT of the Prices of Linen Yarn, &amp;c.—(continued).

DESCRIPTION.	1827	1828	1829	1830	1831	1832	1833
Average size of an average bundle of yarn, estimated in leas of 300 yards, per lb. ....	20.9	22.5	25.	26.0	27.6	31.5	37.1
Average selling price of such average bundle of yarn.....	s. d. 11 0	s. d. 11 5	s. d. 10 1	s. d. 10 10	s. d. 11 1	s. d. 10 3	s. d. 10 9
Wages of weaving a piece of canvass, No. 37, 36 inches wide, 16 threads warp, 17 weft, per inch.....	2 6	2 6	2 6	2 6	2 6	2 6	2 6
Selling price of a piece of canvass, No. 37.....	16 6	15 0	16 0	17 0	19 0	18 6	18 0

STATEMENT of the Weekly Rate of Wages paid in a Flax Spinning Mill near Leeds, in the Year 1832.

NUMBER OF CHILDREN, &c.	Average.	NUMBER OF PERSONS, &c.	Average.
66 children, 9 to 11 years old .....	s. d. 3 1½	100 persons 17 years old.....	s. d. 5 10½
160 " 11 " 12 " .....	3 4½	80 " 18 " .....	6 6
144 " 13 " .....	3 9½	58 " 19 " .....	7 4
127 " 14 " .....	4 2½	48 " 20 " .....	7 9½
113 " 15 " .....	4 9½	204 { " 21 " .....	8 2½
90 persons, 16 " .....	5 6	" 21 and upwards.....	16 7½

The above rates had been nearly stationary during the preceding twenty years.

The improvements made in the operation of flax-spinning in England are rendered apparent in a very important manner, by the fact that we are now large exporters of linen-yarn to Ireland, and even to France: the earliest shipments to the latter country were made in 1833, and amounted to only 76,512 lbs., but the quantity rapidly increased until 1842, when it reached 22,202,292 lbs.

The following table exhibits a considerable increase in the consumption of foreign grown flax during the last ten or fifteen years; but it is probable that the

growth of the article in this country has, in the meantime, experienced some diminution.

YEARS.	FLAX.	YEARS.	FLAX.	YEARS.	FLAX.
	cwts.		cwts.		cwts.
1820.....	376,170	1820.....	909,709	1837.....	993,654
1821.....	491,582	1831.....	955,112	1838.....	1,615,905
1822.....	607,540	1830.....	918,883	1839.....	1,216,811
1823.....	553,589	1832.....	984,809	1840.....	1,256,322
1824.....	739,651	1833.....	1,112,190	1841.....	1,358,213
1825.....	1,018,837	1834.....	794,272	1842.....	1,130,312
1826.....	697,488	1835.....	742,605	1843.....	1,422,922
1827.....	896,889	1836.....	1,511,428	1844.....	1,583,328
1828.....	882,289				

### THREAD of Flax and Linen entered for Consumption in France.

YEARS.	COLOURED.		WHITE.		GRAND TOTAL.
	From England.	TOTAL.	From England.	TOTAL.	
	kilogrammes.	kilogrammes.	kilogrammes.	kilogrammes.	kilogrammes.
1832.....	19,400	707,800	11,200	114,000	822,400
1833.....	259,800	1,184,900	65,700	200,700	1,315,000
1834.....	672,200	1,423,300	108,600	238,200	1,661,500
1835.....	1,151,500	1,862,900	112,800	213,500	2,076,400
1836.....	1,697,400	2,414,400	151,800	265,400	2,679,800
1837.....	2,867,000	3,472,900	297,300	403,000	3,875,900
1838.....	4,757,700	5,216,700	444,700	534,800	5,751,500
1839.....	5,552,300	6,076,400	532,000	631,000	6,707,400
1840.....	5,640,600	6,274,200	109,700	520,900	6,795,100
1841.....	8,373,800	9,039,400	771,800	825,900	9,865,303

### DECLARED Value of Apparel and Slops Exported from the United Kingdom.

COUNTRIES.	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840	1845
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Russia.....	907	1,715	1,152	1,275	1,222	1,274	841	1,327	3,106	1,732	2,567
Sweden.....	169	351	513	400	639	960	1,078	873	1,025	568	541
Norway.....	2,050	1,210	1,944	2,075	2,739	2,880	1,918	2,795	1,999	2,205	5,992
Denmark.....	520	378	261	285	181	605	220	260	159	337	241
Prussia.....	255	326	137	69	151	249	127	88	153	183	286
Germany.....	7,836	10,068	11,943	9,593	13,888	11,410	12,505	14,125	22,200	22,550	13,872
Holland.....	12,165	12,036	10,541	13,379	13,894	12,073	12,496	13,901	14,801	11,506	13,508
Belgium.....	5,748	11,527	17,087	10,296	12,679	17,357	16,744	17,288	22,696	23,069	23,829
France.....	2,640	3,839	13,873	15,802	13,938	10,819	4,074	3,489	4,864	4,420	3,902
Portugal, Proper...	1,385	7,609	1,106	1,306	1,771	2,363	1,299	305	436	1,075	1,770
— Azores.....	2,171	1,476	2,103	2,371	2,955	3,085	1,219	1,019	2,039	1,506	1,516
— Madeira.....	6,243	2,053	2,868	1,404	9,545	10,029	1,479	1,346	2,048	1,410	2,443
Spain.....	433	484	206	397	503	560	579	383	584	844	1,206
Gibraltar.....	8,879	8,398	12,901	5,236	6,522	9,202	9,398	13,456	15,599	12,258	14,018
Italy and the Italian Islands.....	6,253	5,640	7,218	6,777	7,253	6,366	4,462	8,875	9,497	9,270	10,569
Malta.....	1,802	1,715	1,903	2,154	3,084	3,247	1,601	2,914	3,556	3,261	15,799
Ionian Islands.....	1,980	2,298	2,821	2,048	2,151	2,300	2,210	1,476	3,045	2,505	3,916
Turkey.....	3,645	3,792	2,974	4,348	3,960	5,407	3,940	5,810	5,342	4,660	10,324
Egypt.....	553	160	741	535	705	1,111	988	568	1,488	1,431	25,090
Western Coast of Africa.....	10,196	7,286	8,538	9,044	8,036	10,761	7,470	9,282	11,069	8,740	16,269
Cape of Good Hope.....	14,571	19,530	21,124	23,369	21,063	42,419	44,438	48,920	40,471	45,282	115,599
St. Helena.....	3,588	1,146	2,325	4,697	7,375	2,219	1,904	3,031	2,386	1,472	5,554
Mauritius.....	3,423	4,526	2,483	6,933	9,121	17,506	12,443	24,052	11,455	17,360	13,809
East Indies & Ceylon.....	44,600	57,431	38,776	27,640	41,871	69,093	50,608	61,945	77,750	90,744	109,373
Java, &c.....	158	545	763	631	1,403	1,051	695	464	473	1,601	3,045
China.....	77,933	70,315	87,600	123,616	117,009	149,711	173,512	225,775	272,432	270,178	278,855
China Australia.....	532	476	115	..	614	..	..	70	2,448	6,201	..
New Zealand, &c.....	168,722	161,888	152,900	138,137	176,884	221,374	175,703	156,355	260,246	250,151	388,260
British West Indies.....	188,313	180,133	195,737	202,251	233,756	330,192	269,159	256,086	206,056	231,908	259,778
Haiti.....	2,021	3,424	1,126	915	1,120	1,792	323	412	825	602	576
Cuba and Foreign West Indies.....	9,130	11,017	12,650	12,572	17,920	12,642	12,089	10,834	10,309	8,912	9,753
United States of America.....	158,367	81,472	127,911	106,282	228,261	254,269	75,265	164,151	180,010	109,341	149,750
Mexico.....	5,211	817	1,240	1,129	4,074	3,700	3,188	538	1,469	2,514	2,076
Columbia.....	1,424	1,538	1,277	2,371	763	728	463	932	924	652	2,309
Brazil.....	9,904	8,823	14,759	16,434	20,008	28,439	12,096	11,576	13,267	18,021	18,201
States of the Rio de la Plata.....	4,341	5,967	3,082	2,096	3,986	5,028	2,111	1,545	3,157	4,921	6,326
Chili.....	3,130	2,899	2,564	2,335	2,216	5,239	3,880	2,688	4,511	7,461	8,134
Peru.....	5,038	2,193	6,009	2,611	3,312	2,443	4,841	1,517	1,573	3,595	107,669
Channel Islands.....	13,311	16,186	11,176	13,915	11,426	16,580	16,615	18,681	18,603	10,509	30,874
Other places.....	..	5	120	370	619	611	449	989	345	772	1,248
TOTAL.....	790,293	712,346	789,148	782,258	1,014,538	1,292,379	960,951	1,100,377	1,332,427	1,208,687	1,595,286

The proportions in which persons of different ages were employed in each woven branch of industry, in 1835 and 1839, were as follows:—

1835

A G E S.	Cotton.	Woollen.	Flax.	Silk.
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
Eight to twelve years.....	3.7	6.7	3.7	20.9
Twelve to thirteen years.....	9.3	12.0	12.2	8.7
Thirteen to eighteen years.....	29.8	29.8	36.1	30.8
Above eighteen years.....	57.2	51.5	48.0	39.6
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

1839

A G E S.	Cotton.	Woollen.	Flax.	Silk.
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
Under nine years.....	..	..	..	2.80
Between nine and thirteen years.....	4.75	12.35	4.05	22.60
Between thirteen and eighteen years.....	37.52	39.59	41.00	34.19
Above eighteen years.....	57.73	48.06	51.35	40.41
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

S E X E S.	Cotton.		Woollen.		Flax.		Silk.	
	1835	1839	1835	1839	1835	1839	1835	1839
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
Males.....	45.7	43.5	52.5	48.5	31.2	29.6	32.2	31.7
Females.....	54.3	56.5	47.5	51.5	68.8	70.4	67.8	68.3
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The returns of 1835, in regard to the mechanical power used in factories, did not allow of precise calculations with respect to the proportions in which that power was used as compared with the number of persons employed. The following abstract gives only the information from the returns, both in 1835 and 1839.

1835

DESCRIPTION OF FACTORIES.	Number of Factories, the Power of which is given.	Number of			Horse-power of Steam Engine and Water Wheels.			Number of Horses, Power actually Employed.	Number of Persons Employed in Factories, the Power of which is given.
		Steam Engines.	Water Wheels.	TOTAL.	Steam.	Water.	TOTAL.		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Cotton.....	987	1000	479	1,479	27,433	6,575	34,008	30,698	172,005
Woollen.....	740	528	462	990	10,300	4,703	15,003	13,536	46,685
Flax.....	90	55	55	110	1,746	528	2,274	2,204	12,910
Silk.....	131	118	41	159	1,343	332	1,675	1,460	18,390
TOTAL.....	1948	1701	1037	2738	40,822	12,138	52,960	47,898	250,590

1839

DESCRIPTION OF FACTORIES.	Number of Factories, the Power of which is given.	Number of			Horse-power of Steam Engines and Water Wheels.			Number of Horses' Power actu- ally Em- ployed.	Number of Persons Em- ployed in Factories, the Power of which is given.
		Steam Engines.	Water Wheels.	TOTAL.	Steam.	Water.	TOTAL.		
Cotton.....	No. 1819	No. 1611	No. 674	No. 2315	No. 46,827	No. 12,977	No. 59,804	No. 55,785	No. 259,385
Woolen.....	1738	888	1207	2005	17,398	10,406	27,804	25,564	86,446
Flax.....	392	315	240	555	7,412	3,678	11,090	9,585	43,487
Silk.....	208	207	109	316	2,457	922	3,379	2,977	34,318
TOTAL.....	4217	3051	2230	5281	74,094	27,983	102,077	93,911	423,636

From these figures it appears that the number of persons employed for each mechanical horse-power at each period, was—

FACTORIES.	1815	1839
In Cotton factories.....	number. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	number. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Woolen ".....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ nearly.	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ nearly.
Flax ".....	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Silk ".....	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$

The larger proportion in the silk mills arises from the greater number of young persons employed.

The progress of our textile manufactures during the period of four years will be apparent from the following statement of the increase or decrease in 1839, as compared with 1835, of the number of factories at or out of work, and the number of persons employed in each division of the United Kingdom:—

FACTORIES.	ENGLAND.		WALES.		SCOTLAND.		IRELAND.		UNITED KINGDOM.	
	In-crease.	De-crease.	In-crease.	De-crease.	In-crease.	De-crease.	In-crease.	De-crease.	In-crease.	De-crease.
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Mills at work—										
Wool.....	313	..	65	..	22	..	5	..	425	..
Cotton.....	526	..	..	..	33	..	4	..	555	..
Silk.....	32	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	30	..
Flax.....	17	..	..	..	13	..	15	..	45	..
Mills empty—										
Wool.....	40	..	11	..	5	..	7	..	63	..
Cotton.....	46	..	..	..	6	..	1	..	53	..
Silk.....	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3
Flax.....	12	..	..	..	7	..	4	..	23	..
PERSONS EMPLOYED.										
Wool, &c.—										
Under thirteen years.....	..	2,149	74	..	..	478	..	91	..	2,644
Thirteen to eighteen years.....	11,573	..	312	..	1,136	..	..	49	12,972	..
Above eighteen years.....	3,898	..	205	..	913	..	..	152	4,834	..
TOTAL.....	13,232	..	651	..	1,571	..	..	292	15,162	..
Cotton—										
Under thirteen years.....	..	13,211	..	11	..	2834	..	385	..	16,441
Thirteen to eighteen years.....	27,028	..	41	..	3,811	..	912	..	31,822	..
Above eighteen years.....	22,268	..	..	171	1,504	..	269	..	23,870	..
TOTAL.....	36,085	..	..	141	2,481	..	826	..	39,251	..
Silk—										
Under thirteen years.....	..	311	..	..	..	42	..	2	..	355
Thirteen to eighteen years.....	2,255	..	..	..	50	..	..	25	2,280	..
Above eighteen years.....	1,061	..	..	..	69	..	..	22	1,711	..
TOTAL.....	3,608	..	..	..	77	..	..	49	3,630	..
Flax—										
Under thirteen years.....	..	1,641	..	..	..	1572	..	236	..	3,449
Thirteen to eighteen years.....	1,131	..	..	..	3,180	..	2803	..	7,114	..
Above eighteen years.....	890	..	..	..	2,880	..	2769	..	6,539	..
TOTAL.....	380	..	..	..	4,488	..	5336	..	10,204	..



STATEMENT of the Number and Power of Flax Factories in Operation in different Parts of the United Kingdom, with the Number and Ages of Persons employed therein in the Year 1839.

MILLS.	ENGLAND.		WALES.		SCOTLAND.		IRELAND.		UNITED KINGDOM.	
	number.		number.		number.		number.		number.	
Mills at work.....	169		..		183		40		392	
Mills empty.....	12		..		7		4		23	
	Engines.	Horse-Power.	Engines.	Horse-Power.	Engines.	Horse-Power.	Engines.	Horse-Power.	Engines.	Horse-Power.
Steam power.....	123	3,134	..	..	160	3,350	32	928	315	7,412
Water power.....	112	1,131	..	..	91	1,495	37	1,052	240	3,078
PERSONS EMPLOYED.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.
Under 10 years....	130	98	..	..	22	16	..	9	152	123
10 to 11 " ....	206	164	..	..	22	36	3	14	231	214
11 " 12 " ....	248	141	..	..	30	37	3	22	281	200
12 " 13 " ....	228	205	..	..	27	53	12	41	267	299
13 " 14 " ....	774	970	..	..	878	1,226	350	535	2,002	2,731
14 " 15 " ....	651	1,163	..	..	653	1,017	441	745	1,745	2,865
15 " 16 " ....	443	1,093	..	..	391	1,049	269	627	1,163	2,769
16 " 17 " ....	258	914	..	..	216	920	179	648	653	2,482
17 " 18 " ....	133	902	..	..	143	903	158	552	454	2,367
18 " 19 " ....	145	949	..	..	117	1,121	181	744	413	2,814
19 " 20 " ....	99	803	..	..	80	1,015	160	534	279	2,352
20 " 21 " ....	114	672	..	..	102	942	97	518	313	2,132
21 and upwards...	1,929	3,181	..	..	2,057	4,834	988	1,211	4,574	9,256
TOTAL.....	5,378	11,195	..	..	4,735	13,169	2,781	6,230	12,897	30,591
TOTAL males and females.....	16,573		....		17,907		9,011		43,491	

STATEMENT of the Number of Flax Factories in Operation in the different Parts of the United Kingdom, with the Number and Ages of Persons employed therein in 1835.

COUNTIES, &c.	Number of Factories at Work.	Between Eight and Twelve Years.		Between Twelve and Thirteen Years.		Between Thirteen and Eighteen Years.		Above Eighteen Years		TOTAL Number of Persons employed.		
		Males.	Females	Males.	Females	Males.	Females	Males.	Females	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
		No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
ENGLAND.												
Cumberland.....	7	..	1	1	8	4	89	20	116	25	214	239
Derby.....	2	5	4	7	2	14	16	5	31	31	53	84
Devon.....	4	..	..	5	5	8	34	17	73	30	112	142
Dorset.....	21	11	14	26	40	61	202	78	278	176	534	710
Durham.....	6	2	..	60	27	47	172	90	203	190	402	601
Hants.....	2	..	2	3	5	4	32	4	41	11	80	91
Kent.....	1	..	..	..	..	29	15	7	11	36	26	62
Lancaster.....	18	65	60	265	260	386	811	469	708	1,185	1,839	3,024
Northumberland.....	2	..	..	6	23	7	68	35	103	48	194	242
Nottingham.....	1	..	..	7	1	1	..	..	..	8	1	9
Oxford.....	1	1	..	..	2	2	10	1	..	4	12	16
Salop.....	1	24	16	45	37	124	173	118	149	311	375	686
Somerset.....	13	17	13	13	9	42	108	37	128	109	258	367
Westmoreland.....	4	16	14	11	7	38	79	54	75	119	175	294
Wilt.....	1	..	..	..	2	..	14	2	6	2	22	24
York, West Riding.....	64	333	303	592	735	1,145	2,318	1,593	2,419	3,663	5,775	9,438
— North Riding.....	4	13	7	7	10	17	51	21	38	58	100	164
TOTAL, England.....	152	487	434	1,048	1,173	1,929	4,192	2,531	4,379	6,015	10,178	16,193
Wales.....	170	101	175	609	918	1,120	3,064	1,550	5,860	3,392	10,017	13,409
Scotland.....	25	1	15	125	199	399	1,308	463	1,171	988	2,693	3,681
Ireland.....												
TOTAL, United Kingdom	347	592	624	1,782	2,296	3,457	8,564	4,564	11,410	10,395	22,888	33,283

RETURN of the Total Number of Persons employed in Cotton, Woollen, Worsted, Flax, and Silk Factories, respectively, in England, Scotland, and Ireland, and the Total Number in the United Kingdom: showing the respective Numbers of Males and Females; the Number employed under Thirteen Years of Age, the Number between Thirteen and Eighteen Years, and the Number above Eighteen Years of Age; also specifying the Numbers in each County.

## ENGLISH FACTORIES.

COUNTIES.	C O T T O N.								
	Under Thirteen Years of Age.		Between Thirteen and Eighteen Years of Age.		Above Eighteen Years of Age.		T O T A L.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males and Females.
	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.
Chester.....	1,097	649	4,610	5,513	12,141	14,090	17,854	20,252	38,105
Cornwall.....	..	..	1	43	4	50	5	99	194
Cumberland.....	24	26	231	442	622	957	877	1,425	2,302
Derby.....	511	528	1,470	2,263	2,769	4,070	4,741	6,801	11,602
Flint.....	11	11	29	35	58	88	97	134	231
Gloucester.....	..	..	201	300	244	785	445	1,085	1,530
Lancaster.....	7,821	4,625	21,401	35,185	57,548	71,903	89,770	111,803	201,573
Leicester.....	4	..	30	92	178	275	218	367	585
Middlesex.....	..	..	118	87	131	161	249	248	497
Norfolk.....	..	..	11	29	42	53	53	82	135
Nottingham.....	7	4	136	418	250	821	7,393	1,243	1,630
Stafford.....	41	44	168	395	405	700	614	1,189	1,803
Surrey.....	..	..	44	..	37	3	81	3	84
Warwick.....	..	..	13	..	19	28	32	69	101
York.....	1,207	927	2,340	3,101	4,344	4,820	7,891	8,848	16,739
Total for England	10,723	6814	33,814	47,043	78,783	98,950	123,320	153,708	277,028

## ENGLISH FACTORIES—(continued).

COUNTIES.	W O R S T E D.								
	Under Thirteen Years of Age.		Between Thirteen and Eighteen Years of Age.		Above Eighteen Years of Age.		T O T A L.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males and Females.
	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.
Devon.....	..	1	10	38	14	52	24	86	110
Durham.....	45	28	58	148	79	280	182	456	638
Lapcaster.....	23	24	40	64	98	91	161	179	340
Leicester.....	2	4	247	291	487	759	736	1,054	1,790
Middlesex.....	..	..	15	1	9	2	24	3	27
Norfolk.....	17	16	83	292	106	831	200	1,139	1,345
Northampton.....	4	10	7	19	34	18	45	47	92
Nottingham.....	..	..	3	33	15	14	18	47	65
Stafford.....	..	..	..	2	16	16	16	18	34
Surrey.....	..	7	3	16	8	22	11	45	56
York.....	3362	3794	3985	9,808	6362	19,928	13,709	33,590	47,299
Total for England.	3453	3884	4452	10,767	7228	22,013	15,133	36,664	51,797

## ENGLISH FACTORIES—(continued).

COUNTIES.	W O O L L E N.								
	Under Thirteen Years of Age.		Between Thirteen and Eighteen Years of Age.		Above Eighteen Years of Age.		T O T A L.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males and Females.
	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.
Brecon.....	..	..	25	10	37	9	62	19	81
Cardigan.....	5	4	13	5	7	8	25	16	41
Cardmarthen.....	5	..	38	25	31	12	74	37	111
Chester.....	14	5	16	24	45	4	75	33	108
Cumberland.....	*23	16	51	63	111	42	155	121	306
Denbigh.....	18	1	53	29	160	44	231	74	305
Derby.....	5	1	2	1	19	3	26	5	31
Devon.....	21	39	95	398	232	697	348	1,134	1,482
Dorset.....	..	..	20	16	23	30	43	46	89
Essex.....	..	..	2	1	1	1	3	2	5
Glamorgan.....	6	8	30	66	71	34	107	112	219
Gloucester.....	28	12	880	820	1,583	1,085	2,491	2,817	5,308
Hants.....	..	..	2	7	2	..	4	1	5
Hereford.....	..	..	2	7	4	..	6	7	13
Lancaster.....	*707	647	951	1078	2,943	1,645	4,601	3,370	7,971
Leicester.....	1	1	27	46	61	60	89	107	196
Lincoln.....	..	..	7	3	4	3	11	6	17
Merioneth.....	2	5	30	17	43	28	75	50	125
Middlesex.....	2	..	34	..	166	28	202	28	230
Monmouth.....	3	1	13	28	47	19	63	48	111
Montgomery.....	32	13	238	125	252	83	522	221	743
Norfolk.....	10	3	7	10	29	16	46	29	75
Northumberland.....	2	..	1	1	7	7	10	8	18
Oxford.....	2	3	78	72	104	68	184	143	327
Radnor.....	..	..	1	..	2	1	3	1	4
Salop.....	14	4	56	15	137	63	207	82	289
Somerset.....	26	14	383	322	713	722	1,122	1,058	2,180
Surrey.....	..	..	40	2	85	8	125	10	135
Westmoreland.....	*51	52	53	130	120	80	224	262	486
Wilts.....	7	1	679	448	1,253	877	1,939	1,326	3,265
Worcester.....	..	..	41	144	214	274	255	418	673
York.....	3222	2435	6,756	5346	14,029	6,546	24,607	14,130	38,737
TOTAL for England.	4206	3068	10,024	8253	23,135	13,401	37,965	24,722	62,687

\* Some worsted mills are included under this head, the returns from which do not distinguish between woollen and worsted.

## ENGLISH FACTORIES—(continued).

COUNTIES.	F L A X.								
	Under Thirteen Years of Age.		Between Thirteen and Eighteen Years of Age.		Above Eighteen Years of Age.		T O T A L.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males and Females.
	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.
Cumberland.....	36	23	56	113	151	309	245	445	688
Derby.....	9	12	0	20	4	56	22	68	110
Devon.....	..	..	2	5	11	33	13	38	51
Dorset.....	..	..	48	111	88	342	136	453	589
Durham.....	10	7	11	32	43	122	44	161	225
Gloucester.....	..	..	7	37	4	47	11	84	95
Hants.....	..	..	3	47	7	37	10	84	94
Kent.....	..	..	54	30	28	28	82	58	140
Lancaster.....	72	55	319	562	354	1179	745	1,796	2,541
Middlesex.....	1	..	30	14	82	63	113	77	190
Northumberland.....	..	..	60	155	78	102	138	257	395
Salop.....	53	51	99	102	200	236	352	389	741
Somerset.....	1	..	58	137	59	237	118	374	492
Surrey.....	2	..	33	21	54	17	89	38	127
Westmoreland.....	26	25	35	75	126	214	187	314	501
Wilts.....	..	..	9	..	10	..	19	..	19
York.....	626	579	1552	3056	2538	4491	4716	8,126	12,842
TOTAL for England.	836	752	2385	4517	3837	7518	7058	12,782	19,840

## ENGLISH FACTORIES—(continued).

COUNTIES.	S I L K.								
	Under Thirteen Years of Age.		Between Thirteen and Eighteen Years of Age.		Above Eighteen Years of Age.		T O T A L.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males and Females.
	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.
Bucks.....	39	30	29	34	4	59	72	132	204
Chester.....	1475	1080	1433	2320	2793	4,468	5,701	8,408	14,109
Derby.....	255	375	504	1084	737	1,980	1,496	3,648	5,144
Devon.....	24	31	21	102	25	196	70	329	399
Dorset.....	26	102	12	136	27	139	65	377	442
Essex.....	67	166	89	503	253	1,149	409	1,818	2,227
Gloucester.....	9	106	16	202	8	156	33	464	497
Hants.....	9	42	5	99	12	96	20	237	263
Hertford.....	156	118	154	137	180	167	490	422	912
Kent.....	..	2	..	13	5	60	5	75	80
Lancaster.....	329	674	640	2070	1609	3,045	2,578	5,789	8,367
Middlesex.....	3	2	38	32	77	142	118	176	294
Norfolk.....	3	73	28	420	150	1,155	181	1,657	1,838
Nottingham.....	94	150	66	219	66	244	216	613	829
Oxford.....	7	6	..	10	2	19	9	35	44
Somerset.....	119	252	61	506	76	634	256	1,392	1,648
Stafford.....	78	259	157	442	357	539	592	1,280	1,852
Suffolk.....	55	107	42	206	11	185	108	498	606
Warwick.....	33	52	118	159	310	629	461	840	1,301
Wilts.....	46	117	22	186	22	213	90	516	606
Worcester.....	74	117	6	128	7	168	87	413	500
York.....	50	107	162	293	497	359	709	759	1,468
TOTAL for England.	2951	4777	3603	9310	7218	15,831	18,772	29,918	43,690

## TOTALS in all Factories in England.

COUNTIES.	Under Thirteen Years of Age.		Between Thirteen and Eighteen Years of Age.		Above Eighteen Years of Age.		T O T A L.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males and Females.
	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.
	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.
Brecon.....	..	..	25	10	37	9	62	19	81
Bucks.....	39	39	29	34	4	59	72	132	204
Cardigan.....	5	4	13	5	7	8	25	16	41
Cardmarthen.....	5	..	38	25	31	12	74	37	111
Chester.....	2,586	2,334	6,065	7,857	14,979	18,562	23,630	28,753	52,383
Cornwall.....	..	..	1	43	4	56	5	99	104
Cumberland.....	83	65	338	618	884	1,308	1,306	1,901	3,206
Denbigh.....	18	1	53	29	160	44	231	74	305
Derby.....	780	1,116	1,995	3,368	3,592	6,118	6,285	10,602	16,887
Devon.....	45	71	128	538	282	978	455	1,587	2,042
Dorset.....	26	102	80	263	138	511	244	876	1,120
Durham.....	55	35	69	180	122	402	246	617	863
Essex.....	67	166	91	504	254	1,150	412	1,820	2,232
Flint.....	11	11	28	35	58	88	97	134	231
Glamorgau.....	6	8	30	66	71	38	107	112	219
Gloucester.....	37	118	1,104	1,359	1,839	2,973	2,980	4,450	7,430
Hants.....	9	42	10	147	21	133	40	322	362
Hereford.....	..	..	2	7	4	..	6	7	13
Hertford.....	156	118	154	137	180	167	490	422	912
Kent.....	..	2	54	43	33	88	87	133	220
Lancaster.....	8,952	6,025	26,351	38,959	62,552	77,953	97,855	122,937	220,792
Leicester.....	7	5	310	429	726	1,094	1,043	1,528	2,571
Lincoln.....	..	..	7	3	4	3	11	6	17
Merioneth.....	2	5	30	17	43	28	75	50	125
Middlesex.....	6	2	235	134	465	396	706	532	1,238
Monmouth.....	3	1	13	23	47	19	63	48	111
Montgomery.....	32	13	238	125	252	83	522	221	743
Norfolk.....	30	92	129	700	327	2,055	486	2,907	3,393
Northampton.....	4	10	7	19	34	18	45	47	92
Northumberland.....	2	..	61	156	85	109	148	265	413
Nottingham.....	101	154	205	670	321	1,070	627	1,903	2,530
Oxford.....	9	9	78	82	106	87	193	178	371
Radnor.....	..	..	1	..	2	1	3	1	4
Salop.....	67	55	155	117	337	299	559	471	1,030
Somerset.....	140	266	502	905	848	1,593	1,496	2,824	4,320
Stafford.....	119	303	325	839	778	1,325	1,222	2,467	3,689
Suffolk.....	55	107	42	206	11	185	108	498	606
Surrey.....	2	7	129	39	184	50	306	90	402
Warwick.....	33	52	131	200	329	657	493	909	1,402
Westmoreland.....	77	77	88	205	246	204	411	576	987
Wilts.....	53	118	710	634	1,285	1,090	2,048	1,342	3,890
Worcester.....	74	117	47	272	221	442	432	831	1,273
York.....	8,467	7,645	11,795	21,664	28,370	36,144	51,632	65,453	117,085
TOTAL.....	22,169	19,295	51,878	80,791	120,201	157,708	197,248	257,794	455,024

## SCOTCH FACTORIES.

COUNTIES.	C O T T O N.								
	Under Thirteen Years of Age.		Between Thirteen and Eighteen Years of Age.		Above Eighteen Years of Age.		T O T A L.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males and Females.
	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.
Aberdeen.....	31	27	116	580	261	1,098	408	1,705	2,113
Ayr.....	55	59	201	326	92	311	548	696	1,044
Bute.....	..	..	105	145	115	290	220	435	655
Clackmannan.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dumbarton.....	11	7	113	157	146	344	270	508	778
Kirkcudbright.....	2	3	24	41	35	80	61	124	185
Lanark.....	77	95	1365	4091	3701	10,500	5133	15,586	20,729
Linlithgow.....	10	6	18	28	28	24	56	58	114
Peebles.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Perth.....	75	62	167	293	185	575	427	930	1,357
Renfrew.....	114	89	895	1986	1153	3,371	2162	5,446	7,608
Stirling.....	4	18	42	114	80	275	126	407	533
TOTAL.....	379	366	3040	8691	5796	16,868	9221	25,895	35,116

## SCOTCH FACTORIES—(continued).

COUNTIES.	W O R S T E D.								
	Under Thirteen Years of Age.		Between Thirteen and Eighteen Years of Age.		Above Eighteen Years of Age.		T O T A L.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males and Females.
	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.
Perth.....	..	..	..	3	1	1	..	4	5
Renfrew.....	..	..	4	49	57	28	61	77	138
TOTAL for Scotland	..	..	4	52	58	29	62	81	143

## SCOTCH FACTORIES—(continued).

COUNTIES.	W O O L L E N.								
	Under Thirteen Years of Age.		Between Thirteen and Eighteen Years of Age.		Above Eighteen Years of Age.		T O T A L.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males and Females.
	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.
Aberdeen.....	16	16	146	336	304	501	466	853	1319
Ayr.....	11	5	56	188	124	142	191	335	526
Berwick.....	..	..	7	13	13	14	20	27	47
Clackmannan.....	..	..	247	264	986	522	1233	786	2019
Dumfries.....	..	2	23	42	38	43	61	87	148
Edinburgh.....	7	4	8	23	27	9	42	36	78
Elgin.....	..	..	4	10	30	6	34	16	50
Fife.....	..	..	5	5	8	8	13	13	26
Forfar.....	..	..	1	1	5	2	6	3	9
Inverness.....	..	..	15	6	24	14	39	20	59
Kincardine.....	..	..	3	..	1	..	4	..	4
Kinross.....	..	..	5	5	6	4	11	9	20
Kirkcudbright.....	1	3	7	8	11	8	19	19	38
Lanark.....	12	16	230	211	667	354	909	581	1490
Linlithgow.....	..	..	4	..	1	..	5	..	5
Peebles.....	2	..	13	16	22	3	37	19	56
Perth.....	..	..	30	38	92	21	122	59	181
Renfrew.....	..	..	6	12	17	10	23	22	45
Roxburgh.....	8	1	136	218	438	234	582	453	1035
Selkirk.....	22	11	193	123	575	249	790	383	1171
Stirling.....	1	..	166	232	614	263	781	495	1276
Wigton.....	..	..	7	3	20	3	27	6	33
TOTAL for Scotland	80	58	1312	1754	4023	2410	5415	4222	9637

## SCOTCH FACTORIES—(continued).

COUNTIES.	F L A X.								
	Under Thirteen Years of Age.		Between Thirteen and Eighteen Years of Age.		Above Eighteen Years of Age.		T O T A L.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males and Females.
	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.
Aberdeen.....	11	47	369	832	672	1,792	1081	2,671	3,752
Ayr.....	4	14	46	83	138	278	188	375	563
Edinburgh.....	12	15	37	77	74	119	123	211	334
Fife.....	1	13	188	686	522	1,754	711	2,465	3,164
Forfar.....	72	196	1069	1959	1622	6,008	2763	3,163	10,926
Kincardine.....	..	..	3	11	10	52	13	63	76
Lanark.....	..	..	120	314	187	322	307	636	943
Perth.....	1	7	92	150	167	630	260	787	1,047
Renfrew.....	8	4	20	141	73	279	101	424	525
TOTAL for Scotland.	109	293	1973	4253	3465	11,234	5547	15,783	21,330

## SCOTCH FACTORIES—(continued).

COUNTIES.	S I L K.								
	Under Thirteen Years of Age.		Between Thirteen and Eighteen Years of Age.		Above Eighteen Years of Age.		T O T A L.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males and Females.
	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.
Lanark.....	15	33	47	265	92	271	134	569	723
Renfrew.....	2	26	16	65	49	136	67	227	294
TOTAL for Scotland.	17	59	63	330	141	407	221	796	1017

## SCOTLAND.—All four Factories.

COUNTIES.	T O T A L O F A L L F A C T O R I E S.								
	Under Thirteen Years of Age.		Between Thirteen and Eighteen Years of Age.		Above Eighteen Years of Age.		T O T A L.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males and Females.
	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.
Aberdeen.....	58	90	660	1,748	1,237	3,391	1,655	5,229	7,184
Ayr.....	70	78	303	597	354	731	727	1,406	2,133
Berwick.....	..	..	7	13	13	14	26	27	47
Bute.....	..	..	105	145	115	290	220	435	655
Clackmannan.....	..	..	247	264	986	522	1,233	786	2,019
Dumbarton.....	11	7	113	157	146	344	270	568	778
Dumfries.....	..	2	23	42	38	43	61	87	148
Edinburgh.....	19	10	45	10	101	128	165	247	412
Elgin.....	..	..	4	10	30	6	34	10	50
Fife.....	1	13	193	691	530	1,762	724	2,486	2,190
Forfar.....	72	196	1070	1,960	1,627	6,010	2,769	8,166	10,935
Inverness.....	..	..	15	6	24	14	39	20	59
Kincardine.....	..	..	6	11	11	52	17	63	80
Kinross.....	..	..	5	5	6	4	11	9	20
Kirkcudbright.....	3	6	31	40	46	88	80	143	223
Lanark.....	104	144	1762	5,781	4,647	11,447	6,513	17,372	23,885
Linlithgow.....	10	6	22	28	29	24	61	58	119
Peebles.....	2	..	13	16	22	3	37	19	56
Perth.....	76	69	289	484	445	1,227	810	1,780	2,590
Renfrew.....	124	119	941	2,453	1,349	3,824	2,414	6,196	8,610
Roxburgh.....	8	1	136	218	438	234	582	453	1,035
Selkirk.....	22	11	193	123	575	249	790	385	1,173
Stirling.....	5	18	208	346	694	538	907	902	1,809
Wigtou.....	..	..	7	3	20	3	27	6	33
TOTAL.....	585	779	6399	15,050	13,483	30,948	20,466	46,777	67,243

## IRISH FACTORIES.

COUNTIES.	C O T T O N.								
	Under Thirteen Years of Age.		Between Thirteen and Eighteen Years of Age.		Above Eighteen Years of Age.		T O T A L.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males and Females.
	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.
Antrim.....	..	..	135	228	176	479	311	707	1,018
Armagh.....	2	5	30	25	52	81	84	111	195
Down.....	..	..	150	151	169	329	319	480	799
Dublin.....	..	..	24	64	60	239	84	363	387
Kildare.....	..	..	20	38	23	22	43	60	103
Louth.....	..	..	33	27	34	71	67	99	165
Meath.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Monaghan.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Queen's County.....	..	..	1	12	9	19	10	31	41
Tipperary.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tyrone.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Waterford.....	..	..	160	201	354	505	514	709	1,223
Wexford.....	2	6	13	12	26	36	41	54	95
Wicklow.....	..	..	26	12	51	68	77	80	157
TOTAL Cotton for Ireland.....	4	11	592	773	951	1,849	1,550	2,633	4,183
TOTAL Cotton for Scotland.....	379	366	3,046	8,661	5,796	16,868	9,221	25,895	35,116
TOTAL for England.....	10,723	6814	33,814	47,944	79,783	78,950	123,320	153,708	277,028
GRAND TOTAL....	11,106	7191	37,452	57,378	85,533	117,607	134,091	182,236	316,327

## IRISH FACTORIES—(continued).

COUNTIES.	W O R S T E D.—								
	Under Thirteen Years of Age.		Between Thirteen and Eighteen Years of Age.		Above Eighteen Years of Age.		T O T A L.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males and Females.
	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.
Dublin.....	..	..	21	39	40	61	61	100	161
Queen's County.....	..	..	..	7	40	30	40	37	77
TOTAL Worsted for Ireland.....	..	..	21	46	80	91	101	137	238
TOTAL Worsted for Scotland.....	..	..	4	52	58	29	62	81	143
TOTAL Worsted for England.....	3,453	3,884	4,452	10,767	7,228	22,013	15,133	36,664	51,797
GRAND TOTAL..	3,453	3,884	4,477	10,865	7,366	22,133	15,296	36,882	52,178

## IRISH FACTORIES—(continued).

COUNTIES.	W O O L L E N.								
	Under Thirteen Years of Age.		Between Thirteen and Eighteen Years of Age.		Above Eighteen Years of Age.		T O T A L.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males and Females.
	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.
Cork.....	..	..	24	49	45	63	69	112	181
Dublin.....	2	1	41	35	191	132	234	168	402
Kildare.....	..	..	11	11	13	8	13	19	32
Kilkenny.....	..	..	..	2	95	114	95	116	211
Queen's County.....	..	..	3	30	31	41	34	71	105
Tipperary.....	..	..	6	2	7	1	13	3	16
Waterford.....	..	..	5	15	70	45	75	60	135
TOTAL Woollen for Ireland.....	2	1	79	144	452	404	533	549	1,082
TOTAL Woollen for Scotland.....	80	58	1,312	1,754	4,023	2,410	5,415	4,222	9,637
TOTAL Woollen for England.....	4200	3068	10,624	8,253	23,135	13,401	37,965	24,722	62,687
GRAND TOTAL....	4288	3127	12,015	10,151	27,610	16,215	43,913	29,493	73,406

## IRISH FACTORIES—(continued).

COUNTIES.	F L A X.								
	Under Thirteen Years of Age.		Between Thirteen and Eighteen Years of Age.		Above Eighteen Years of Age.		T O T A L.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males and Females.
	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.
Antrim.....	9	27	1390	2,101	1,576	4,143	2,975	6,271	9,246
Armagh.....	..	..	59	155	105	258	164	413	577
Donegal.....	..	..	26	58	28	62	54	120	174
Down.....	..	..	536	852	827	1,234	1,363	2,086	3,449
Dublin.....	..	..	49	82	51	115	100	197	297
Kildare.....	..	..	78	112	66	150	144	262	406
Londonderry.....	..	..	42	103	63	176	105	279	384
Louth.....	..	..	141	222	157	400	298	622	920
Meath.....	..	..	14	54	31	74	45	128	173
Monaghan.....	..	..	28	107	50	153	78	200	338
Tyrone.....	..	..	95	389	174	466	269	855	1,124
TOTAL for Ireland..	9	27	2458	4,235	3,128	7,231	5,595	11,493	17,088
TOTAL for Scotland..	109	296	1973	4,253	3,465	11,234	5,547	15,783	21,330
TOTAL for England..	836	752	2385	4,517	3,837	7,513	7,058	12,782	19,840
GRAND TOTAL.....	954	1075	6810	13,005	10,430	25,978	18,200	40,058	58,258

## IRELAND.—All Four Factories.

COUNTIES.	T O T A L O F A L L F A C T O R I E S.								
	Under Thirteen Years of Age.		Between Thirteen and Eighteen Years of Age.		Above Eighteen Years of Age.		T O T A L.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males and Females.
	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.
Antrim.....	9	27	1,525	2,329	1,752	4,622	3,286	6,978	10,264
Armagh.....	2	5	89	180	137	339	248	524	772
Cork.....	..	..	24	49	45	63	69	112	181
Donegal.....	..	..	26	58	28	62	54	120	174
Down.....	..	..	686	1,003	996	1,563	1,682	2,569	4,248
Dublin.....	2	1	135	220	342	547	479	768	1,247
Kildare.....	..	..	98	161	102	180	200	341	541
Kilkenny.....	..	..	..	2	95	114	95	116	211
Londonderry.....	..	..	42	103	63	176	105	279	384
Louth.....	..	..	174	249	191	471	365	720	1,085
Meath.....	..	..	14	54	31	74	45	128	173
Monaghan.....	..	..	28	107	50	153	78	260	338
Queen's County.....	..	..	4	49	80	90	84	139	223
Tipperary.....	..	..	6	2	7	1	13	3	16
Tyrone.....	..	..	95	389	174	466	269	855	1,124
Waterford.....	..	..	165	219	424	550	589	769	1,358
Wexford.....	2	0	13	12	26	36	41	54	95
Wicklow.....	..	..	20	12	51	68	77	80	157
TOTAL for Ireland..	15	39	3,150	5,198	4,614	9,575	7,779	14,812	22,591
TOTAL for Scotland..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL for England..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL for Europe..	22,169	19,295	54,876	80,791	120,201	157,708	197,248	257,794	485,042
GRAND TOTAL.....	22,769	20,113	61,426	101,039	138,298	168,231	225,493	319,383	544,876

NOTE.—A considerable number of factories being at present unoccupied, or only partially at work, in consequence of the depressed state of trade, the total number of those now employed in the factories of the United Kingdom is of course not so great as in ordinary times of prosperous trade.

The number of factories from which returns to the application for the numbers employed have not been received, is not considerable.

Factory Office, April 16, 1847.



## TOTALS of all Factories in England, Scotland, and Ireland.

T O T A L S.	S I L K.								
	Under Thirteen Years of Age.		Between Thirteen and Eighteen Years of Age.		Above Eighteen Years of Age.		T O T A L.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males and Females.
	number. none.	number. none.	number. none.	number. none.	number. none.	number. none.	number. none.	number. none.	number. none.
TOTAL for Ireland..	17	59	63	330	141	407	221	796	1,017
TOTAL for Scotland..	2951	4777	3603	9310	7218	15,831	13,772	29,918	43,690
GRAND TOTAL.....	2968	4836	3666	9640	7359	16,238	13,993	30,714	44,707

## OFFICIAL Values of all British and Irish Woven Manufactures Exported from the United Kingdom to all Countries during the following Years :—

Y E A R S.	Cotton Ma- nufactures.	Cotton Yarn.	M A N U F A C T U R E S.			TOTAL of Wove Fabrics.	TOTAL of all other Articles.	TOTAL of all Manu- factures.
			Woollen.	Linen.	Silk.			
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1816 .....	16,355,124	1,380,486	5,586,361	1,559,367	101,874	25,023,215	9,751,305	31,774,520
1817 .....	20,357,147	1,125,257	5,076,920	1,043,104	152,734	20,555,253	9,980,144	39,233,167
1818 .....	21,627,936	1,296,770	6,344,100	2,153,309	167,559	31,589,683	10,373,844	41,960,551
1819 .....	16,870,206	1,585,753	4,602,270	1,547,352	126,809	24,738,390	8,185,185	32,953,689
1820 .....	20,704,000	2,022,153	4,363,973	1,935,186	118,370	29,144,283	8,673,753	37,820,293
1821 .....	21,630,493	1,893,695	5,500,922	2,303,443	136,402	31,478,955	8,715,938	40,194,681
1822 .....	24,500,920	2,353,217	5,043,612	2,501,783	141,007	35,509,539	7,058,950	43,558,489
1823 .....	24,117,549	2,425,419	5,539,789	2,654,098	141,320	34,878,175	8,266,294	43,166,039
1824 .....	27,170,107	2,984,329	6,136,092	3,283,403	150,648	39,733,579	8,296,457	48,024,952
1825 .....	26,597,574	2,897,706	5,929,342	2,709,772	150,815	38,285,209	8,167,812	46,453,022
1826 .....	21,445,565	3,748,526	5,041,585	2,056,760	106,738	32,309,174	7,932,830	40,332,854
1827 .....	29,203,128	3,979,759	5,079,601	2,808,081	173,334	42,144,013	9,132,435	51,279,102
1828 .....	28,989,970	4,485,841	5,720,079	3,118,270	178,871	44,493,037	9,536,113	52,019,728
1829 .....	31,810,430	5,458,985	5,301,997	3,003,394	220,436	45,855,248	9,610,475	55,465,723
1830 .....	35,395,400	5,655,569	5,551,644	3,101,031	435,045	50,148,689	10,343,918	60,492,637
1831 .....	33,682,475	5,674,000	6,187,969	3,662,915	469,076	49,701,075	9,386,048	60,090,123
1832 .....	37,060,750	6,725,505	6,006,700	2,649,343	474,509	53,876,807	11,005,230	61,582,037
1833 .....	40,058,153	6,270,057	7,891,142	3,543,767	694,773	58,466,892	11,160,961	69,633,853
1834 .....	44,201,345	6,802,237	6,608,798	3,846,196	533,449	61,992,025	11,503,510	73,495,535
1835 .....	44,849,038	7,399,851	7,526,407	4,358,731	702,087	64,926,114	13,006,502	77,932,616
1836 .....	50,046,111	7,844,818	7,671,784	4,711,187	767,985	71,642,685	18,240,591	84,883,276
1837 .....	41,906,910	9,211,732	4,820,621	3,663,342	434,123	60,027,928	12,284,279	72,312,207
1838 .....	54,590,603	10,202,014	6,593,239	5,038,525	718,811	77,143,192	14,964,706	92,107,898
1839 .....	58,471,405	9,400,904	6,548,308	5,623,747	714,410	80,750,174	16,187,048	96,947,122
1840 .....	62,592,239	10,532,491	5,899,032	5,892,543	750,479	85,066,784	16,596,728	102,263,512
1841 .....	58,816,522	10,469,499	6,613,321	6,736,034	945,022	83,571,398	18,209,355	101,780,753
1842 .....	56,428,629	12,239,280	6,051,188	5,451,185	840,077	81,619,359	17,391,653	99,011,012
1843 .....	60,683,309	12,484,982	8,847,018	5,424,861	951,034	97,391,834	20,182,729	117,574,563
1844 .....	78,606,824	12,323,918	11,592,000	7,286,180	1,121,922	111,020,574	20,317,500	131,338,317
1845 .....	81,623,214	12,034,595	11,614,602	6,816,742	1,041,994	113,131,207	21,254,685	134,385,892
1846 .....	78,946,513	14,419,171	9,969,894	6,205,111	1,134,001	110,724,690	21,316,961	132,041,651
1847 .....	71,487,306	10,706,618	12,277,753	6,008,203	1,269,031	101,748,911	24,158,152	125,907,063
1848 .....								
1849 .....								
1850 .....								

TOTAL declared Value of all British and Irish Woven Manufactures Exported from the United Kingdom during the following Years.

YEARS.	Cotton.	Cotton Yarn.	Woolens and Yarn.	Linen.	Linen Yarns.	Silk.	TOTAL of Four Fabrics.	TOTAL of other Articles.	TOTAL all Manufactures.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1816	13,072,757	2,628,448	7,844,855	1,452,667	...	450,522	25,479,249	16,178,606	41,657,855
1817	11,178,029	2,014,182	7,163,472	1,703,632	...	408,503	25,467,818	15,969,394	41,437,212
1818	16,643,579	2,385,305	8,143,103	1,949,815	...	499,175	29,621,067	15,497,182	46,118,249
1819	12,388,833	2,516,783	5,886,807	1,391,245	...	376,798	22,660,466	12,221,261	34,881,727
1820	13,843,569	2,826,613	5,583,430	1,653,904	...	374,114	24,261,660	11,851,662	36,116,322
1821	13,786,957	2,307,832	6,461,567	1,981,465	...	373,938	24,911,750	11,421,343	36,333,102
1822	14,534,253	2,700,437	6,488,523	2,192,772	...	381,455	26,297,440	10,352,599	36,650,039
1823	13,751,415	2,625,947	5,034,137	2,095,574	...	350,880	24,457,953	11,817,387	36,275,342
1824	15,240,006	3,135,496	6,011,534	2,442,440	Included with linen.	442,582	27,272,058	10,301,250	38,573,317
1825	15,034,138	3,206,729	6,193,775	2,130,705	...	296,677	26,862,021	11,908,749	38,770,773
1826	10,522,357	3,491,268	4,982,898	1,489,047	...	168,453	20,654,623	10,882,101	31,536,724
1827	13,957,825	3,545,568	5,277,561	1,895,186	...	236,092	24,912,532	11,184,807	36,097,376
1828	13,545,038	3,594,945	5,120,226	2,000,033	...	255,755	24,516,597	11,967,231	36,483,828
1829	13,420,544	3,974,039	4,056,809	1,885,831	...	267,192	24,204,415	11,318,212	35,522,627
1830	15,203,713	4,132,258	4,847,398	1,926,256	...	519,919	26,629,544	11,297,957	37,927,501
1831	13,282,947	3,974,089	5,389,811	2,461,704	...	578,874	25,087,325	11,152,413	36,239,738
1832	12,675,880	4,721,796	5,479,786	1,783,432	...	529,996	25,109,890	10,912,208	36,133,098
1833	13,782,377	4,701,024	6,540,726	2,167,024	72,006	737,404	28,003,561	11,327,852	39,331,413
1834	15,302,571	5,211,015	5,375,413	2,443,346	130,362	639,419	29,708,126	11,520,400	41,228,526
1835	16,421,715	5,706,589	7,149,602	2,892,143	216,685	672,031	33,358,715	13,661,943	47,020,658
1836	18,511,692	6,429,336	7,998,053	2,326,325	318,772	917,822	36,493,000	16,875,572	53,368,572
1837	13,040,181	6,955,492	4,989,075	2,127,445	479,307	503,673	28,697,173	15,375,571	44,070,744
1838	16,715,857	7,431,869	6,179,004	2,820,272	746,103	777,280	34,671,045	15,389,925	50,060,970
1839	17,692,182	6,858,193	6,694,965	3,414,067	818,485	858,118	36,286,910	16,946,670	53,233,580
1840	17,567,310	7,101,308	5,780,810	3,306,088	822,876	792,648	35,371,040	16,035,390	51,406,430
1841	14,223,510	7,266,908	6,301,028	3,341,555	972,460	788,894	32,894,421	18,740,202	51,634,623
1842	13,907,884	7,771,464	5,822,548	2,346,749	1,025,551	590,189	31,164,385	15,916,638	47,081,023
1843	16,251,000	7,198,971	7,533,211	2,803,223	898,829	667,952	35,356,186	16,023,523	52,279,709
1844	18,816,764	6,048,584	9,163,053	3,024,800	1,050,676	736,455	39,780,332	18,803,960	58,584,292
1845	19,150,096	6,963,235	8,760,642	3,036,370	1,060,500	760,405	39,730,654	20,101,006	59,837,660
1846	17,720,960	7,892,048	7,242,568	2,838,384	875,556	837,577	37,403,093	20,142,892	57,545,985
1847	17,382,293	5,957,207	7,961,608	2,968,897	650,307	978,114	35,901,420	22,837,519	58,731,945
1848	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1849	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1850	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

#### MINERALS OF INDIA.

*Metals.*—The minerals of India have been scarcely explored. Coal, no doubt, abounds in several parts, and what is called the great coal-field, on each side the river Damoda, for sixty to seventy miles, and probably much more in length, and of an ascertained breadth of more than twelve miles, has been usefully worked, where three or four pits have been worked. Coal and iron are found in conjunction in the Burdwar and Sylhet districts of Bengal, and very rich Nodular ore, yielding about twenty-five per cent pure metal, abounds in Bhaugulpore. Formerly the mines in this district were extensively worked. Coal has been found in Nerbudda. Nitre constitutes an important article of export from Bengal. Salt, which is a government monopoly, is produced at Cuttack and other places, chiefly in the west of India. Diamonds are found in Bundelcund, &c. Lead mines are numerous. Copper mines are worked. But such is the wretched state of mining, that metals are scarcely worth alluding to among the usefully-worked products of India. India, in fact, receives the coal and iron used chiefly from Great Britain. India, however, supplies the United Kingdom with the greater part of the saltpetre or nitre used, Chili and Peru supplying nearly all the remainder. The quantity of saltpetre imported from British India\* in 1845

\* See preceding Tables of Exports from the United Kingdom for the various articles of metal, machinery, &c., exported to India.

amounted to 307,703 barrels; from Peru, 134,098 barrels; from Chili, 38,745 barrels; all other places, 6075 barrels; total, 486,621 barrels. Iron and hardware are extensively exported to India, and, considering the low prices at which all articles of metal are now made in Great Britain, and the extraordinary increase in the quantity of iron produced in Great Britain, we cannot believe that industry can be profitably directed to mining or working the metals of British India, any more than to prosecute manufactures in India. (*See Commercial Tables*, pages 434, *et seq.*, and *Tables of Iron and Metals* hereafter.)

*Agricultural Products* are evidently those for which India must be for a long period adapted, and we introduced the foregoing tables to illustrate how extensive a demand the raw materials of India may find in the four great woven fabrics of the United Kingdom, viz., cotton wool, sheep's wool, silk, and flax; all which, with industry and careful preparation, may be profitably supplied from India. We now pass on to such in a statement from the other principal articles of export, viz., sugar, indigo, opium, &c.

1. *Sugar* (Arabic, *sukhii*; Latin, *saccharum*; Sanscrit, *saihara*; Spanish, *azucar*; Italian, *zucchero*; German, *zucker*; French, *sucre*) is distinguished by the several qualities of brown, or muscavado, clayed, refined, and candy.

The first account we have of sugar is about 320 years before Christ, when it is mentioned by Throphrastus as honey extracted from reeds. Strabo says Nearchus found reeds in India yielding honey without bees. Pliny describes it as a medicinal honey collected from canes. It was probably sugar-candy obtained from China. Europe owes its knowledge of sugar to the Moors, who cultivated the cane in Spain, as soon as they became established in that country. It was rather extensively cultivated in Spain, and in the fifteenth century the cane was carried to and cultivated in Madeira and the Canary Islands, from which it is said to have been early transplanted to America. The cane, however, was indigenous to the tropical countries of America; the natives, however, did not know its use. The first English sugar plantation was in Barbadoes in 1627, from whence sugar was exported in 1646, and thirty years afterwards 400 vessels, of about 150 tons, were employed in the Barbadoes trade, chiefly in exporting sugar. No less than 65,000 tons annually were exported from St. Domingo before 1790. The progressive consumption of sugar in the United Kingdom will be found in tabular forms hereafter. In 1700, it did not exceed 10,000 tons; it was then consequently a rare article of luxury. In 1754, it increased to about 54,000 tons. In 1790, to about 80,000 tons. Until 1820, the importation of sugar from India was trifling. Since then the quantity (*see Tables*, page 419, and hereafter) has increased rapidly. It is evident that the soil and climate is eminently adapted for the cultivation of the cane.

We shall, however, defer further remarks on the cultivation of sugar, until we class the whole under the one general head of the sugar-producing countries of the world.

*Coffee*.—Hindustan, Ceylon, Java, and other eastern countries are eminently adapted for the production of coffee. For imports and exports, &c., see General Tables hereafter.

*Indigo*.—In the history of cultivation we are not aware that any thing is more remarkable than the rapid growth of indigo in British India. (See Tabular Statements, page 423.)

*Pepper*.—See Tables of Exports, &c., pages 423, *et seq.*, and Tables hereafter.

*Rum*.—See Tables, page 423, and hereafter.

*Opium*.—This drug constitutes a government monopoly in India. (See Revenue Tables.)

STATEMENT of the Opium Exported from Calcutta to China, to the Ports in the Indian Archipelago, and to Europe, from 1795 to 1834.

YEARS	Chests to China.	Chests to the Eastern Ports.	Chests to the Western Ports.	TOTAL Chests.	YEARS	Chests to China.	Chests to the Eastern Ports.	Chests to the Western Ports.	TOTAL Chests.
number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.
1795-96..	1070	4103	10	5189	1815-16	2723	1120	5	3848
1796-97..	2387	3247	..	5634	1816-17	3376	947	32	4325
1797-98..	1985	1514	4	3503	1817-18	2911	794	..	3708
1798-99..	1718	1624	..	3342	1818-19	3575	724	5	4299
1799-1800	1867	2059	..	3926	1819-20	1741	1315	..	3091
1800-1801	3224	1539	25	4788	1820-21	3591	1556	..	5147
1801-2...	1744	1723	..	3467	1821-22	1936	655	..	2501
1802-3...	2033	1035	..	3068	1822-23	3207	893	..	4100
1803-4...	2116	937	..	3053	1823-24	3522	1285	..	5209
1804-5...	2332	1026	10	3358	1824-25	5365	1710	..	7076
1805-6...	2131	1526	..	3657	1825-26	4027	536	..	5165
1806-7...	2607	1777	..	4384	1826-27	5861	707	..	6568
1807-8...	3084	1171	..	4255	1827-28	7341	562	..	7903
1808-9...	3223	1410	..	4630	1828-29	4903	1651	..	6554
1809-10...	3074	1172	..	4246	1829-30	7443	2235	..	9678
1810-11...	3592	1317	..	4909	1830-31	5072	..	..	7069
1811-12...	2788	1887	38	4713	1831-32	6815	..	..	7427
1812-13...	3328	1504	..	4832	1832-33	7698	..	..	2408
1813-14...	3213	1059	..	4272	1833-34	7808	..	..	9518
1814-15...	2999	868	5	3872					

The eastern ports include all those east between the Cape of Good Hope and Cape Horn, and the western, those west of the former on the Atlantic.

QUANTITY of Opium \* annually Exported from India to China for Eighteen Years.

YEARS.	Number of Chests Imported.		Average Price per Chest in Spanish Dollars.		Sale Value of each Kind in Spanish Dollars.		TOTAL Number of Chests Imported.	TOTAL Value of Importation, in Spanish Dollars.
	Patna and Benares.	Malwa.	Patna and Benares.	Malwa.	Patna and Benares.	Malwa.		
	number.	number.	dollars.	dollars.	dollars.	dollars.	numbers.	dollars.
1816.....	2610	600	1200	875	3,132,000	525,000	3,210	3,657,000
1817.....	2530	1,150	1205	612	3,200,450	703,800	3,680	3,904,250
1818.....	3050	1,530	1000	725	3,050,000	1,109,250	4,510	4,159,250
1819.....	2970	1,630	1235	1175	3,667,950	1,915,250	4,600	5,583,200
1820.....	3050	1,720	1900	1515	5,795,000	2,605,800	4,770	8,400,800
1821.....	2910	1,718	2075	1325	6,038,250	2,276,350	4,628	8,314,600
1822.....	1822	4,000	1552	1290	2,828,930	5,100,000	4,822	7,988,930
1823.....	2910	4,172	1600	925	4,656,000	3,859,100	7,082	8,515,100
1824.....	2655	6,000	1175	750	3,119,625	4,500,000	8,655	7,619,625
1825.....	3442	6,179	913	723	3,141,755	4,464,450	9,621	7,608,205
1826.....	3661	6,308	1002	942	3,668,565	5,941,520	9,969	9,610,085
1827.....	5134	4,401	998	1204	5,125,155	5,209,920	9,535	10,325,075
1828.....	5905	7,701	940	968	5,604,235	6,928,880	13,132	12,533,115
1829.....	7843	6,857	860	862	6,149,577	5,907,580	14,000	12,057,157
1830.....	6060	12,100	870	588	5,790,204	7,114,050	18,760	12,904,253
1831.....	5950	8,265	..	..	5,682,010	5,818,574	14,225	11,500,584
1832.....	8267	15,403	..	..	6,551,059	8,781,700	23,670	15,332,759
1833.....	9534	11,715	..	..	6,059,634	7,916,971	21,250	14,006,605

\* The quantity of opium shipped from Calcutta in 1795-6, was 1070 chests, and in 1829-30, 7443 chests. The total quantity of opium exported from Calcutta during the former year was 5183 chests, and during the latter, 6978 chests; the grand total exported during the whole thirty-five years was 162,273 chests, which, at the average rate at which it sold 1200 dollars a chest, would give a trade in this stimulating drug of nearly 200,000,000 Spanish dollars.

## QUANTITY of Malwa Opium Exported from Bombay and Damaun to China, from 1821 to 1834.

YEARS.	Chests from Bombay.	Chests from Damaun.	TOTAL Amount of Chests.	Average Bombay Rupees.	YEARS.	Chests from Bombay.	Chests from Damaun.	TOTAL Amount of Chests.	Average Bombay Rupees.
	number.	number.	number.	number.		number.	number.	number.	number.
1821	1600	678	2278	2024	1828	2,820	3889	7,709	1765
1822	1600	2255	3855	2007	1829	3,502	4597	8,099	1686
1823	1500	1535	5535	1764	1830	3,720	9136	12,856	1202
1824	1590	2063	0063	1288	1831	4,700	4633	9,333	1450
1825	2500	1503	5563	971	1832	11,000	3007	14,007	1250
1826	2500	2005	5005	1877	1833	..	..	11,715	..
1827	2980	1524	4504	1383	1834	8,965	2693	11,678	..

## QUANTITY and Value of Opium Exported from Calcutta.

COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	1834—35				1835—36				1836—37			
	Opium (Behar).		Opium (Benares).		Opium (Behar).		Opium (Benares).		Opium (Behar).		Opium (Benares).	
	chests.	rupees.	chests.	rupees.	chests.	rupees.	chests.	rupees.	chests.	rupees.	chests.	rupees.
Coast of Sumatra..	..	..	..	..	5	6,950	14	17,360	..	..	..	..
Java.....	10	9,850	20	19,700	9,688	1,15,54,134	3,333	37,07,355	57	74,170	2,050	27,60,918
Penang and Eastward.....	262	2,78,074	1,250	12,07,578	119	1,46,875	1,506	16,00,076	..	..	..	..
China.....	7,493	74,08,143	1,987	19,05,371	55	68,050	30	40,075	50	75,325	82	1,13,875
Pegue.....	2	1,870	20	24,983	..	..	58	71,105	8,184	1,21,93,493	2,309	31,17,923
Maldiv Islands ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2,410
TOTAL.....	7,767	70,97,937	3,283	31,57,632	9,867	1,17,76,009	4,940	55,25,971	8,291	1,23,42,988	4,443	60,01,126

## QUANTITY and Value of Opium Exported from Calcutta—(continued).

COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	1837—38				1838—39			
	Opium (Behar).		Opium (Benares).		Opium (Behar).		Opium (Benares).	
	chests.	rupees.	chests.	rupees.	chests.	rupees.	chests.	rupees.
Penang & Eastward	75	91,000	2,040	28,06,435	276	1,74,440	3,207	21,91,805
Java.....	20	24,500	00	57,450	55	43,180	134	96,670
China.....	11,957	1,35,37,400	4,155	45,27,817	11,187	95,60,528	3,312	24,97,390
Pegue.....	7	2,530	..	..	..	..	..	..
Maldiv Islands ..	13	10,075	86	84,305	6	5,355	44	25,030
Cape of Good Hope..	..	..	1	615	..	..	..	..
TOTAL.....	12,965	1,36,63,635	7,242	74,76,622	1,1524	97,89,503	6,697	48,10,895

## STATEMENT of the Quantity and Value of Opium from Calcutta during the following Years.

COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	1839—40				1840—41				1841—42			
	Opium (Behar).		Opium (Benares).		Opium (Behar).		Opium (Benares).		Opium (Behar).		Opium (Benares).	
	chests.	rupees.	chests.	rupees.	chests.	rupees.	chests.	rupees.	chests.	rupees.	chests.	rupees.
United Kingdom....	160	41,668	1	195	25	17,297	20	12,800	21	14,375	..	..
North America .....	9	3,195	0	1,260	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ceylon.....	7	2,530	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1,950	..	..
Penang & Eastward.	8,207	33,02,559	5,469	22,49,713	6,228	40,59,233	5196	32,53,130	4,823	34,69,895	3938	27,99,644
Java.....	20	9,425	30	13,750	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Manilla.....	538	3,05,090	190	1,02,725	1	800	45	31,273	10	7,900	45	34,425
China.....	3,472	15,92,577	283	1,28,045	4,889	33,32,524	928	6,00,500	9,082	68,68,100	1670	12,03,697
Pegue.....	51	19,835	64	19,640	2	1,485	70	46,915	24	16,135	120	81,090
Mauritius.....	2	1,170	1	305	..	..	..	..	3	1,070	1	930
TOTAL.....	12,466	52,78,049	6,044	25,16,233	11,145	74,11,339	6265	39,53,620	13,905	1,03,80,925	5774	41,18,506

## STATEMENT of the Value of Opium Exported from Bombay.

COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	1834—35	1835—36	1836—37	1837—38	1838—39	1839—40	1840—41	1841—42
	Opium.	Opium.	Opium.	Opium.	Opium.	Opium.	Opium.	Opium.
	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.	rupees.
Ceylon.....	..	2,14,480	..	..	..	..	..	675
China.....	97,82,015	1,33,98,761	2,40,33,171	1,09,77,565	158,47,400	1,93,000	87,36,847	1,03,22,215
Penang and Eastward.....	1,53,950	..	2,16,650	2,03,200	..	30,78,150	26,80,927	9,53,310
Goa.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,920
Cutch and Scinde.....	..	..	..	800	1,000	..	..	670
Persian Gulf.....	..	..	..	..	1,41,800	..	..	..
Manilla.....	..	..	..	..	..	10,25,400	17,500	..
TOTAL.....	99,35,965	1,36,13,241	2,42,49,821	1,12,41,565	1,59,90,200	42,90,550	1,14,35,274	1,12,78,820
Bengal.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	4,000	..
Coast of Coromandel.....	..	5,500	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malabar and Canara.....	2,150	..	..	760	8,500	2,325	..	670
TOTAL value.....	99,38,115	136,18,741	2,42,49,821	1,12,42,325	1,59,98,700	42,98,875	1,14,39,274	1,12,79,490
Quantities.....	..	..	chests. 21,073½	chests. 10,627½	chests. 17,515	chests. 5,292 lbs.	chests. 15,762½	chests. 16,356
	..	..	..	..	..	70	..	..

*Salt.*—The salt monopoly in India has been both unsound in principle and the cause of suffering on the part of those who required this most essential of all condiments. But the very great reduction made during late years in the price of salt by the Company, renders the monopoly itself less burdensome than in France, Austria, and even in Prussia—still, the monopoly is, as such, highly objectionable, and ought to be abolished. If revenue be absolutely necessary, let it be a duty of customs if imported, and of excise when made in India. But we would prefer that neither should be levied. The following abstract of official Tables will serve to illustrate the profits of this monopoly:—

STATEMENT of the Quantity of Salt Sold and cleared from the Government Golahs in Bengal; distinguishing that Imported and Sold by Government from the Government Manufacture, from 1835—36 to 1844—45, inclusive.

Y E A R S.	Sold and Cleared.	Imported and Sold.	TOTAL.
	bazar maunds.	bazar maunds.	bazar maunds.
1835—36.....	38,71,041	4,32,500	43,03,541
1836—37.....	36,10,649	4,40,000	40,50,649
1837—38.....	34,14,307	8,07,347	42,21,654
1838—39.....	36,96,107	10,62,600	47,58,827
1839—40.....	39,25,951	7,83,728	47,09,679
1840—41.....	35,58,798	9,75,554	45,74,352
1841—42.....	The returns furnished for these years do not distinguish salt imported on account of government from the government manufacture.		46,20,183
1842—43.....			43,13,289
1843—44.....			43,69,552
1844—45.....			46,44,046

**AN ACCOUNT of the Gross and Nett Revenue of the Bengal Salt Monopoly, specifying the Charges of Manufacture, and of Collection of each Year, for Ten Years.**

Y E A R S.	Amount realised by the Sale of Salt at Bengal.	Cost and Charges of Salt Manufactured and Purchased.				Nett Revenue from the Sale of Salt, exclusive of Payments to the French and Danish Governments under Convention.	Amount of Payments at Bengal to the French and Danish Governments, referred to in preceding Column.	Nett Revenue at Bengal from the Sale of Salt.	Customs' Collection.			TOTAL Nett Revenue at Bengal from Sale of Salt, and 'Customs' Duties on Salt.	Amount.
		Advances to Manufac- turers.	Cost of Salt pur- chased.	Charges of Establish- ments, and various Ex- penses con- nected with the Provision and Sale of Salt.	TOTAL Cost and Charges.				Customs' Duty on Salt Imported into Bengal.	Proportion of the Charges of Establish- ment of the Collectorate of Calcutta, estimated to attach to the Imports of Salt.	Nett Customs' Duty.		
	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	£
1835—36..	1,76,00,395	22,14,343	6,50,996	18,59,174	47,24,513	1,29,35,882	4,38,667	1,24,97,215	9,11,468	51,709	8,59,759	1,33,56,974	1,252,216
1836—37..	1,50,03,860	25,29,051	6,54,946	18,49,553	50,33,550	99,70,310	4,46,667	95,23,643	11,53,927	1,23,988	10,29,839	1,05,53,482	989,389
1837—38..	1,73,03,850	26,75,807	3,61,626	18,45,807	48,83,240	1,24,20,610	4,38,667	1,19,81,943	10,30,640	1,20,896	9,09,744	1,28,91,687	1,208,596
1838—39..	2,15,90,373	14,00,089	2,49,301	17,57,031	34,96,403	1,80,93,970	4,46,667	1,76,47,303	6,44,598	80,838	5,63,760	1,82,11,063	1,707,287
1839—40..	1,88,62,180	17,41,052	1,92,881	16,22,854	35,56,787	1,53,05,393	4,52,667	1,48,52,726	13,34,451	1,28,037	12,06,414	1,60,59,140	1,505,545
1840—41..	1,92,36,567	20,39,039	1,86,416	17,55,707	39,81,125	1,52,55,442	4,56,667	1,47,96,775	17,13,383	1,41,856	13,71,527	1,63,69,302	1,534,528
1841—42..	1,92,51,092	23,62,782	5,85,267	18,08,338	47,56,387	1,44,94,705	4,56,667	1,40,28,038	18,45,119	1,53,637	16,91,462	1,57,19,500	1,473,703
1842—43..	1,86,83,043	22,54,653	6,19,191	15,99,190	44,73,034	1,42,10,009	4,53,000	1,37,52,009	20,51,540	2,11,730	24,39,810	1,61,91,819	1,517,983
1843—44..	1,84,76,471	24,94,925	10,13,551	18,07,210	53,15,636	1,31,69,785	4,66,000	1,26,94,785	28,80,355	1,95,461	26,84,894	1,53,79,679	1,441,845
1844—45..	1,84,62,834	26,42,846	5,26,404	19,13,891	50,83,141	1,37,79,693	4,58,000	1,33,21,693	27,14,888	1,74,908	25,39,980	1,58,61,673	1,487,032

**SALT Imported into Bengal, distinguishing the Countries from which Imported, from 1835—36, to the latest Accounts received.**

YEARS.	UNITED KINGDOM.		F R A N C E.		COAST OF COROMAN- DEL AND MALABAR.		C E Y L O N, &c.		ARABIAN AND PERSIAN GULFS.		M A U R I T I U S.		T O T A L.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	bazar mds.	rupees.	bazar mds.	rupees.	bazar mds.	rupees.	bazar mds.	rupees.	bazar mds.	rupees.	bazar mds.	rupees.	bazar mds.	rupees.
1835—36..	1,025	4,100	..	..	2,63,272	10,53,088	..	..	20,560	82,240	..	..	2,84,857	11,39,428
1836—37..	10,062	42,763	..	..	3,05,094	13,12,379	..	..	33,575	1,42,694	2,398	10,191	3,54,330	15,08,027
1837—38..	3,409	14,488	12,997	55,242	1,78,987	7,60,695	9,019	42,156	1,03,705	4,40,744	8,103	34,436	3,17,120	13,47,761
1838—39..	2,205	9,371	9,414	40,009	72,459	3,07,951	..	..	1,20,694	5,12,950	2,748	11,679	2,07,520	8,81,960
1839—40..	2,616	11,118	20,450	86,913	2,07,250	8,80,812	..	..	2,08,353	8,85,500	..	..	4,33,669	18,64,843
1840—41..	2,987	8,870	14,293	60,745	3,24,091	13,77,387	..	..	2,33,764	9,93,499	13	55	5,74,249	24,40,556
1841—42..	64	357	93,870	3,98,947	3,03,947	12,91,775	26,523	1,12,720	1,86,499	7,92,621	1,468	6,239	6,12,391	26,02,662
1842—43..	10	41	80,182	3,40,774	5,50,843	23,41,080	34,850	1,48,113	2,12,704	9,93,093	12,662	55,089	8,91,551	37,89,090
1843—44..	619	2,631	44,901	1,90,830	5,51,428	23,43,570	22,691	96,012	3,42,560	14,55,880	4,912	20,877	9,67,011	41,09,800
1844—45..	792	3,216	8,483	34,118	5,19,132	21,92,020	34,197	1,42,915	4,93,228	16,90,231	4,714	20,142	9,70,640	40,42,642

1845—46..... 5,02,816. Also maunds, 39,952 (Foreign Europe), and maunds 10,38,044 (British), and maunds, 1,347 (Foreign, Asia and Africa).

TOTAL maunds..... 15,82,186, value not ascertainable.

1846—47..... Of this year only ten months had expired up to the latest advices from Bengal, viz., 1st of May, 1846, to the 28th of February, 1847. No particulars of the detail.

TOTAL maunds..... 12,15,880,\* value not ascertainable.

\* N.B. During the corresponding period of 1845—46, the importations were 12,10,996.

STATEMENT, showing the ordinary Cost and Charges, &c., per 100 Maunds of Bengal Salt, from 1248 S. S. to 1250 S. S., or Three Years, as per Adjustment for 1842—43, and Accounts for 1843—44 and 1844—45.

DESCRIPTION.	Nett Quantity of Salt sold and adjusted.	Cost thereof paid to Molungees, including Surruft, &c.	TOTAL, including all Cost and Charges of Salt Establishments.	TOTAL Cost and Charges per 100 Maunds.	Nett Sale Proceeds.	Nett Sale Proceeds, per 100 Maunds.	Nett Profit, and Salt sold and adjusted.	Profit, per 100 Maunds.
	maunds.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs. Dec.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs. Dec.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs. Dec.
Hidgellee.....	10,03,733	8,43,616	11,75,885	01 767	74,88,391	393 353	63,12,506	331 586
Tumlook.....	10,68,715	5,95,288	8,37,988	78 410	43,79,230	409 766	35,41,242	331 356
Twenty-four Pergunnahs, including Jessore	16,71,213	12,96,739	17,83,948	106 745	70,63,492	422 655	52,79,544	315 910
Chittagong.....	21,21,617	13,01,608	17,28,469	81 469	86,94,226	409 792	69,65,757	328 323
TOTAL.....	67,65,278	40,27,251	55,20,290	81 686	2,76,25,339	408 340	2,20,99,049	326 654
Arracan salt at Chittagong.....	5,31,780	4,15,106	4,93,414	79 622	21,74,136	408 841	17,50,722	329 219
Madras permit salt at Sulkea.....	10,92,907	7,66,807	8,38,848	76 753	42,35,348	387 530	33,96,500	310 777

STATEMENT, showing the ordinary Cost and Charges, &c., per 100 Maunds of Salt of the Cuttack Provinces, stored in the Golahs at Sulkea, from 1248 S. S. to 1250 S. S., or Three Years, as per Adjustment for 1842—43, and Accounts for 1843—44 and 1844—45.

DESCRIPTION.	Nett Quantity sold and adjusted.	Cost thereof paid to Molungees, including Surruft, &c.	TOTAL Cost and Charges.	TOTAL Cost and Charges per average 100 Maunds.	Nett Sale Proceeds.	Nett Sale Proceeds per 100 Maunds.	Nett Profit on Salt sold and adjusted.	Nett Profit on Salt Sold, average per 100 Maunds.
	maunds.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs. Dec.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs. Dec.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs. Dec.
Cuttack salt at Sulkea...	7,13,499	2,73,261	7,10,238	99 543	31,05,427	435 239	23,05,189	335 696
Balasore salt at Sulkea...	5,44,599	1,97,970	4,74,135	87 061	23,95,565	439 876	19,21,430	352 815
Koordah salt at Sulkea...	2,33,989	1,04,979	2,28,431	98 002	10,30,608	442 152	8,02,177	344 150
TOTAL.....	14,91,187	5,76,210	14,12,804	94 743	65,31,600	438 013	51,18,796	343 270



## CHAPTER XVI.

## COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL LEGISLATION OF BRITISH INDIA.

A LARGE revenue is certainly necessary to the existence and power of the East India Company within the regions now under their authority. But a careful examination of the financial system of India will convince even its supporters that it is not free from oppressive severity in character and practice, and, in many respects, unsound in principle, both commercially and fiscally. That it must be reformed is evident, and commercially several reforms have been made: especially with regard to the abolition of the transit duties, and the diminution made in the price at which salt is now sold under its monopoly by the servants of the Company.

We cannot under the present head enter into the mass of details in which the taxation of India is involved, and we can only suggest what appears to us indispensable with regard to increasing the quantity and value of our exportable products, and generally the commerce of India. We would therefore recommend,—

*First.*—One general system of internal taxation for all India.

*Second.*—The abolition of all monopolies.

*Third.*—One general system of customs' duties, abolishing all export duties, except on opium, upon which an export duty may very fairly be levied to replace the revenue now derived from the monopoly.

*Fourth.*—In framing a tariff of import duties, that the duties should be imposed solely for revenue, and without reference to the origin of the article taxed, or to the ship in which imported; and that the commerce between one presidency or district of India and another should be as free as between one county in England and another.

*Fifth.*—That immediately and proportionately to this general system of finance, which ought to extend from the foot of the Himalaya Mountains to Cape Comorin, it is indispensable for the prosperity of India that the disorders and misrule which prevail in the territories of the Nizam and other native princes should be terminated, and that there is no possibility of good government in these countries until the sovereignty is assumed by British authority upon equitably arranged agreements with those native princes.

We have already given tabular statements of the revenue and expenditure of India. The following are abstracts of the existing customs' regulations, and the tariffs of the respective presidencies:—

*By Act No. XIV. of the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council, on the 30th of May, 1846.*

I. It is enacted, that from the 1st of June next, such parts of Regulations IX. and X. 1810, Regulation XV. 1825, and of any other regulations of the Bengal presidency,

as prescribe *the levy of transit or inland customs' duties*, or of town duties; and likewise the schedules of duties and provisions of any kind contained in these or any other regulations for fixing the amount of duty to be levied upon goods imported into or exported from the said presidency by sea, shall be repealed: provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the levy of duties at the rates now in force at the custom-houses and chokies established on the line of the Jumna, or on any frontier line, upon goods crossing that line for import into or export from the territory of the East India Company by land, nor to affect the regulations in force for imposing and levying duties on salt, the produce of Western and Central India.

II. That duties of customs shall be levied on goods imported by sea into Calcutta, or into any other place within the provinces of Bengal and Orissa, according to the rates specified in Schedule A. annexed to this act, and with the exceptions specified therein, and the said schedule, with the notes attached thereto, shall be taken to be a part of this act.

III. That duties of customs shall be levied upon country goods exported by sea from any port of Bengal or Orissa, according to the rates specified in Schedule B. annexed to this act, with the exceptions therein specified, and the said schedule, with the notes attached thereto, shall also be taken to be a part of this act.

IV. That no goods or articles whatsoever, entered in either of the said schedules as liable to duty, shall be exempted from the payment of such duty or of any part thereof, except under special order from the Governor of Bengal; provided, however, that it shall and may be lawful for the collector of customs, or other officer in charge of a custom-house, to pass free of duty, as heretofore, any baggage in actual use, at his discretion, and in case of any person applying to have goods passed as such, the collector acting under the orders of the Board of Customs, Salt, and Opium, shall determine whether they be baggage in actual use, or goods subject to duty under the rules of this Act.

V. That the rules and regulations now established for the levy of duties of customs on goods imported into or exported from Calcutta and other ports of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, shall continue to be in force, and shall be observed and applied for the levy of the import and export duties imposed by this Act, unless repealed or altered, or repugnant to the provisions thereof.

VI. That it shall be lawful for the Governor of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, by an order printed in the *Calcutta Gazette*, to fix a place in any river or port in Bengal or Orissa, beyond which place it shall not be lawful for any inward-bound vessel, save and except such dhoonies and country craft as are here referred to in Section XXII. of this Act, to pass until the master or commander shall have delivered to the pilot on board, for the purpose of being forwarded by the public dawk or otherwise, as may be ordered by the Board of Customs, Salt, and Opium, a manifest made out in the form prescribed: And it is hereby enacted, that if the manifest so delivered by the master and commander shall not contain a full and true specification of all the goods imported in the vessel, the master or person in charge thereof shall be liable to a fine of 1000 rupees; and any goods or packages that may be found on board in excess of the manifest so delivered, or differing in quality or kind, or in marks and numbers, from the specification contained therein, shall be liable to be seized and confiscated, or to be charged with such increased duties as may be determined by the Board of Customs, Salt, and Opium; and if any inward-bound vessel shall remain outside, or below the place so fixed by the Governor of Bengal, the master or commander shall in like manner deliver to the pilot, so soon as the vessel shall anchor, a manifest as above prescribed; and if any vessel entering a port for which there is a custom-house established, shall lie at anchor therein for the space of twenty-four hours, the master and commander whereof shall neglect to deliver the said manifest to the pilot on board, he shall for such neglect be liable to forfeit the sum of 1000 rupees, and no entry or port clearance shall be given for such vessel until the fine is paid.

VII. And it is hereby enacted, that no vessel shall be allowed to break bulk until the manifest described in the preceding section of this Act, and another copy thereof to

be presented at the time of applying for entry inwards, shall have been received by the collector of customs, and order shall have been given by the said collector for the discharge of the cargo, and the said collector may further refuse to give such order if he shall see fit, until any port clearances, cocketts, or other papers, known to be granted at the places from which the vessel is stated to have come, shall likewise be delivered to him.

VIII. And it is hereby enacted, that it shall be competent to the collector of customs at any port of Bengal or Orissa, at his discretion, to send one or more officers of customs on board of any vessel at any time, and the custom-house officer so sent, shall remain on board of such vessel by day and by night, until the vessel shall leave the port, or until it be otherwise ordered by the collector of customs.

IX. Any master or person in charge of such vessel, who shall refuse to receive a custom-house officer on board when so deputed as above provided, or shall not afford such officer suitable shelter and sleeping accommodation while on board, shall be liable to fine not exceeding the sum of 500 rupees for each day during which such officer shall not be received and provided with suitable shelter and accommodation.

X. Any master or person in charge of a vessel, who shall resist such officer, or refuse to allow the vessel to be searched when so ordered by the collector of customs, shall be liable, upon conviction for every such offence, to a fine of 1000 rupees, to be adjudged by any magistrate or justice of the peace of the place.

XI. No goods shall be allowed to leave any vessel, or to be put on board thereof, until entry of the vessel shall have been duly made in the custom-house of the port: After entry of the vessel at the custom-house in due form, such part of the cargo as may not be intended and declared for re-exportation in the same vessel, shall be sent to land; and export cargo shall be laden on board thereof, according to the rules and practice now in force, and if an attempt be made to land or put on board goods or merchandise in contravention thereof, the goods or merchandise shall be liable to seizure and confiscation.

XII. Goods unmanifested not to be landed in ordinary form, but to be seized on board. Master to be answerable that all goods manifested are forthcoming and duly passed, under penalty of 500 rupees for each missing package of unknown value, or double duty if assessable. Rule for presenting an amended or supplemental manifest.

XIII. Custom-house officers taking unauthorised fees or bribes, subject to penalty of 500 rupees. Same penalty on persons offering.

XIV. Collector to investigate, and adjudge confiscation. Board's confirmation necessary.

XV. Twenty or thirty days allowed to clear inwards, according to tonnage; after which, the master to pay charges of the custom-house officer. Master to land goods if consignees do not; if these fail, a collector may land and warehouse; and may land packages before twenty days, without consent of master.

XVI. Further period of fifteen or twenty days, for continuous lading for exportation. If the vessel be laid up, tide-waiter to search and leave, certifying that it is empty. Twenty and thirty days, according to tonnage, allowed for lading a vessel outwards after being laid up, but search and certificate that nothing is on board necessary.

XVII. When penalty has been incurred by a master, the collector may refuse port clearance of the vessel till it be paid.

XVIII. Goods shipped after port clearance to pay double duty, and five per cent if free.

XIX. In case of relanding for damage, putting back in distress, &c., officer to proceed on board to watch; and cargo not to be exempt from duty on re-export, unless all the while in charge of custom-house officers. Proviso for re-importation when duties and drawbacks are to be refunded; and master to forfeit the value of drawback, goods not forthcoming.

XX. No refund of export duty after port clearance.

XXI. Vessels owned by natives of Arabia, and coming from the ports thereof, and likewise the vessels of any country or port of Asia, not subject to the dominion of the

King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, excepting dhonies and small craft from the Maldiva and Nicobar islands as herein under provided, shall be deemed foreign vessels.

XXII. Dhonies, country craft, and other small vessels not brought into the port of Calcutta by pilots, shall be required to anchor and moor in such part of the River Hooghly as shall be marked out by the collector of customs, with the sanction of the Board of Customs, Salt, and Opium; and if any such vessel shall anchor in any other part of the river than as so marked out, and the master or person in charge thereof shall not immediately, upon being ordered so to do, move his vessel to the place marked out, he shall be liable to a fine of 100 rupees. Vessels of this description coming from the Maldives, or from the Nicobar Islands, shall be considered as British vessels.

**TARIFF, SCHEDULE A.—Rates of Duty to be charged on Goods Imported by Sea into any Port of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.**

Number.	ENUMERATION OF GOODS.	When Imported on, British Bottoms.	When Imported on Foreign Bottoms.*
1	Bullion and coin.....	free.	free.
2	Precious stones and pearls.....	ditto.	ditto.
3	Grain and pulse.....	ditto.	ditto.
4	Horses and other living animals.....	ditto.	ditto.
5	Ice.....	ditto.	ditto.
6	Coal, coke, bricks, chalk, and stones.....	ditto.	ditto.
7	Books printed in the United Kingdom, or in any British possession.....	ditto.	3 per cent.
8	Foreign books.....	3 per cent.	6 per cent.
9	Marine stores, the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of any British possession.....	3 per cent.	6 per cent.
10	Ditto, ditto, the produce or manufacture of any other place or country.....	6 per cent.	12 per cent.
11	Metals, wrought or unwrought, the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or any British possession.....	3 per cent.	6 per cent.
12	Metals, ditto, excepting tin, the produce or manufacture of any other place.....	6 per cent.	12 per cent.
13	Tin, the produce of any other place than the United Kingdom, or any British possession.....	10 per cent.	20 per cent.
14	Woollens, the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or any British possession.....	2 per cent.	4 per cent.
15	Ditto, the produce of any other place or country.....	4 per cent.	8 per cent.
16	Cotton and silk piece goods, cotton twist and yarn, the produce of the United Kingdom, or of any British possession.....	3½ per cent.	7 per cent.
17	Ditto, the produce of any other place.....	7 per cent.	14 per cent.
18	Opium.....	24 rupees per seer of 80 tolas.	24 rupees per seer of 80 tolas.
19	Salt.....	3-4 rupees per maund of 80 tolas per seer.	3-4 rupees per maund of 80 tolas per seer.
20	Alum.....	10 per cent.	20 per cent.
21	Camphor.....	10 per cent.	20 per cent.
22	Cassia.....	10 per cent.	20 per cent.
23	Gloves.....	10 per cent.	20 per cent.
24	Coffee.....	7½ per cent.	15 per cent.
25	Coral.....	10 per cent.	20 per cent.
26	Nutmegs and mace.....	10 per cent.	20 per cent.
27	Pepper.....	10 per cent.	20 per cent.
28	Rattans.....	7½ per cent.	15 per cent.
29	Tea.....	10 per cent.	20 per cent.
30	Vermilion.....	10 per cent.	20 per cent.
31	Wines and liqueurs.....	10 per cent.	20 per cent.
32	Spirits, consolidated duty, including that levied heretofore through the police of Calcutta. And the duty on spirits shall be rateably increased as the strength exceeds of London proof, and when imported in bottles, five quart bottles shall be deemed equal to the imperial gallon.	9 annas per imperial gallon.	10 annas per imperial gallon.
33	All articles not included in the above enumeration.....	3½ per cent.	7 per cent.

And when the duty is declared to be *ad valorem*, it shall be levied on the market value without deduction, and if the collector of customs shall see reason to doubt whether the goods come from the country from which they are declared to come by the

\* Differential duties on imports by foreign ships have all been lately (1848) reduced to the same rates as by British ships in all the presidencies of India.

importer, it shall be lawful for the collector of customs to call on the importer to furnish evidence as to the place of manufacture or production, and if such evidence shall not satisfy the said collector of the truth of the declaration, the goods shall be charged with the highest rate of duty, subject always to an appeal to the Board of Customs, Salt, and Opium.

And upon the re-export by sea of goods imported, excepting opium and salt, provided the re-export be made within two years of the date of import as per custom-house register, and the goods be identified to the satisfaction of the collector of customs, there shall be retained one-eighth of the amount of duty levied, and the remainder shall be repaid as drawback. And if goods be re-exported in the same ship without being landed (always excepting opium and salt, in regard to which the special rules in force shall continue to apply) there shall be no import duty levied thereon.

TARIFF, SCHEDULE B.—Rates of Duty lately charged upon Goods Exported by Sea from any Port or Place in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal. Recently (1848) abolished.

Number.	ENUMERATION OF GOODS.	Exported on British Bottoms.	Exported on Foreign Bottoms.
1	Bullion and coin.....	free.	free.
2	Precious stones and pearls.....	ditto.	ditto.
3	Books printed in India.....	ditto.	ditto.
4	Horses and living animals.....	ditto.	ditto.
5	Opium purchased at Government sales in Calcutta.....	ditto.	ditto.
6	Cotton wool, exported to Europe, the United States of America, or any British possession in America.....	ditto.	8 annas per maund of 80 tolas to the seer.
7	Ditto, ditto, exported to places other than above.....	8 annas per maund of 80 tolas per seer.	16 annas per maund of 80 tolas to the seer.
8	Sugar and rum, exported to the United Kingdom, or to any British possession.....	free.	3 per cent.
9	Ditto, exported to any other place.....	3 per cent.	6 per cent.
10	Grain and pulse of all sorts.....	1 anna per bag, not exceeding 2 maunds of 80 tolas to the seer, or if exported otherwise than in bags, $\frac{1}{4}$ an anna per maund.	2 annas per bag, not exceeding 2 maunds of 80 tolas to the seer, or if exported otherwise than in bags, 1 anna per maund.
11	Indigo.....	3 rupees per maund of 80 tolas to the seer.	6 rupees per maund of 80 tolas to the seer.
12	Lac dye and shell lac.....	4 per cent.	8 per cent.
13	Silk, raw filature.....	3½ annas per seer of 80 tolas.	7 annas per seer of 80 tolas.
14	Silk, Bengal wound.....	3 annas per seer of 80 tolas.	6 annas per seer of 80 tolas.
15	Tobacco.....	4 annas per maund.	8 annas per maund.
16	All country articles not enumerated or named above.....	3 per cent.	6 per cent.

And when the duty is declared to be *ad valorem*, the same shall be levied on the market value of the article at the place of export, without deduction.

And in settling for the duties on exports by sea, credit shall be given for payment of inland customs duty, and drawback shall be allowed of any excess of duty paid upon production of ruwanas under the following conditions, until the 1st of April, 1837:—

1st. That the goods shall be identified, and destination to the port of export proved in the usual manner.

2nd. That the ruwanas shall bear date before the 1st of April, 1836, and the goods shall not have been protected thereby, or by the original thereof, more than two years.

And after the said 1st of April, 1837, credit shall not be given, nor shall drawback be allowed of any inland customs or land frontier duty paid at any custom-house or chokee of the Jumna frontier line, or of Benares, except only upon the article of cotton-wool covered by ruwanas taken out at the custom-houses of the Western Provinces, and proved to have been destined for export by sea when passed out of those provinces.

*By Act No. XXV., of the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council, on the 31st of October, 1836, it is enacted that—*

I. Governments of presidencies are to declare warehousing ports.

II. Importers may then warehouse.

III. Making application in Form A., annexed. Goods first to be assessed for customs' duty. Warehouse-keeper to be answerable for weight or gauge of the custom-house, allowing for wastage.

IV. Mis-description of tale goods or packages to injury of revenue, punishable by fine of ten times the loss. Error of overstatement may be rectified before, not after entry into warehouse.

V. Packages to be marked and numbered before reception into warehouse.

VI. When the duty exceeds 100 rupees, bond may be executed for it in Form B.; and goods may then remain in warehouse for fifteen months without demand of duty. Bond to be for twice the duty, and to bear interest from the date of demand. The obligee to be bound for all duties and charges claimable on the goods, and for all penalties.

VII. But collector to have power to proceed against the goods or under the bond, at his option; and to detain goods and sell after ten days, if the demand be not paid. Proceeds of sale to be written off on the bond; and surplus paid over to the owner of the goods. No transfer to bar this process.

VIII. After fifteen months, the board may renew the bond for other fifteen months.

IX. Goods relanded from a vessel put back, may be warehoused without bond, and re-shipped under the previous settlement of duties. Exception: unless the goods should be liable to duty on being passed through the custom-house for importation.

X. Reserved duty on re-export to be chargeable on removal of goods for shipment and bonds to be cancelled on payment thereof.

XI. On removal otherwise than for re-export, or if not cleared in time, full import duty to be levied, with interest and charges; and collector may cause goods to be sold in satisfaction, if not paid in ten days.

XII. Removal of goods to be noted in the bond, with particulars.

XIII. And the same particulars to be registered in the register of bonds. When registry shows all the bonded goods to have been cleared out, bond to be cancelled, and returned to the obligee.

XIV. The custom-house godowns and other government godowns to be public warehouses. These to be under the collector's or warehouse-keeper's key.

XV. Board to determine what goods are to be receivable into public warehouse, and the terms and rates of warehouse rent or hire. Table of rates to be exposed conspicuously.

XVI. Owners to have access to their warehoused goods, attended by a custom-house officer, during business hours.

XVII. Expenses of carriage, packing, &c., are to be borne by the owners, and to be realised as customs' duties. Bill for rent to be sent in monthly; and if not paid in ten days, goods may be sold in satisfaction. Collector not answerable for loss by fire or other accident, nor for damage.

XVIII. Wastage to be allowed as per table.

TABLE of Wastage to be allowed upon Goods when applied to be removed either from Public or Private Licensed Warehouses.

Description of Goods.	Rate of Wastage	Description of Goods.	Rate of Wastage
	per cent.		per cent.
Alkali.....	5	Lac, lake stick, and seed.....	3
Alums.....	3	Long pepper and long pepper root.....	3
	3	Oils, essential and fragrant.....	8
Aromatic seeds { Anise.....	3	Resin, or dammer.....	7½
	3	Sago.....	4
	3	Sugar.....	4
	3	Saltpetre.....	4
	3	Soap.....	3
	3	Silk.....	5
Beetlenut.....	7½	Cloves.....	8
Brimstone.....	3	Cinnamon.....	2
Camphor.....	2	Cassia.....	2
Coffee.....	5	Spices { Mace.....	3
Copperas or green vitriol.....	5	Pepper.....	6
Cotton wool.....	2	Pimento, or allspice.....	2
Dry ginger.....	10	Tobacco, unprepared.....	5
Gums and drugs, not otherwise specified..	3	Turpentine.....	8
Iron, wrought bars.....	3	Tutenague.....	2
Indigo.....	5		
Kutch, or terra japonica.....	3		

Wines and spirits in casks—a deduction for ullage of 10 per cent shall be allowed at the time of being received into warehouses.

XIX. Board may license any private warehouses. License to be revocable at pleasure, unless otherwise stipulated.

XX. Applications for license for private warehouse to be in Form C., with particulars filled up.

XXI. Collector or warehouse-keeper to have access to all licensed warehouses for himself and his officers. Proprietors refusing admittance, subject to penalty of 1000 rupees, and withdrawal of license. Bonds for duty to be put in suit seven days after notice of such penalty or of withdrawal of license.

XXII. If goods be found deficient beyond the wastage allowance, at time of delivery from warehouse, owner to forfeit ten times the duty on the deficiency; if found excessive, ten times the duty to be paid on the excess, and goods to be detained till paid.

XXIII. Collector of customs may issue warrant for breaking packages, to search and examine goods. When repacked, to be sealed, and seal not to be rebroken without sanction of Board, except under application from proprietor, then to be resealed.

XXIV. Goods to be stamped on reception into or delivery from warehouse. The stamp not to be removed or effaced without sanction of collector, under penalty of 500 rupees on conviction before a magistrate; but owners may be allowed by the collector to take samples.

XXV. Goods not to be removed from warehouse without being passed through the custom-house.

XXVI. If a package be broken, duty to be levied on all the goods contained therein.

XXVII. Applications to remove goods to be made in Form D., and twenty-four hours' notice to be given of removal.

XXVIII. Goods may be removed from one warehouse to another, application being made in Form E.

XXIX. No duty to be levied on goods destroyed by fire or other accident, and if damaged, duty to be levied on the damaged value.

XXX. Penalties under this Act to be adjudged by the collector of customs; subject to confirmation by the Board or other superior authority of customs.

#### A.—Form of Application for the Reception of Goods Imported by Sea in Warehouses.

To the Collector of Sea Customs at Calcutta.

Sir,

Please to order the reception into the Government (or private warehouse of Mr. A. B., situate at \_\_\_\_\_, and licensed by No. \_\_\_\_\_, dated \_\_\_\_\_

), of the undermentioned goods, being of the growth or manufacture of \_\_\_\_\_

(place to be stated), and arrived from (port or place to be mentioned) on the (British or other) ship \_\_\_\_\_ whereof \_\_\_\_\_ is commander, the duty upon which goods has been adjusted in the manner hereafter specified.

Marks and Number of Packages.	Description of Packages and Goods.	Contents of Goods.	Rate of Value of the Goods.	Amount Value of the Goods as ascertained and entered on the landing of the same.	Rate of Duty both of Customs and Town Duty.	Date and Number of Importation.	Specification of the Particulars of Bonds if the Duty upon the Goods has been Bonded.
Total....							

(Date)

(signed)

(By the owner, agent, or consignee of the goods.)

### B.—Form of Bond for Import Duties.

Know all men by these presents, that we \_\_\_\_\_ now of Calcutta, at Fort William, in the province of Bengal, in the East Indies, \_\_\_\_\_ and of the same place, are jointly and severally held, and firmly bound unto the East India Company in the sum of \_\_\_\_\_ rupees to be paid to the said East India Company, or their certain attorney, agent, successors or assigns, for which payment well and truly to be made, we jointly and severally bind ourselves and each of us, and our respective heirs, executors, administrators, and representatives, by these presents; sealed with our respective seals, dated the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ in the \_\_\_\_\_ year of Christ \_\_\_\_\_ and the said \_\_\_\_\_ for themselves, and each of them and their respective heirs and representatives, covenant and agree, that in case of dispute touching the matter of this obligation, or the condition thereof, the same may be heard and determined in the Supreme Court of Judicature at \_\_\_\_\_

Whereas, the above bounden \_\_\_\_\_ hath (or have) applied to the collector of sea customs of the said East India Company at \_\_\_\_\_ for, and have obtained permission to, lodge in a certain public (or licensed) godown, for a period of fifteen months, subject to the rules or regulations of Government, the following goods, that is to say (here a large blank should be left for describing the goods), being of the growth or manufacture of \_\_\_\_\_ and imported by sea from \_\_\_\_\_ on board the \_\_\_\_\_ ship \_\_\_\_\_ and entered in the custom-house books, as No. \_\_\_\_\_ of the register of goods imported by sea.

Now the condition of this obligation is such, that if the above bounden (the principal) \_\_\_\_\_ his or their heirs, executors, administrators, representatives, or assigns, shall in all things well and truly observe and keep all and singular the rules prescribed in Act No. XXV. of 1836, to be observed and kept by the owners, importers or consignees of goods bonded and warehoused, and by the persons obtaining permission to bond and warehouse goods under the provisions thereof: and if the said (the principal) \_\_\_\_\_ his (or their, if more than one) heirs, executors, administrators, representatives or assigns, do and shall well and truly pay, or cause to be paid to the collector of customs for the time being for the port, all such dues, whether of customs or of lawful charges, as shall be due or demandable upon the said goods, or on account of penalties incurred in respect to them at or before the expiration of fifteen months from the date of these presents, or before or at the expiration of such further time as the Board of Customs shall allow in that behalf, together with interest thereon at the rate of \_\_\_\_\_ per cent per annum from the date of demand thereof being made by the said collector of customs in writing: and further, if the said goods after being so warehoused, or any part thereof, shall not within the term so fixed, or to be enlarged, be removed from the said public (or licensed) godowns, or in case the said goods or any part thereof shall be removed from the said public (or licensed) warehouse at any time within the said term, either for importation or for exportation by sea, then, and in such case, if the full amount of all such duties, charges, and penalties as may be payable or demandable as aforesaid, shall have been first paid and satisfied on the whole quantity



of the said goods, then this obligation to be void and of no effect; otherwise, and on breach or failure in the performance of the said several conditions, or any of them, the same to be in full force and virtue. Sealed and delivered, &c.

*C.—Form of Application to obtain License for Private Warehouses.*

To the Collector of Customs at Calcutta.

Sir,

Please to submit to the Board of Customs (or other controlling authority of customs) my request to be furnished with a license under Act No. XXV. of 1836, for a warehouse situate at \_\_\_\_\_ and about the distance of \_\_\_\_\_ yards from the custom-house, the dimensions and other particulars of the godown are stated below, and the same is intended for the reception of all goods as a general storehouse (or as the case may be), the period of license not to exceed (mention the time for which period).

Particulars of Godown.

Length, feet, inches . . .	} Dry, airy, well flued, and puckah built, can contain with perfect safety and con- venience, about _____ tons of goods.
Breadth, ditto ditto . . .	
Height, ditto ditto . . .	

The same being my own property (or the property of \_\_\_\_\_ from whom I have engaged the same on a lease of \_\_\_\_\_).

(Signed)

(By the Applicant.)

*D.—Form of Application for Removal of Goods from Warehouses.*

To the Collector of Government Customs.

Sir,

Please to order to be passed from the (Government or private) warehouse of Messrs. A. and Co., situate at \_\_\_\_\_ (and licensed under Act No. XXV. of 1836, by No. \_\_\_\_\_ dated \_\_\_\_\_) the undermentioned goods intended for exportation by sea on the British ship \_\_\_\_\_ captain \_\_\_\_\_ bound to \_\_\_\_\_ or for internal consumption; or to be consigned to (any station in the interior, as the case may be) the same having been entered in the books of your office for the said warehouse, under No. \_\_\_\_\_ dated by (me or by Messrs. B. & Co., whose certificate of the transfer of the goods is herewith annexed.)

<p>Marks and numbers of cases. B. &amp; Co. (Name of the goods.) No. 1 to 4. <input type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sealed. "Warehoused for exportation."</p>	<p>Four cases of (name of goods). 1 case, box, bale, or parcel, containing (here insert the quantity in each case). 1 ditto. 1 ditto. 1 ditto. Four (cases, boxes, bales, or parcels) con- taining (total contents to be here stated).</p>
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Custom-house value of the above \_\_\_\_\_ rupees, and please to receive the amount of duty bonded for the said goods, by bond No. \_\_\_\_\_ dated \_\_\_\_\_, allowing drawback for exportation on British bottom (or as the case may be).  
(Signed) \_\_\_\_\_ (Either by the owner, agent, or consignee of the goods.)

*E.—Form of Application for the Removal of Goods from one Warehouse to another during the Period for which the Indulgence of Warehousing may have been obtained.*

To the Collector of Government Customs at Calcutta.

Sir,

Please to permit the removal of the under-mentioned goods from the (government or other licensed) warehouse, to (the warehouse into which the removal is intended to be made, must here be distinctly described) for the unexpired period of warehousing due

on the goods, the same having been originally entered by virtue of Act No. XXV. of 1836, in the books, of the warehouse department under No. , dated for fifteen months (or such other period as may have been allowed, to be here stated) under all the obligations and conditions at present attached to the goods.

Marks and Numbers of Packages.	Description of Packages and of Goods.	Contents of Packages.	Rate of Value of Goods.	Amount of Value of Goods as entered in Custom-house Books.	Rate of Duty chargeable or paid upon the Goods.	Name of the Persons by whom goods first passed into Warehouse.

*Note.*—If the goods to be removed shall have been sold or transferred by the original proprietor or agent, a certificate of such sale or transfer shall accompany the application.

(Signed)

(By the owner, agent, or consignee of the goods.)

*By Act No. XXXII. of 1836, passed by the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council on the 28th of November, 1836.*

It is enacted, that if any person after the 1st day of December, 1836, lands or attempts to land in any part of the territories subject to the government of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, any sugar which is not the growth of a British possession into which foreign sugar cannot be legally imported, such sugar shall be seized and confiscated by the collector of customs, or by any other officer thereunto authorised by the governor of the said presidency, unless the district in which such sugar is landed, or in which an attempt has been made to land such sugar, be a district in which the Governor-general of India in council has authorised the importation of such sugar.

*By Act No. XIV. of the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council, on the 12th of June, 1837.*

It is enacted, that whenever any foreign state in Asia or Africa shall permit within the dominions of such state, the importation or exportation of goods in British vessels on the same terms on which it permits the importation or exportation of goods in vessels belonging to the subjects of such foreign state, it shall be lawful for the Governor-general of India in council, by an order in council, to direct that goods may be imported into the territories of the East India Company or exported thence in vessels belonging to the subjects of such foreign state, on the same terms on which such goods are imported into the said territories, or exported thence in British vessels.

*By Act No. XVI. of the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council, on the 3rd of July, 1837.*

It is enacted, that when the customs duties fixed to be levied upon goods exported by sea from any port of Bengal or Orissa shall be *ad valorem*, the value of such goods shall be declared by the exporter in the manner prescribed for goods imported into Calcutta by sea, and the provisions shall apply to goods intended to be exported by sea in like manner as for imported goods, and the value so to be declared by the exporter, shall include the packages or materials in which the goods may be contained; and it shall be lawful for the governor of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, from time to time, by notice in the official "Gazette," to fix a value for any article liable to *ad valorem* duty, and that the value so fixed by the governor of the said presidency shall, till altered by a similar notice, be taken to be the value of such article for the purpose of levying duty on the same.

No payment shall be made of drawback upon any goods exported from any port of Bengal or Orissa, unless the export be made within two years from the date of the import in the custom-house registers, nor unless the claim to receive such drawback be made at the time of exportation, nor unless the amount due thereupon be demanded within one year from the date of entry for shipment in the custom-house registers.

The Board of Customs, Salt, and Opium, shall have power to fix, and from time to time to alter the rates of wharfage and godown rent charges, and to determine the time for which goods shall be allowed to remain on the wharfs or in the godowns of the custom-house, free of charge, while the goods are being passed for import or export by sea.

It shall be lawful for the collector of customs, whenever he shall see fit, to require that goods brought by sea and stowed in bulk, shall be weighed on board ship before being sent to land, and to levy duty according to the result of such weighing.

*By Act No. I. of the Honourable the President of the Council of India in Council, on the 3rd of January, 1838.*

I. It is enacted, that from the 1st of February, 1838, all Regulations of the Bombay Code passed before the year 1827, and now in force, with the exception of Sections I., II., and III., Regulation VI., 1799, and of clause 2, Section VII., Regulation IX., 1800, and of Sections XIV., XVII., XX., XXI., and XXV., Regulation I., of 1805, and of the whole of Regulations II., 1810, and VI., 1814, shall be repealed.

II. And it is enacted, that Chapters I., II., IV., VI., VIII., and IX., of Regulation XX., 1827, of the said Code, together with the Appendices A, B, C, E, H, I, J, K, of that Regulation, also Regulation II., 1831, Regulation XIII., 1831, Regulation I., 1832, Regulation IV., 1833, and Regulation IV., 1834, of the said Code, and all such parts of any Regulations of the said Code as prescribe the levy of transit or inland customs' duties, or as require the payment of any fee whatever on account of any vessel which may enter any port in the territories subject to the Bombay Presidency, and likewise the provisions of any kind contained in those or in any other Regulations, for fixing the amount of duty to be levied on goods imported or exported by sea at any place within the limits of the Bombay Presidency, or the drawback payable on the same, shall be repealed; and it is further enacted, that Act No. II. of 1836, shall likewise be repealed, except in so far as it repeals any Regulation of the Bombay Code.

III. Provided always, that nothing contained in the two preceding sections of this Act shall be construed to prevent the levy of any town duty, or of any municipal tax, or of any toll on any bridge, road, canal, or causeway, for repair and maintenance of the same, or of any fee for the erection and maintenance of lighthouses.

IV. That duties of customs shall be levied on goods imported by sea into any place in the territories subordinate to the government of the Presidency of Bombay, after the said 1st of February next, according to the rates specified in Schedule A, annexed to this Act, and with the exceptions specified therein, and the said Schedule, with the notes attached thereto, shall be taken to be a part of this Act.

V. That duties of customs shall be levied upon country goods exported by sea from any ports of the Bombay Presidency after the said 1st of February next, according to the rates specified in Schedule B, annexed to this Act, with the exceptions therein specified, and the said Schedule, with the notes attached thereto, shall also be taken to be a part of this Act.

VI. That the ships of any European nation having firman privileges in the port of Surat, shall not be subject to further duties of import or export than may be prescribed by their firmans respectively, any thing in the Schedules or in this Act notwithstanding.

VII. That duties of customs shall be levied on goods passing by land into or out of foreign European settlements, situated on the line of coast within the limits of the

Presidency of Bombay, at the rates prescribed in the schedules of this Act for goods imported or exported on foreign bottoms at any British port in that presidency.

VIII. That it shall be lawful for the governor in council of the Presidency of Bombay to declare, by notice to be published in the Gazette of that presidency, that the territory of any native chief, not subject to the jurisdiction of the courts and civil authorities of that presidency, shall be deemed to be foreign territory, and to declare goods passing into or out of such territory liable either to the duty fixed for British or for foreign bottoms, as the said governor in council may think fit.

IX. That for the levy of duties of customs as above provided on goods exported by land to, or imported by land from such foreign territories, customs' chokees may be established at such places as may be determined by the said governor in council, and every officer at every such chokee shall have power to detain goods passing into or out of any such foreign territory, and to examine and ascertain the quantities and kinds thereof; and such goods shall not be allowed to pass across the frontier line out of or into the territory of the East India Company, until the owner or person in charge thereof shall produce and deliver a certificate showing that the customs' duty leviable thereupon has been paid in full.

X. That it shall be lawful for the said governor in council to appoint such officers as he may think fit, to receive money on account of customs' duties, and grant certificates of the payment thereof, and that such a certificate being delivered to any chokee officer shall entitle goods to cross the frontier into or out of the East India Company's territories, provided that the goods correspond in description with the specification thereof contained in such certificate, and that the certificate show the entire amount of duty leviable on those goods to have been duly paid.

XI. That the said governor in council shall give public notice in the official Gazette of the Presidency of Bombay, of the appointment of every officer appointed to receive customs' duties on goods crossing the land frontier of the said foreign territories.

XII. That no certificate shall be received at any chokee that shall bear date more than thirty days before the date when the goods arrive at the chokee.

XIII. That it shall be lawful for the said governor in council to prescribe, by public notice in the official Gazette of the Presidency of Bombay, by what routes goods shall be allowed to pass into or out of any such foreign territory, as is described in Sections VII. and VIII. of this Act; and after such notice shall be given, goods which may be brought to any chokee established on other routes or passes than those so prescribed, shall, if provided with a certificate, be sent back, and if not provided with a certificate shall be detained, and shall be liable to confiscation by the collector of customs, unless the person in charge thereof shall be able to satisfy the said collector that his carrying them by that route was from ignorance or accident.

XIV. That goods which may be passed, or which an attempt may be made to pass across any frontier guarded by chokees between sunset and sunrise, or in a clandestine manner, shall be seized and confiscated.

XV. That any chokee officer who shall permit goods to pass across the frontier when not covered by a sufficient certificate, or who shall permit goods to pass by any prohibited route, shall be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, and to a fine not exceeding 500 rupees; if not paid, to imprisonment for a further period of six months.

XVII. All goods imported by sea into any port of the Presidency of Bombay from any foreign European settlement in India, or from any native state, the inland trade of which has been declared by the governor in council of the Presidency of Bombay, under Section VIII. of this regulation, to be subject to the duties levied on foreign bottoms, shall be liable to the same duties as are imposed by Schedule A. on imports on foreign bottoms.

XVIII. No goods whatsoever entered in either of the Schedules of this Act as liable to duty shall be exempted from the payment of such duty, or of any part thereof, except under special order from the governor in council of the Presidency of Bombay: Provided always, that it shall and may be lawful for the collector of customs, or other officer in charge of a custom-house, to pass free of duty any baggage in actual use at

his discretion; and if any person shall apply to have goods passed as such baggage, the collector, acting under the orders of the government, shall determine whether they be baggage in actual use, or goods subject to duty under the provisions of this Act.

XIX. When goods are imported at any port of the Bombay Presidency from any other port in that presidency, under certificate that the export duty specified in Schedule B. has been duly paid thereon, or that there has been a re-export, and that the import duty specified in Schedule A. has been duly paid, the said goods shall be admitted to free entry.

XX. When duties of customs shall have been paid on any goods at any port in any part of the territories of the East India Company not subject to the Presidency of Bombay, and when such goods shall subsequently be imported at any port of the Presidency of Bombay, credit shall be given at such last-mentioned port for the sum that may be proved by the production of due certificates to have been so paid.

XXI. It shall be lawful for the governor in council of the Presidency of Bombay, from time to time, by notice in the official Gazette of that presidency, to fix a value for any article or number of articles liable to *ad valorem* duty, and the value so fixed for such articles shall, till altered by a similar notice, be taken to be the value of such articles for the purpose of levying duty on the same.

XXII. When goods liable to duty, for which a value has not been fixed by such a notice as is above directed, or for which a fixed duty has not been declared by the Schedules annexed to this Act, are brought to any custom-house in the Presidency of Bombay for the purpose of being passed for importation or exportation, the duty leviable on such goods shall be levied *ad valorem*, that is to say, according to the market value of such goods at the place and time of importation or exportation, as the case may be.

XXIII. The market value for assessment of duties on *ad valorem* goods shall be declared by the owner, consignee, or exporter, or by the agent or factor for any of these respectively, upon the face of the application to be given in by him in writing for the passing of the goods through the custom-house; and the value so declared shall include the packages or materials in which the goods are contained, and the application shall truly set forth the name of the ship in which the goods have been imported or are to be exported, the name of the master of the said ship, the colours under which the said ship sails, the number, description, marks, and contents of the packages, and the country in which the goods were produced.

XXIV. Every such declaration, when duly signed, shall be submitted to the officer of customs appointed to appraise goods at the custom-house, and if it shall appear to him that the same is correct, he shall countersign it as admitted; but if any part or the whole of the goods shall seem to him to be undervalued in such declaration, he shall report the same to the collector of customs, who shall have power to take the goods or any part thereof as purchased for the government at the price so declared; and whenever the collector of customs shall so take goods for the government, payment thereof shall be made to the consignee or importer, if the goods be imported goods, within fifteen days from the date of the declaration, the amount of import duty leviable thereon being first deducted, and if the goods be intended for exportation, the entire value as declared shall be paid without deduction on account of customs duty.

XXV. It shall be lawful for the governor in council of the Presidency of Bombay to declare, by public notice in the official Gazette of that presidency, what places within the same shall be ports for the landing and shipment of merchandise; and any goods that may be landed, or which an attempt may be made to land, at any other port than such as shall be so declared, shall be seized and confiscated.

XXVI. When any vessel shall arrive in any port of the Presidency of Bombay, the master shall deliver a true manifest of the cargo on board, made out according to the form annexed to this Act and marked C.

XXVII. If the manifest so delivered by the master shall not contain a full and true specification of all the goods imported in the vessel, the said master shall be liable to a fine of 1000 rupees, and any goods or packages that may be found on board in excess of the manifest so delivered, or differing in quality or kind, or in marks and numbers, from

the specification contained therein, shall be liable to be seized by any customs' officer and confiscated, or to be charged with such increased duties as may be determined by the collector of customs under the orders of government.

XXVIII. If any inward-bound vessel shall remain outside or below the place that may be fixed by the said governor in council for the first delivery of manifests, the master shall deliver a manifest as hereinbefore prescribed to the first person duly empowered to receive such manifest that may come on board ; and if any vessel entering a port for which there is a custom-house established, shall lie at anchor therein for the space of twenty-four hours, the master whereof shall refuse to deliver the said manifest in the manner above prescribed, he shall for such refusal be liable to a fine not exceeding 1000 rupees, and no entry or port clearance shall be given for such vessel until the fine is paid.

XXIX. No vessel shall be allowed to break bulk until a manifest as required by this act, and another copy thereof to be presented at the time of applying for entry inwards, if so required by the collector of customs, shall have been received by the said collector, nor until order shall have been given by the said collector for the discharge of the cargo.

XXX. No goods shall be allowed to leave any vessel, or to be put on board thereof until entry of the vessel shall have been duly made in the custom-house of the port, and until order shall have been given for the discharge of the cargo thereof as above provided.

XXXI. If goods entered in the manifest of a vessel shall not be found on board that vessel, or if the quantity found be short and the deficiency be not duly accounted for, or if goods sent out of the vessel be not landed at the custom-house, or at such other place as the collector of customs shall have prescribed, the master shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding 500 rupees for every missing or deficient package of unknown value, and for twice the amount of duty chargeable on the goods deficient, and unaccounted for, if the duty can be ascertained ; provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent the collector of customs from permitting, at his discretion, the master of any vessel to amend obvious errors, or to supply omissions from accident or inadvertence, by furnishing an amended or supplemental manifest.

XXXII. There shall in every port of the Bombay presidency be one or more places appointed for the landing and shipment of goods, and goods shall not be landed at any other place without the special order in writing of the collector of customs for the port.

XXXIII. If the governor in council shall see fit, for the security of customs at any port, to maintain special establishments of boats for the landing and shipping of merchandise, or to license and register the cargo-boats plying in any ports, then after due notification thereof, it shall not be lawful for any person to convey goods to or from any vessel in such port, otherwise than in the boats so authorised and prescribed, except under special permit from the collector of customs at the port, and any goods that may be found on board of other boats than those so authorised for the port, shall be liable to be seized by any officer of customs, and shall be liable to confiscation.

XXXIV. When the governor in council of the Presidency of Bombay shall see fit to maintain at any port an establishment of officers to be sent on board of vessels to watch their unloading and lading, then, after due notification shall have been given that such establishment is so maintained at any port, the collector of customs at that port shall have power at his discretion to send one or more officers of such establishment to remain on board of any vessel in such port by night and by day, until the vessel shall leave the port, or it shall be otherwise ordered by the collector.

XXXV. Any master of such vessel at such port who shall refuse to receive such officer with one servant on board, or shall not afford such officer and such servant suitable shelter and sleeping accommodation while on board, and likewise furnish them with a due allowance of fresh water, if necessary, and with the means of cooking on board, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding the sum of 100 rupees for each day during which such officer and servant shall not be received and provided with suitable shelter and accommodation.

XXXVI. Whenever a collector of customs shall see cause to direct that any vessel

shall be searched, he shall issue his warrant or written order for such search, addressed to any officer under his authority, and any master or person in charge of a vessel, who shall resist such officer or refuse to allow the vessel to be searched when so ordered by the collector of customs, shall be liable upon conviction for every such offence to a fine of 1000 rupees. Concealed goods to be confiscated.

XXXVII. Every master of a vessel who shall remove from such vessel or put on board thereof any goods, or cause or suffer any goods to be removed from thence or put on board thereof between sunrise and sunset, or when the custom-house is closed for business, without leave in writing obtained from the collector of customs, shall be fined not exceeding 500 rupees.

XXXVIII. No cargo-boat laden with goods intended for exportation by sea shall make fast to or lie alongside of any vessel on board of which there shall be a customs' officer stationed, unless there shall be on board the boat, or have been received by the said customs' officer, a custom-house permit or order for the shipment of the goods, and the goods on board of any boat that so be alongside or be made fast to a vessel, if such goods be not covered by a custom-house pass accompanying them, or previously received by the customs' officer on board, the said vessel shall be liable to confiscation.

XXXIX. There shall be sent with each boat load or other separate despatch a boat-note, specifying the number of packages and the marks and numbers, or other description thereof.

XL. When goods shall be brought to be passed through the custom-house, if the packages in which the same may be contained shall be found not to correspond with the description of them, the whole of the goods contained therein shall be liable to confiscation.

XLI. If any person, after goods have been landed, and before they have been passed through the custom-house, removes or attempts to remove them with the intention of defrauding the revenue, the goods shall be liable to confiscation.

XLII. It shall be lawful for the collector of customs, whenever he shall see fit, to require that goods brought by sea and stowed in bulk shall be weighed or measured on board ship before being sent to land, and to levy duty according to the result of such weighing or measurement.

XLIII. On application by the exporter of any salt that has paid the excise duty fixed by act No. XXVII. of 1837, a certificate shall be granted by the collector of customs at the place of export, under authority of which certificate the quantity of salt specified therein shall be landed at any other port of the said Presidency of Bombay, and shall be passed from such port into the interior without the levy of any further duty either of excise or of customs.

XLIV. Twenty days, exclusive of Sundays and holidays, shall be allowed for the discharge of the import cargo of vessels not exceeding 600 tons' burden, and thirty days, exclusive of Sundays and holidays, for the discharge of the import cargo of vessels exceeding that burden.

XLV. When there shall be no customs' officer sent aboard vessels discharging cargo, it shall be lawful for the collector of customs to fix a period, not being less than twenty days, for the discharge thereof and clearance of the vessel inwards; and if any goods remain on board after the time so fixed, or after the time allowed in the last preceding section of this act, the collector may order the same to be landed and warehoused for the security of the duties chargeable thereon, and of any freight and primage and other demands that may be due thereon, giving his receipt to the master for the same: provided always, that in all cases it shall be lawful for the collector or other officer in charge of the custom-house, with the consent of the master of the vessel, to cause any packages to be brought on shore, and to be deposited in the government warehouses for the security of the duties and charges thereon, although twenty days may not have expired from the entry of such vessel; and in case any goods brought to land from any vessel be not claimed and cleared from the custom-house within three months from the date of entry of the ship in which such goods were imported, it shall be competent to the collector to sell the same on account of the duties and other charges due thereon,

and the balance remaining after deducting the said duties and charges shall be held in deposit, and paid to the owner on application.

XLVI. When a customs' officer shall be sent on board of any vessel discharging cargo, a further period of fifteen days, Sundays and holidays excluded, beyond the twenty days above specified, shall be allowed for putting on board export cargo if the vessel shall not exceed 600 tons' burden, and twenty days if it exceed that burden.

XLVII. When upon application from the master of any vessel the customs' officer shall be removed from on board thereof, if the master of such vessel shall, before a customs' officer have again been placed in such vessel, put on board of such vessel, or cause or suffer to be put on board of such vessel, any goods whatever, such master shall be punished with a fine not exceeding 1000 rupees, and the goods shall be liable to be relanded for examination at the expense of the shippers, upon requisition to that effect from the collector of customs.

XLVIII. Upon any goods liable to duty that may be passed through the custom-house for shipment, the application for which shall be presented after port-clearance shall have been taken out, double of the prescribed duties shall in all cases be levied, and if the goods be free, or have already paid import duty, or have been imported free under certificate, five per cent upon the market value shall be levied thereon, or if the same be imported goods entitled to drawback, the drawback shall be forfeited, but no separate duty shall be levied on drawback goods.

XLIX. When a vessel having cleared out from any port shall put back from stress of weather, or it shall for any damage or from other cause, be necessary that the cargo of a vessel that has cleared out shall be unshipped or relanded, a customs' officer shall be sent to take charge of the cargo during such relanding or removal from on board.

L. When goods shall be relanded before the lading of any vessel is complete, and before port-clearance has been granted, the duty levied upon such goods shall be returned to the exporter, but no refund shall be made of duty paid on the export of any goods after port-clearance shall have been granted for the vessel on which the goods were exported, unless the vessel shall have put back for stress of weather, or for damage, and the goods shall have been relanded.

LI. It shall be lawful for the said governor in council to establish rules for the anchoring of the coasting and country craft of the British territories, for the delivery of manifests of the cargo of such vessels, and for the landing of goods therefrom, and shipping of goods therein.

LII. Pattamars, dhonies, botellos, and other small craft from the Maldiva or Laccadive Islands, or from the native ports of Kattywar, Cutch, and Scinde, shall be treated in the ports of the Bombay Presidency like the coasting craft of the British territory, provided that they conform to such special regulations as to the place of anchoring and mode of landing and shipping goods as may be made by the governor in council of Bombay for such vessels in the several ports of the Bombay Presidency.

LIII. No drawback shall be allowed on goods shipped on such native craft as are described in the last preceding section of this Act.

LIV. Goods exported in the same vessels, if manifested for re-export, shall not be subject to import or export duty, and if any goods brought to any port in any vessel be transhipped in such port, they shall in all cases be subject to the same duty as if they had been landed and passed through the custom-house for re-exportation in the vessel into which they may be transhipped.

LV. No transhipment shall be made of any goods except under special order in writing from the collector of customs of the port.

LVI. Every port subordinate to the Bombay Presidency, the port of Bombay excepted, an anchorage fee shall be levied once at each port according to the burden, on all country craft above the burden of (100) one hundred maunds, at the rates herein-under specified.



		Fee. Rupees.	
Above 10 candies (equal to 100 maunds), not exceeding 20 candies (200 Indian maunds)...		1	0
" 20 "	" 40 "	1	8
" 40 "	" 60 "	2	0
" 60 "	" 80 "	2	8
" 80 "	" 100 "	3	0
" 100 "	" 150 "	3	8
" 150 "	" 200 "	4	0
" 200 "	" 250 "	4	8
" 250 "	" 300 "	5	0
" 300 "	" 350 "	5	8
" 350 "	" 400 "	6	0
		and upwards.....	

LVII. In all cases in which under this Act goods are liable to confiscation, the collector of customs of the place where those goods may be shall be competent to adjudge such confiscation.

LVIII. If any person in charge of a vessel shall have become liable to any fine on account of any act or omission relating to customs, the collector of customs shall be competent, subject to the orders of the governor in council of the Presidency of Bombay, to refuse port clearance to such vessel until the fine shall be discharged.

LIX. It shall be lawful for any collector of customs, or other officer who may be authorised to adjudicate customs' cases, if he shall decide that a seizure of goods made under the authority of this Act was vexatious and unnecessary, to adjudge damages to be paid to the proprietor by the customs' officer who made such vexatious seizure, besides ordering the immediate release of the goods; and if the proprietor accept such damages, no action shall thereafter lie against the officer of customs in any court of justice on account of such seizure; and if such adjudicating officer shall decide that the seizure was warranted, but shall deem the penalty of confiscation is unduly severe, it shall be lawful for him to mitigate the same to the extent of the levy of double duty; and if the said officer shall adjudge confiscation, it shall further be lawful for him to order that from the proceeds of the sale of the goods, a proportion not exceeding one-half shall be distributed in rewards amongst such officers as he shall deem entitled thereto, and in such proportion as he may direct to each respectively.

LX. All officers of customs shall, as heretofore, be amenable to the civil courts of the Presidency or Island of Bombay, by action for damages on account of any executive acts done in their official capacity, at the suit of the parties injured by such acts; provided, however, that no suit shall lie against a collector of customs or other officer for any judicial award in a matter of customs passed under the preceding section of this Act.

LXI. Whoever intentionally obstructs any officer in the exercise of any powers given by this Act to such officer, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months or fine not exceeding 1000 rupees, or both.

LXII. Whoever, being an officer appointed under the authority of this Act, shall accept or obtain, or attempt to obtain, from any person any property as a consideration for doing or forbearing to do any official act, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or fine, or both.

LXIII. Whoever, being an officer appointed under the authority of this Act, practises or attempts to practise any fraud for the purpose of injuring the customs' revenue, or abets or connives at any such fraud, or at any attempt to practise any such fraud, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years or fine, or both.

LXIV. It shall be lawful for the governor in council of Bombay, by an order in council, to transfer any of the powers given to a collector of customs by this Act to any other functionary, and to make any rules consistent with law for the carrying of this Act into effect, and to establish such bunders and appoint such officers as he shall think fit, and to fix rates of wharfage and of rent to be paid for goods deposited or suffered to lie in the godowns of the custom-house.

**CUSTOMS' TARIFF, SCHEDULE A.—Rates of Duty to be charged on Goods Imported by Sea into any Port of the Presidency of Bombay.**

Number.	ENUMERATION OF GOODS.	When Imported on British Bottoms.	When Imported on Foreign Bottoms.
1	Bullion and coin .....	free.	free.
2	Precious stones and pearls .....	ditto.	ditto.
3	Grain and pulse .....	ditto.	ditto.
4	Horses and other living animals .....	ditto.	ditto.
5	Ice .....	ditto.	ditto.
6	Coal, coke, bricks, chalk, stones (marble and wrought stones excepted) .....	ditto.	ditto.
7	Books printed in the United Kingdom, or in any British possession .....	ditto.	3 per cent.
8	Foreign books .....	3 per cent.	6 per cent.
9	Marine stores, the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of any British possession .....	3 per cent.	6 per cent.
10	Marine stores, the produce or manufacture of any other place or country .....	6 per cent.	12 per cent.
11	Metals, wrought or unwrought, the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or any British possession .....	3 per cent.	6 per cent.
12	Metals, wrought or unwrought, excepting tin, the produce or manufacture of any other place .....	6 per cent.	12 per cent.
13	Tin, the produce of any other place than the United Kingdom, or any British possession .....	10 per cent.	20 per cent.
14	Woollens, the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or any British possession .....	2 per cent.	4 per cent.
15	Woollens, the produce of any other place or country .....	4 per cent.	8 per cent.
16	Cotton wool, not covered by certificate of the payment of export duty at any other port of Bombay .....	9 annas per maund of 80 tolas to the seer.	1 rupee 2 annas per maund of 80 tolas to the seer.
17	Cotton and silk piece goods, cotton twist and yarn, the produce of the United Kingdom, or of any British possession .....	3½ per cent.	7 per cent.
18	Cotton and silk piece goods, the produce of any other place .....	7 per cent.	14 per cent.
19	Opium, covered by a pass .....	free.	free.
20	Opium, not covered by a pass .....	24 rupees per seer of 80 tolas.	24 rupees per seer of 80 tolas.
21	Salt, not covered by a pass .....	8 annas per maund of 80 tolas per seer.	8 annas per maund of 80 tolas per seer.
22	Alum .....	10 per cent.	20 per cent.
23	Camphor .....	10 per cent.	20 per cent.
24	Cassia .....	10 per cent.	20 per cent.
25	Cloves .....	10 per cent.	20 per cent.
26	Coffee .....	7½ per cent.	15 per cent.
27	Coral .....	10 per cent.	20 per cent.
28	Nutmegs and mace .....	10 per cent.	20 per cent.
29	Pepper .....	10 per cent.	20 per cent.
30	Rattans .....	7½ per cent.	15 per cent.
31	Tea .....	10 per cent.	20 per cent.
32	Vermilion .....	10 per cent.	20 per cent.
33	Wines and liqueurs .....	10 per cent.	20 per cent.
34	Spirits, consolidated duty, including any duties levied heretofore through the police. And the duty on spirits shall be rateably increased as the strength exceeds London proof: and when imported in bottles, five quart bottles shall be deemed equal to the imperial gallon.	9 annas per imperial gallon.	1 rupee per imperial gallon.
35	Tobacco .....	1 rupee 8 annas per maund of 80 tolas per seer.	1 rupee 8 annas per maund of 80 tolas per seer.
	Which duty shall be the minimum customs' duty, levied on raw tobacco and all preparations thereof, in all the ports of the Bombay Presidency; but if at the rate of 5 per cent on the actual value, a higher duty than 1 rupee 8 annas per maund should be leviable on any preparation of tobacco, the duty shall be levied ad valorem at that rate if imported on British bottoms, and at 10 per cent on foreign bottoms. And the customs' duty laid upon tobacco shall be allowed in settling for the special duty levied on the import of this article into the Island of Bombay, which special duty shall be levied at the rate of 9 rupees for the Indian maund.		
36	All articles not included in the above enumeration .....	3½ per cent.	7 per cent.

And if the collector of customs shall see reason to doubt whether the goods liable to a different rate of duty according to the place of their production, come from the country from which they are declared to come by the importer, it shall be lawful for the collector of customs to call on the importer to furnish evidence as to the place of manufacture or production; and if such evidence shall not satisfy the said collector of the

truth of the declaration, the goods shall be charged with the highest rate of duty, subject always to an appeal to the governor in council at Bombay.

And upon the re-export by sea of goods imported, excepting opium and salt, and all goods of the growth, production, or manufacture of the continent of India, provided the re-export be made within two years of the date of import, as per custom-house register, and the goods be identified to the satisfaction of the collector of customs, there shall be retained one-eighth of the amount of duty levied, and the remainder shall be repaid as drawback.

But no exporter of imported goods shall be entitled to drawback unless the drawback be claimed at the time of re-export, nor shall any payment be made of drawback unless the amount claimed be demanded within one year from the date of entry of the goods for re-export in the custom-house registers.

**TARIFF, SCHEDULE B.—Rates of Duty to be charged on Goods Exported by Sea, from any Port or Place in the Presidency of Bombay.**

Number.	ENUMERATION OF GOODS.	Exported on British Bottoms.	Exported on Foreign Bottoms.
1	Bullion and coin.....	free.	free.
2	Precious stones and pearls.....	ditto.	ditto.
3	Books, maps, and drawings printed in India.....	ditto.	ditto.
4	Horses and living animals.....	ditto.	ditto.
5	Opium, covered by a pass.....	ditto.	ditto.
6	Opium, not covered by a pass.....	Prohibited.	Prohibited.
7	Cotton wool exported to Europe, the United States of America, or any British possession in America.....	free.	9 annas per maund of 80 tolas to the seer.
8	Cotton wool exported to places other than above.....	9 annas per maund of 80 tolas per seer.	1 rupee 2 annas per maund of 80 tolas to the seer.
9	Salt, having paid the excise of 8 annas a maund.....	free.	free.
10	Tobacco.....	1 rupee 8 annas per maund of 80 tolas to the seer.	1 rupee 8 annas per maund of 80 tolas per seer.
11	All country articles not enumerated or named above.....	3 per cent.	6 per cent.

And upon the re-export to Europe, the United States of America, or to any British possession in America, or from any other port in the Bombay Presidency, of cotton that has been imported under certificate of the payment of the duty specified in this Schedule, provided that the re-export be made in British bottoms, within two years from the date of such certificate, and the amount be claimed within one year from the date of re-export as per custom-house registers; the whole amount of export duty levied at the first place of export shall be refunded.

**FORM OF MANIFEST, SCHEDULE C.**

MANIFEST of Goods Imported per \_\_\_\_\_ Commander, from \_\_\_\_\_ under \_\_\_\_\_ Colours, viz. :—

Marks.	Numbers.	Packages.	Quantity.	Weight.	Gallons.	Yards.	Description of Goods.	Invoice Value.	Tariff Value.		
A.	1 a' 5	5 cases	250 pieces			3000	Cambrics. Long cloths, bleached. Long cloths, unbleached. Madapollams, bleached. Madapollams, unbleached. Plain muslins.				

N.B.—Articles generally to be specified, excepting such as ironmongery, hardware, glassware, earthenware, cutlery, perfumery, confectionery, stationery, and such like.

All articles from Great Britain to be entered according to the English weight, not native.

From China, in like manner in China weights.

In imports and exports of bullion or coin, to specify the sort of which they consist.

*By Act No. XIX. the Honourable the President of the Council of India in Council, on the 27th of August, 1838.*

I. It is enacted, that from the 1st day of November, 1838, sections XX. and XXI., Regulation XX. of 1827, of the Bombay Code be repealed.

II. From the said 1st day of November, 1838, the following rules shall be in force with respect to vessels belonging to any of Her Majesty's subjects residing within the Presidency of Bombay, and employed on the coasts of the territories subject to the government of Bombay, or in trading coastwise, as also with respect to fishing vessels and harbour craft belonging to any of the same her Majesty's subjects.

III. Every such vessel employed as aforesaid, fishing vessel and harbour craft, shall be marked or branded with the name of the place to which she belongs, and also with a number assigned for the same, by the officer authorised to make such registry as is hereinafter mentioned; and the owner or owners of such vessel employed as aforesaid, fishing vessel and harbour craft, shall cause such name and number to be painted in black paint, upon a white ground, on each quarter of such vessel employed as aforesaid, fishing vessel and harbour craft, in English figures and letters, each figure and letter being six inches in length.

IV. The name and number of every such vessel employed as aforesaid, fishing-vessel and harbour craft, and her burden, and also the name or names of the owner or owners thereof, shall be registered in a book to be kept for that purpose, by the person directed to make such registry.

The owner or owners of such vessels employed as aforesaid (fishing vessels and harbour craft being excepted), on being registered as aforesaid, shall pay:—

For each certificate of registry for a vessel not exceeding 20 Bombay candies' burden, the fee of.....	1 Rupee.
For each certificate for a vessel exceeding 20 such candies' burden, and not exceeding 100 candies' burden.....	5 "
For each certificate for a vessel exceeding 100 such candies' burden, and not exceeding 400 candies' burden.....	7 "
And for each certificate for a vessel of 100 tons, or greater burden, per ton .....	2 Annas.

*By Act No. XIII. of the Honourable the President of the Council of India in Council, on the 20th of May, 1839.*

I. It is enacted, that the several charges of the port and roadstead of Madras, levied under the heads of anchorage duty, lighthouse duty, regular boat-hire and report catamaran hire, shall, from and after the 1st day of August next, be consolidated and commuted into a port duty, to be levied at the rate of three annas per ton upon every vessel not being a vessel sailing under the colours of a foreign European or American nation, of which the tonnage shall not exceed 700 tons by measurement, made in the manner prescribed by Act 5 & 6 Will. IV. c. lvi, and if the vessel exceed 700 tons by measurement so made, the port duty shall be levied as upon that tonnage.

II. Upon every vessel sailing under the colours of a foreign European or American nation that may anchor in the port of Madras, there shall be levied a consolidated port duty at the rate of three annas six pie per ton, according to measurement made in the manner above prescribed.

III. If any vessels, British, native, or foreign, anchoring in the port of Madras, shall not break bulk therein, and shall not remain four complete days from the time of dropping anchor, there shall be levied upon such vessels reduced duties as follows; that is to say, two-fifths of the tonnage duty prescribed above shall be levied upon every vessel which without breaking bulk shall, after anchoring therein, sail again out of the port

within forty-eight hours, and seven-tenths upon every vessel which without breaking bulk shall stay more than forty-eight hours and less than four complete days.

IV. All powers and authorities, penalties, and other means whereby the payment of any of the charges of the port and roadstead of Madras may have been legally enforced before the passing of this Act, shall be applicable to the enforcing of the consolidated and commuted port duties imposed by virtue of this act.

V. It shall be lawful for the government of India to order the consolidation and commutation of any port or harbour duties, as levied in any subordinate port of any presidency into a tonnage duty, which shall be leviable at the rate and in the manner specified in the next following section of this Act, upon the vessels anchoring in and trading with such port.

VI. When the Governor-general of India in council shall direct the port duties to be commuted and consolidated at any port of the Madras Presidency other than that of Madras, or any subordinate port of any other presidency, the total amount levied at such port shall not exceed one anna per ton for British and native vessels not exceeding 700 tons, and upon vessels exceeding that measurement at the rate for 700 tons, and upon foreign European and American vessels, at the rate of one anna four pie per ton; and all vessels anchoring in any such outports shall be charged with reduced duty, in the proportions above provided for the port of Madras, if they leave such port without breaking bulk before completing four entire days from the time of anchoring therein.

VII. The consolidated and commuted port duties above prescribed, when ordered to be levied in any port by the Governor-general of India in council, shall be levied by the officer appointed by the government of the presidency within which the port is situate, to give port-clearances or other customary documents to vessels sailing from such port; that is to say, by the master attendant or by the collector of customs at such port, as may be ordered by such government, and if such duties be not paid upon demand, it shall be competent to such officer to withhold from the vessel on account of which payment may be refused, any port-clearance or other customary document required to be possessed by ships leaving such port until the same shall be paid.

VIII. All the powers and authorities, penalties, and other means by which any port or harbour-duty of any subordinate port of any presidency which shall be consolidated and commuted by virtue of this Act, may have been legally enforced before the consolidation and commutation thereof as hereinbefore provided, shall be applicable to the enforcing of the consolidated and commuted duties at such port, imposed by virtue of this Act.

*By Act No. XV. of the Honourable the President of the Council of India in Council, on the 10th of June, 1839.*

It is enacted, that if any person, on or after the day on which this Act will come into operation as hereinafter provided, lands, or attempts to land in any part of the territories subject to the government of the presidency of Fort St. George, any foreign sugar, or any sugar which is the growth of any British possession into which foreign sugar can be legally imported, such sugar shall be seized and confiscated by the collector of the customs, or by any other officer thereunto authorised by the governor in council of the said presidency: Provided always, that sugar which is the growth of any part of the presidency of Fort William in Bengal, into which foreign sugar, and sugar which is the growth of any British possession into which foreign sugar may be legally imported, are prohibited from being landed, may, during such prohibition, be landed in the said territories as heretofore.

*By Act No. VI., the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council, on the 7th of June, 1841.*

It is enacted, that if any person after the passing of this act, lands or attempts to land, or shall introduce by land in any part of the territories subject to the

government of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, any rum or rum shrub which is the produce of any foreign country, or of any British possession into which foreign sugar or rum can be legally imported, such rum or rum shrub shall be seized by the collector of the customs, or by any other officer authorised to seize and detain contraband goods, and shall be brought to confiscation according to the rules in force for confiscating such goods, unless the district in which such rum or rum shrub is landed, or in which an attempt has been made to land such rum or rum shrub, be a district in which the Governor-general of India in council has authorised the importation of such rum or rum shrub, and it shall be lawful for the Governor-general of India in council to authorise the importation of such rum and rum shrub into any district of the territories aforesaid by an order in the official Gazette.

*By Act No. X. of the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council, on the 5th of July, 1841.*

An Act for prescribing the rules to be observed, in order that ships or vessels belonging to ports within the territories under the government of the East India Company, or belonging to native princes or states, or their subjects, may become entitled to the privileges of British ships under a proclamation of the Governor-general of India in council, made in pursuance of the statute 3 and 4 Victoria, c. 56.

I. Whereas, by a statute passed in the third and fourth years of her Majesty Queen Victoria, intituled, "An Act to regulate the Trade of Ships built and trading within the limits of the East India Company's Charter," it is enacted, "that it shall be lawful for the Governor-general of India in council, by proclamation, to declare that all ships or vessels built or to be built within the limits of the charter of the East India Company, being owned by her Majesty's subjects for whom the said Governor-general in council has power to legislate and belonging, under the regulations hereinafter provided for, to any ports in the territories under the government of the said company, shall be deemed to be British ships for all the purposes of trade within the said limits, including the Cape of Good Hope and the territories and dependencies thereof; provided that upon such declaration being made, the said Governor-general in council shall, and the said Governor-general in council is hereby accordingly empowered to make regulations, to be enforced by suitable penalties, concerning the registering, licensing, and ascertaining the admeasurement of the tonnage and burden, and generally for the trading within the limits aforesaid of such ships or vessels:" And whereas it is further enacted in the same statute as follows, that is to say, "And whereas it may be expedient to admit to similar privileges and advantages any ships or vessels belonging to native princes or states in subordinate alliance with, or having subsidiary treaties with the East India Company, or owned by subjects of any such princes or states; be it therefore enacted, that the Governor-general of India in council may by such regulations as aforesaid, such regulations being subject as aforesaid, admit to the privileges and advantages of British ships for the purposes of trade within the limits of the charter of the said company, including the Cape of Good Hope and the territories and dependencies thereof, or to any of such privileges and advantages, any ships or vessels belonging to such princes or states, or any of them, or owned by subjects of any such princes or states; but any such regulations shall provide for the granting to such ships or vessels fit and convenient licenses or passes, and generally for the trading within the limits aforesaid of such ships or vessels:" And whereas, in pursuance of such enactments, it is expedient to frame such regulations as are mentioned therein, the compliance with which shall be required in order that ships or vessels may be deemed British ships, or be admitted to the privileges and advantages of British ships, under such proclamation as aforesaid:

That no ship or vessel shall be deemed a British ship under such proclamation as aforesaid (except as regards ships or vessels registered before the passing of this act, or having a pass at the time of passing thereof), unless the person or persons claiming property therein shall have caused the same to have been registered at some one of the ports hereinafter mentioned within the territories of the East India Company, and shall have obtained a certificate of such registry from the person or persons authorised to make such registry and grant such certificate.

II. That the ports at which registration shall be made shall be the ports of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Singapore, and such other places subordinate to the local governments of India, as such governments respectively may from time to time declare to be registering ports under this act; provided that ships or vessels built at any place other than any of such ports, shall be allowed to make their first voyage to any of such ports, being the ports at which it is intended they shall be registered, under a certificate to be granted by the principal British officer at the place where the ship is built, or if there be no British officer in authority there, then by three merchants of such place, which certificate shall contain all the particulars with regard to the ownership and description of the ships or vessels contained in a certificate of registry, and shall specify the ports at which it is intended that they shall respectively be registered, and which certificate shall have all the effect of a certificate of registry under this act, during the first voyage from the place of building to the ports at which the ships or vessels respectively shall be afterwards registered; provided that such ships or vessels so proceeding on their first voyage as aforesaid, shall be deemed British ships only whilst duly prosecuting such first voyage for the purpose of registry, and if they be not registered within a reasonable time after their arrival at the port of registry, the owner or owners, or master or other person having or taking the command or charge of such ship or vessel, shall be liable on information in any court of Her Majesty or the East India Company by the advocates-general of the respective presidencies, to a penalty not exceeding 5000 rupees.

III. That the persons authorised to make such registry, and to grant such certificates as aforesaid, shall be the persons now authorised to make registry of ships or vessels under the statute 3 and 4 William IV., c. 55, and such other or different persons as the local governments may from time to time appoint for the ports under their respective presidencies.

IV. That at every port where registry shall be made in pursuance of this act, a book shall be kept by the registering officer in which all the particulars contained in the form of the certificate of the registry shall be duly entered.

The other provisions of this act are, as respects registry, measurement, certificates, &c., similar to those of 3 and 4 William IV., c. 55.

#### *Proclamation.*

The Governor-general of India in council hereby declares that all ships and vessels built or to be built within the limits of the charter of the East India Company (as those limits are defined by the statute 3rd and 4th of Queen Victoria, cap. 56, intituled, "An Act further to regulate the Trade of Ships built and trading within the Limits of the East India Company's Charter,") being owned by her Majesty's subjects, for whom the said Governor-general in council has power to legislate, and belonging under the provisions of the act passed by the Governor-general in council, No. X. of 1841, to any ports in the territories under the government of the East India Company, shall be deemed to be British ships for all purposes of trade within the said limits, including the Cape of Good Hope and the territories and dependencies thereof.

*Act No. XIII. of the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council,  
on the 16th of August, 1841,*

Declares and enacts that the import duty on wine and spirits in casks shall be settled on the quantities registered at the time of importation, without any deduction whatsoever: provided always, that the keeper of every warehouse indicated by Act No. XXV. of 1836, shall, in accounting with the customs' department for the article so warehoused, be allowed ullage on such wine and spirits at the rate of ten per cent for one year, according to the time for which such wines and spirits shall have been lodged.

*Act No. XVIII. of the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council,  
on the 30th of August, 1841.*

I. Enacts that arms, ammunition, and military stores (with the exception of arms in the possession of individuals for private use) shall not be exported or otherwise taken from the territories of the East India Company without a license from a public officer or officers for each presidency, to be indicated by the governments of the respective presidencies, for the purpose of granting such licenses, and a full compliance with all such rules and conditions as may be prescribed for the guidance of such officer or officers in regard to such exports by the aforesaid governments respectively; and any arms, ammunition, or military stores which any person shall export, or attempt to export, or take as aforesaid, contrary to this act, shall thereby become forfeited, on the award of the officer or officers authorised as aforesaid to grant licenses, or the collector of customs, and every person offending in the premises contrary to this act shall be liable, on conviction before a magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding 500 rupees.

II. That any person who shall collect or keep in one place, or within places not exceeding three miles in distance from each other, any quantity of gunpowder exceeding fifty pounds, without a license from such officer as aforesaid, shall be liable, on conviction before a magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding 500 rupees, and such gunpowder shall become forfeited on the award of the officer or officers authorised to grant licenses as aforesaid, or the collector of customs.

III. That it shall be lawful for any of the governments aforesaid, to allow at any port or ports, the exportation of arms, ammunition, and military stores, as aforesaid, without any such license as aforesaid, as they shall deem expedient.

*Act No. XXIII. of the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council,  
on the 11th of October, 1841,*

Enacts, that if any person after the passing of this Act, lands, or attempts to land, or shall introduce by land in any part of the territories subject to the government of the Presidency of Fort St. George, in Madras, any rum or rum shrub which is the produce of any foreign country, or of any British possession into which foreign sugar or rum can be legally imported, such rum or rum shrub shall be seized by the collector of the customs, or by any other officer authorised to seize and detain contraband goods, and shall be brought to confiscation according to the rules in force for confiscating such goods, unless the district in which such rum or rum shrub is landed, or in which an attempt has been made to land such rum or rum shrub, be a district in which the governor in council has authorised the importation of such rum or rum shrub; and it shall be lawful for the governor in council to authorise the importation of such rum and rum shrub into any district of the territories aforesaid by an order in the official Gazette.

*Act No. IV. regulates the Management of Boats and Catamarans in the Madras Roads,  
and for the Amendment of certain Harbour Regulations.*

*By Act No. XI., of 1842, for Amending and Explaining the Law concerning the  
Importation of Foreign Sugar.*

It is hereby enacted and declared, that the prohibition and penalties contained in Acts No. XXXII. of 1836, and No. XV. of 1839, against the landing or attempting to land in any part of the territories subject to the Presidency of Fort William, in Bengal, or the Presidency of Fort St. George, of any foreign sugar, or any sugar which is the growth of any British possession into which foreign sugar can be legally imported, shall apply and be deemed to apply to such sugar otherwise imported into any part of the territories subject to the said presidencies.



*By Act No. XIV. of the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council, on the 5th of August, 1843, for regulating the Levy of Customs' Duties, and the Manufacture of Salt in the North Western Provinces of the Presidency of Bengal.*

I. It is enacted, that Regulation XVI., 1829, Act II., 1838, and so much of Regulation IX., 1810, and of any other Regulation and Act as affects the collection of customs' duties, or the manufacture of salt in the North-Western Provinces of the Presidency of Bengal, shall be repealed from the 1st day of September, 1843.

II. That from and after the day above-mentioned, the following and no other duties of customs shall be leviable upon the import and export of articles into and from the North-Western Provinces of the Presidency of Bengal; (that is to say)

On the import of salt, of all descriptions, two rupees per maund, and a further duty of one rupee per maund on the transmission thereof to the eastward of Allahabad.

On the import of cotton, uncleaned, four annas per maund; cleaned, eight annas per maund.

On the export of Misree, Kund, Chenec, and all clayed and refined sugar, eight annas per maund; Goor, Râb, Sheerah, and all unclayed and unrefined saccharine produce, three annas per maund.

The import of sugar into any part of the said provinces is and shall remain prohibited.

III. That it shall be lawful for the government of the said provinces, from time to time to make and issue such orders as may be deemed expedient for the collection of the aforesaid duties, in such manner, and upon such line or lines, and at such places on or near such line or lines as may seem fit, and all such orders shall have the same force as if they formed a part of this Act, from the date notified in the Gazette wherein they shall be published.

IV. That from and after the 1st day of September, 1843, the manufacture of alimentary salt throughout the North-Western Provinces of the Presidency of Bengal, without the express sanction of the government, is prohibited; and that any person engaging in the manufacture of such salt, or preparing or causing to be prepared works for the manufacture of such salt, without such sanction, and all zemindars or other proprietors of land, or their agents, conniving at such illicit manufacture, shall, on conviction by the magistrate, within the limits of whose district the offence may have occurred, be punished by a fine not exceeding 500 rupees, and on non-payment of such fine, by imprisonment not exceeding six months, with or without hard labour; and that all works at which such manufacture shall have been conducted, or which are designed for such manufacture, shall be destroyed, and any salt which may be manufactured or stored thereat, shall be seized and confiscated.

V. That it shall be lawful for the collectors of customs and the collectors of land revenue within their jurisdictions, to destroy all works for the manufacture of salt, and to seize the salt stored thereat, and to apprehend the persons concerned in the manufacture thereof, and make them over for trial to the magistrate within the limits of whose district the offence may have occurred.

The fines, penalties, &c., are then enumerated in the Act.

XIV. Nothing in this Act contained shall apply or be deemed to apply to the Saugor and Nerbudda territories, or to the district of Ajmere.

*By Act No. XXV. of the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council, on the 23rd of November, 1843, for making the Provisions of 5 and 6 Vict., c. 47, Sect. XI. applicable to India.*

Whereas doubts have arisen as to whether so much of an Act passed in the 5th and 6th years of the reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, intituled, "An Act to amend the Laws relating to the Customs," as provides "that from and after the 5th day of January, 1843, any articles of foreign manufacture, and any packages of such articles imported into the United Kingdom or into the British possessions abroad, bearing any

names, brands, or marks, purporting to be the names, brands, or marks, of manufacturers resident in the United Kingdom, shall be forfeited," is applicable to the territories subject to the government of the East India Company :

It is hereby enacted, that from and after the 1st day of May, 1844, any articles of foreign manufacture, and any packages of such articles imported into the territories subject to the government of the said Company, bearing any names, brands, or marks, purporting to be the names, brands, or marks, of manufacturers resident in the United Kingdom, shall be forfeited.

*Bj Act No. VI. of the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council, on the 16th of March, 1844, for abolishing the Levy of Transit or Inland Customs, Duties, for revising the Duties on Imports and Exports by Sea, and for determining the Price at which Salt shall be sold for Home Consumption within the Territories subject to the Government of Fort St. George:*

I. It is enacted, that from the 1st day of April, 1844, such parts of Regulation X. of 1803, Regulation I. of 1812, Regulation III. of 1812, Regulation VI. of 1812, and Regulation III. of 1821, of the Madras Code, and all such parts of any regulations of the said code as prescribe the levy of transit or inland customs' duties at any town or place within the limits of the Presidency of Fort St. George, shall be repealed.

II. That Regulation IX. of 1803, with exception of sections 55 to 70, both inclusive, Regulation XI. 1803, Regulation XIV. of 1808, Regulation XV. of 1808, with exception of section 5, Regulation II. of 1812, with exception of sections 15 and 17, Regulation IV. of 1812, and such parts of Regulation I. of 1813, of the same code, as relate to the rates of duty and drawback on spirituous liquors imported or exported by sea, also Regulation II. of 1816, Regulation II. of 1818, Regulation III. of 1818, Regulation IV. of 1819, and Regulation VII. of 1819, together with the schedules appended thereunto, excepting in so far as any of these regulations rescind any former regulations, either in part or in whole, of the Madras Code, and likewise the provisions of any kind contained in the foregoing or any other regulations of the Madras Code, for fixing the amount of duty to be levied on goods imported or exported by sea, at any place within the limits of the Presidency of Fort St. George, or the drawback payable on the same, shall be repealed.

III. That nothing contained in the two preceding sections of this Act shall be construed to prevent the levy of any municipal tax, or of any toll on any bridge, road, canal, pier, or causeway, for repair and maintenance of the same; or of any fee for the erection and maintenance of lighthouses.

IV. That duties shall be levied on goods imported by sea into the Presidency of Fort St. George.—(See Schedule.)

V. That certain duties are to be levied on goods exported by sea from the Presidency of Fort St. George.

VI. That certain duties are to be levied on goods passing by land into or out of foreign European settlements, adjacent to the Presidency of Fort St. George.

VII. The governor in council may declare by notice in the Gazette, the territory of native chiefs, beyond the jurisdiction of the courts, to be foreign.

VIII. Customs' chokes may be established for the levy of duties on goods passing into or out of foreign territory. Powers of officers at such chokes. Goods not to be allowed to pass across the frontier line without a certificate of the duty thereon having been paid in full.

IX. The governor in council may appoint officers to collect duties and to grant certificates of payments. If goods be found not to correspond with certificate, the difference to be noted on the face of the certificate, and if the duty have not been duly paid, the goods to be detained until a further certificate be produced.

X. The appointments of officers to receive customs' duties on the frontier to be notified in the official Gazette. Officers so appointed bound to grant certificates on receipt of the proper duty.

XI. Certificates not to bear date more than thirty days before the arrival of the goods.  
 XII. The governor in council to notify in official Gazette by what routes goods may cross the land frontier. After which, goods brought by other routes to be liable to detention, or confiscation.

XIII. Goods crossing frontier clandestinely to be confiscated.

XIV. Penalty enacted for officer permitting goods to cross the frontier without certificate, or by prohibited route.

XV. Penalty for a chokce officer needlessly and vexatiously injuring goods or wrongfully detaining them.

XVI. Goods imported by sea from foreign European settlements or native states declared foreign, to be liable to duties leviable on foreign bottoms.

XVII. No dutiable goods entered in either of the schedules of this Act to be exempted, unless under special order of government.

XVIII. Under proviso goods may be imported duty free from any other Madras port.

XIX. Credit may be given at any Madras port for duties paid at any other British Indian port.

XX. The governor in council to notify in the official Gazette, the valuation of articles liable to *ad valorem* duty.

XXI. When no value has been fixed or declared, duty to be levied according to the market value.

XXII. Application to be made in writing for the passing of goods through the custom-house.

XXIII. Declaration of market value to be submitted to appraising officer. The collector of customs empowered to purchase undervalued goods at the price so declared.

XXIV. Government to notify in the official Gazette the ports for landing and shipping merchandise. Goods landing at other ports to be confiscated.

XXV. Manifests of cargo to be sent in by masters of vessels on arrival. The governor in council may appoint places beyond which no inward-bound vessel may pass until the master have forwarded his manifest of cargo. Excepting certain country craft.

XXVI. Penalty enacted for a master delivering a manifest not containing a full and true specification of cargo.

XXVII. Masters of inward-bound vessels remaining outside of the places fixed by the governor in council, required to deliver manifests. Penalty for the master of a vessel refusing to deliver a manifest.

XXVIII. No vessel to break bulk until the collector of customs has received ship's papers.

XXIX. Goods moved from or put on board of any vessel without due entry in the custom-house, or permission for discharge of cargo, to be seized as contraband. After entry in due form, cargo not declared for re-exportation may be landed, and export cargo laden. Goods liable to seizure and confiscation if attempted to be landed or put on board in contravention of this Act.

XXX. Penalty on master if cargo does not correspond with his manifest, or if goods sent out of the vessel be not landed at the prescribed places. But allowed to amend obvious errors in manifests of cargo.

XXXI. One or more places in every port to be appointed for the landing and shipment of goods. Goods landing at or shipping from any other place without special permission to be confiscated.

XXXII. The governor in council may license boats for landing and shipping merchandise; and after notification goods found on any other boats to be liable to confiscation, excepting under special permit from the collector of customs.

XXXIII. After due notification by government, the collector of customs empowered to station customs' officers on board of any vessel.

XXXIV. Penalty enacted for the master of a vessel refusing to receive and accommodate such officer.

XXXV. Collector of customs may issue warrant to search any vessel; and a penalty for any master of a vessel resisting officer with warrant for search.

XXXVI. Penalty for a master removing or putting on board goods between sunset and sunrise, or when the custom-house is closed, without leave from collector.

XXXVII. Export cargo boats without permits not allowed to lie alongside vessels on which customs' officers are stationed. Goods on such boats, if not covered by a pass, to be liable to confiscation.

XXXVIII. In the removal of goods from on board any vessel, a boat-note to be sent with each separate despatch. Goods liable to confiscation if found without a boat-note, or out of the track between the vessel and the proper place of landing.

XXXIX. Goods brought to be passed through the custom-house, if not corresponding with the description in the application, liable to confiscation.

XL. Goods liable to confiscation if removed with fraudulent intention after landing, and before passing through the custom-house.

XLI. Collector of customs may require goods in bulk to be weighed or measured before landing, and levy duty accordingly.

XLII. Rescinds cap. ii. s. xi., of Reg. 1, of 1805 of the Madras Code.

XLIII. Fixes the price to be paid for salt within the Presidency of Madras. (*See* Salt.)

XLIV. The Governor-general in council empowered to grant a remission of this price.

XLV. Salt having paid the home consumption price may be landed free at any other Madras port under certificate.

XLVI. A limited period to be allowed for discharge of import cargo of vessel on which customs' officer may be stationed.

XLVII. A limited period to be allowed for discharging cargo from any vessel without a customs' officer on board; goods remaining on board after period allowed, to be landed and warehoused by order of collector. Customs' collector, with consent of master of vessel, may cause any packages to be deposited in the government warehouses. The collector empowered to sell goods if not cleared from custom-house within period specified.

XLVIII. Limited period to be allowed for putting export cargo on board of any vessel.

XLIX. A penalty for putting goods on board a vessel after customs' officer's removal therefrom, and before a customs' officer has again been placed thereon.

L. A port-clearance to be granted to the master of every vessel on certificate of all public demands against him having been satisfied.

LI. Rules to be given for levying duty on goods passed through custom-house for shipment after grant of port-clearance.

LII. Cargo of vessels putting back from stress of weather, or damage, and compelled to re-land cargo, to be taken charge of by customs' officers, and lodged in such place as the collector may direct. Penalty for a master putting back into port without goods on which drawback has been allowed.

LIII. Duty on goods re-landed before the lading is complete to be refunded, but not after grant of port-clearance, unless the vessel have put back for stress of weather or damage.

LIV. Penalty on coasting and country craft for contravening such rules as governor in council may lay down for their regulation.

LV. Native craft to be treated like coasting craft of the British territories.

LVI. No drawback allowed on goods shipped on such native craft.

LVII. Goods re-exported in the same vessel not subject to duty; duty to be levied on transhipped goods as if they had been landed and re-exported.

LVIII. Goods to be liable to confiscation if transhipped without special licence from collector.

LIX. Customs' officer to superintend transhipment.

LX. The collector competent to adjudge confiscations.

LXI. The collector may exact payment of fines before granting port-clearance.

LXII. Empowers collectors of customs to decide upon cases of seizure, and to adjudicate damages. To mitigate penalty of confiscation to the extent of the levy of double duty; and to distribute part proceeds of sale of confiscated goods in rewards among seizing officers.

LXIII. All officers of customs amenable to civil courts.

LXIV. Penalty for obstructing customs' officers in the exercise of their powers.

LXV. Penalty for customs' officer receiving consideration for doing or forbearing any official act.

LXVI. Penalty for a customs' officer concerned in defrauding the customs' revenue.

LXVII. Penalty for exacting customs or duties without authority as a customs' officer.

LXVIII. The governor in council may transfer the powers of collector of customs to any other officer, and may make rules and appoint officers to carry this Act into effect, and fix rates of wharfage and rent.

TARIFF, SCHEDULE A.—RATES of Duty to be charged on Goods Imported by Sea into any Port of the Presidency of Fort St. George.

Number.	ENUMERATION OF GOODS.	When Imported on British Bottoms.	When Imported on Foreign Bottoms.
1	Bullion and coin.....	free.	free.
2	Precious stones and pearls .....	ditto.	ditto.
3	Grain and pulse other than rice and paddy .....	ditto.	ditto.
4	Rice and paddy.....	2 annas per bag not exceeding 2 maunds of 80 tolas to the seer, or if imported otherwise than in bags, 1 anna per maund.	4 annas per bag not exceeding 2 maunds of 80 tolas to the seer, or if imported otherwise than in bags, 2 annas per maund.
5	Horses and other living animals.....	free.	free.
6	Ice.....	ditto.	ditto.
7	Coal, coke, bricks, chalk, stones (marble and wrought stones excepted) .....	ditto.	ditto.
8	Books printed in the United Kingdom, or in any British possession.....	ditto.	3 per cent.
9	Foreign books.....	3 per cent.	6 per cent.
10	Marine stores, the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or of any British possession.....	3 per cent.	6 per cent.
11	Ditto, ditto, the produce or manufacture of any other place or country.....	6 per cent.	12 per cent.
12	Metals, wrought or unwrought, the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or any British possession.....	3 per cent.	6 per cent.
13	Metals, ditto ditto, excepting tin, the produce or manufacture of any other place.....	6 per cent.	12 per cent.
14	Tin, the produce of any other place than the United Kingdom, or any British possession.....	10 per cent.	20 per cent.
15	Woolens, the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, or any British possession.....	2 per cent.	4 per cent.
16	Ditto, the produce of any other place or country.....	4 per cent.	8 per cent.
17	Cotton wool, not covered by certificate of the payment of export duty at any other port of Fort St. George.....	9 annas per maund of 80 tolas to the seer.	1 rupee 2 annas per maund of 80 tolas to the seer.
18	Cotton and silk piece goods, cotton twist and yarn, the produce of the United Kingdom, or of any British possession.....	3½ per cent.	7 per cent.
19	Ditto, the produce of any other place .....	7 per cent.	14 per cent.
20	Opium.....	24 rupees per seer of 80 tolas.	24 rupees per seer of 80 tolas.
21	Salt .....	3 rupees per maund of 80 tolas to the seer.	3 rupees per maund of 80 tolas per seer.
22	Alum.....	10 per cent.	20 per cent.
23	Betel nut, raw.....	5 per cent.	10 per cent.
24	Betel nut, boiled.....	10 per cent.	20 per cent.
25	Camphor.....	10 per cent.	20 per cent.
26	Cassia.....	10 per cent.	20 per cent.
27	Cloves.....	10 per cent.	20 per cent.
28	Coffee.....	7½ per cent.	15 per cent.
29	Coral.....	10 per cent.	20 per cent.
30	Nutmegs and mace.....	10 per cent.	20 per cent.
31	Pepper.....	10 per cent.	20 per cent.
32	Rattans.....	7½ per cent.	15 per cent.
33	Tea.....	10 per cent.	20 per cent.
34	Vermilion.....	10 per cent.	20 per cent.
35	Wines and liqueurs.....	10 per cent.	20 per cent.
36	Spirits.....	9 annas per imperial gallon.	1 rupee per imperial gallon.
	And the duty on spirits shall be rateably increased as the strength exceeds London proof, and when imported in bottles, five quart bottles shall be deemed equal to the imperial gallon.		
37	Tobacco.....	10 per cent.	20 per cent.
	All articles not included in the above enumeration.....	3½ per cent.	7 per cent.

And if the collector of customs shall see reason to doubt whether the goods liable to a different rate of duty according to the place of their production come from the country from which they are declared to come by the importer, it shall be lawful for the collector of customs to call on the importer to furnish evidence as to the place of manufacture or production, and if such evidence shall not satisfy the said collector of the truth of the declaration, the goods shall be charged with the highest rate of duty, subject always to an appeal to the governor in council of Fort St. George.

And upon the re-export by sea of goods imported, excepting opium and salt, and all goods of the growth, production, or manufacture of the continent of India, provided the re-export be made within two years of the date of import as per custom-house register, and the goods be identified to the satisfaction of the collector of customs, there shall be retained one-eighth of the amount of duty levied, and the remainder shall be repaid as drawback.

But no exporter of imported goods shall be entitled to drawback, unless the drawback be claimed at the time of re-export, nor shall any payment be made of drawback unless the amount claimed be demanded within one year from the date of entry of the goods for re-export in the custom-house register.

**TARIFF, SCHEDULE B.—RATES of Duty to be charged on Goods Exported by Sea from any Port or Place in the Presidency of Fort St. George.**

Number.	ENUMERATION OF GOODS.	Exported on British Bottoms.	Exported on Foreign Bottoms.
1	Bullion and coin.....	free.	free.
2	Precious stones and pearls.....	ditto.	ditto.
3	Books, maps, and drawings, printed in India.....	ditto.	ditto.
4	Horses and living animals.....	ditto.	ditto.
5	Cotton wool, exported to Europe, the United States of America, or any British possession in America.....	ditto.	9 annas per maund of 80 tolas to the seer,
6	Ditto, ditto, exported to places other than above.....	9 annas per maund of 80 tolas to the seer.	1 rupee 2 annas per maund of 80 tolas to the seer.
7	Sugar and rum, exported to the United Kingdom, or to any British possession, not being a British possession or settlement on the continent of India, including Bombay.....	free.	3 per cent.
8	Ditto, ditto, exported to any other place, including any British possession or settlement on the continent of India, including Bombay.....	3 per cent.	6 per cent.
9	Grain and pulse of all sorts, other than rice and paddy...	1 anna per bag not exceeding 2 maunds of 80 tolas to the seer, or if exported otherwise than in bags 1 anna per maund.	2 annas per bag not exceeding 2 maunds of 80 tolas to the seer, or if exported otherwise than in bags 1 anna per maund.
10	Rice and paddy.....	2 annas per bag as above, or one anna per maund.	4 annas per bag as above, or 2 annas per maund.
11	Indigo.....	3 rupees per maund of 80 tolas to the seer.	6 rupees per maund of 80 tolas to the seer.
12	Salt, having paid the price fixed to be paid on salt declared for exportation to ports or places not being subordinate to the Presidency of Fort St. George.....	free.	free.
13	Tobacco.....	10 per cent. prohibited.	20 per cent. prohibited.
14	Opium, not covered by a pass.....	3 per cent.	6 per cent.
	All articles not included in the above enumeration.....		

And upon the re-export to Europe, the United States of America, or to any British possession in America, from Madras, or from any other port of the Presidency of Fort St. George, of cotton that has been imported under certificate of the payment of the duty specified in this schedule, provided that the re-export be made in British bottoms, within two years from the date of such certificate, and the amount be claimed within one year from the date of re-export as per custom-house registers, the whole amount of export duty levied at the first place of export shall be refunded.

**MANIFEST, SCHEDULE C.—MANIFEST of Goods imported per**  
under colour, viz. :

Commander, from

Marks.	Numbers.	Packages.	Quantity.	Weight.	Gallons.	Yards.	Description of Goods.	Invoice Value.	Tariff Value.
A.	1 a <sup>s</sup> 5	5 cases	250 pieces			3200	Cambrics. Long cloths, bleached. Long cloths, unbleached. Madapollams, bleached. Ditto, unbleached. Plain muslins.		

N.B. Articles generally to be specified, excepting such as ironmongery, hardware, glass-ware, earthenware, cutlery, perfumery, confectionery, stationery, and such like.

All articles from Great Britain to be entered according to the English weight, not native.

From China in like manner, in China weights.

In imports or exports of bullion or coin, to specify the sort of which they consist.

*Act No. XV. of the Governor-General of India in Council, on the 6th of July, 1844, for amending the Schedules of Import Duties annexed to Act XIV. of 1836, to Act I. of 1838, and to Act VI. of 1844.*

Whereas by Article XVII. of Schedule A. annexed to Act No. XIV. of 1836, by Article XVIII. of Schedule A. annexed to Act No. I. of 1838, and by Article XIX. of Schedule A. annexed to Act No. VI. of 1844, certain rates of duty are to be charged on the importation into the ports of Bengal and Orissa, and the ports subject to the presidencies of Bombay and Madras, of cotton and silk piece goods, the produce of any place other than the United Kingdom or any British possession : and whereas it is expedient that the same rates of duties should be charged on other foreign goods of a like description :

It is hereby enacted, that from and after the 1st day of January, 1845, the rates of duty prescribed for the said articles by the said schedules, shall be charged on the importation into the ports of Bengal and Orissa, and the ports subject to the presidencies of Madras and Bombay of all manufactures of silk or cotton, and of silk and cotton mixed with any other material, which are the produce of any place other than the United Kingdom or any British possession ; and of all foreign made-up articles of the said manufactures, or of which any part of the materials is of the said manufactures.

*Act No. XVI. of the Governor-General of India in Council, on the 27th of July, 1844, for increasing the Excise and Import Duties heretofore payable to the Government on Salt manufactured within or imported into the Territories subject to the Government of the Presidency of Bombay.*

Whereas by Act VI. of 1844, all inland, transit, and town duties levied on behalf of the government of the East India Company, within the limits of the territories subordinate to the Presidency of Fort St. George were abolished, and the impost on salt manufactured and sold within the said territories was raised to a rate more in accordance with the tax on the same article borne by other divisions of the British possessions : and whereas, although inquiries which have been instituted as to the origin and extent of certain town duties and local cesses within the Presidency of Bombay, with a view to their abolition, have not yet been completed, it is nevertheless expedient, in order to equalise the average prices of salt within the Presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay, to increase as well the customs' duty on imported salt as the excise duty heretofore and at present payable on salt that may be delivered from any salt-work within the territories subject to the government of the Presidency of Bombay :

I. It is hereby enacted, that from the 1st day of September, 1844, Section I. of Act XXVII. of 1837, shall be repealed.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that from the 1st day of September, 1844, there shall be paid to the government on every maund of 3200 tolas' weight of salt that may be

delivered from any salt-work within the territories subject to the government of the Presidency of Bombay a duty of one Company's rupee.

III. And it is hereby enacted, that section 43 of Act I. of 1838, shall be repealed.

IV. And it is hereby enacted, that on application by the exporter from any port of the Presidency of Bombay of any salt that has paid the excise duty fixed by Section II. of this Act, a certificate shall be granted by the collector of customs at the place of export, under authority of which certificate the quantity of salt specified therein shall be landed at any other port of the said Presidency of Bombay, and shall be passed from such port into the interior, under cover of the passes applicable to the free passage of salt without the levy of any further duty either of excise or customs.

V. And it is hereby enacted, that so much of Schedule A. appended to Act I. of 1838 as provides that on salt imported by sea into any port of the Presidency of Bombay and not covered by a pass, there shall be levied a duty of eight annas per maund of eighty tolas per seer, and so much of Schedule B. appended to Act I. of 1838, as provides that salt having paid the excise duty of eight annas a maund shall be permitted to be exported free of duty from any port or place in the Presidency of Bombay, shall be repealed.

VI. And it is hereby enacted, that on salt imported by sea into any port of the Presidency of Bombay, and not covered by a pass, there shall be levied a duty of one Company's rupee per maund of 3200 tolas weight, and that salt having paid the excise duty of one Company's rupee per maund shall be permitted to be exported free from further duty from any port of the Presidency of Bombay.

*Act No. IX. of the Governor-General of India in Council, on the 17th of May, 1845, for amending the Schedules of Import Duties annexed to Act XIV. of 1836, to Act I. of 1838, and to Act VI. of 1844, and for repealing Act XV. of 1844.*

I. It is hereby enacted, that from and after the 1st day of June, 1845, so much of Schedule A. annexed to Act XIV. of 1836, so much of Schedule A. annexed to Act I. of 1838, and so much of Schedule A. annexed to Act VI. of 1844, as relates to the rates of duty to be charged on the goods next hereinafter specified be repealed.

Marine stores, the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom or of any British possession.

Marine stores, the produce of any other place or country.

Metals, wrought or unwrought, the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom or of any British possession.

Metals, wrought or unwrought, excepting tin, the produce or manufacture of any other place.

Woollens, the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom or of any British possession.

Woollens, the produce of any other place or country.

Cotton and silk piece goods, cotton twist and yarn, the produce of the United Kingdom or of any British possession.

Cotton and silk piece goods, cotton twist and yarn, the produce of any other place.

Wines and liqueurs.

Spirits.

All manufactured articles, not included in the enumeration contained in the said schedules.

II. And it is hereby enacted, that from and after the said 1st day of June, 1845, all the provisions of the three above-mentioned Acts which have reference to so much of the Schedules A. to those Acts respectively annexed as is repealed by this Act, shall, from and after the said day, be taken to have reference to the schedule annexed to this Act, as if the schedule annexed to this Act had been part of each of the Schedules A., above-mentioned.

III. And it is hereby enacted, that Act V. of 1844, intituled, "An Act for amending the Schedules of Import Duties annexed to Act XIV. of 1836, to Act I. of 1838, and to Act VI. of 1844," be repealed.



**TARIFF SCHEDULE.—RATES of Duty to be charged on the following Goods Imported by Sea into any Port of the Presidencies of Fort William in Bengal, Bombay, or Fort St. George.**

ENUMERATION OF GOODS.	When imported on British Bottoms.	When imported on Foreign Bottoms.*
Marine stores, the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom or of any British possession .....	5 per cent.	10 per cent.
Ditto ditto, the produce or manufacture of any other place or country.....	10 per cent.	20 per cent.
Metals, wrought or unwrought, the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom or of any British possession .....	5 per cent.	10 per cent.
Metals, ditto ditto, the produce or manufacture of any other place..	10 per cent.	20 per cent.
Woolens, the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom or of any British possession.....	5 per cent.	10 per cent.
Woolens, the produce of any other place or country.....	10 per cent.	20 per cent.
Cotton and silk piece goods, and all manufactures of cotton or silk, except thread, twist, and yarn, or of cotton or silk mixed with any other material, the produce of the United Kingdom or of any British possession.....	5 per cent.	10 per cent.
Ditto, the produce of any other place.....	10 per cent.	20 per cent.
Cotton thread, twist, and yarn, the produce of the United Kingdom or of any British possession.....	3½ per cent.	7 per cent.
Ditto, the produce of any other place.....	7 per cent.	14 per cent.
Porter, ale, beer, cider, and other similar fermented liquors.....	5 per cent.	10 per cent.
Wines and liqueurs.....	1 rupee per imp. gallon	2 rupees per imp. gall.
Spirits.....	1 rupee and 8 annas per imperial gallon.	3 rupees per imp. gall.
And the duty on spirits shall be rateably increased as the strength exceeds London proof, and when imported in bottles, five quart bottles shall be deemed equal to the imperial gallon.		
All manufactured articles, not included in the above enumeration..	5 per cent.	10 per cent.

\* By late ordinance, all differential duties abolished.

#### *A Regulation relating to the Trade of Foreign Ships with India.*

Whereas a regulation was made and passed by the Court of Directors of the East India Company, and transmitted to India by a despatch, dated the 28th day of July, 1837, and promulgated by the supreme government on the 29th day of December, 1837, for rescinding and re-enacting, with modifications, certain provisions contained in a regulation made and passed by the said Court of Directors on the 12th of August, 1829, for regulating the trade of foreign nations with the ports and settlements of the British nation in the East Indies: and whereas doubts have arisen as to the true intent and meaning of certain parts of such regulation, and it is expedient that such doubts should be removed; the Court of Directors of the said Company, by virtue of the powers granted to them by the Act passed in the 37th year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Third, intituled, "An Act for regulating the Trade to be carried on with the British Possessions in India by the Ships of Nations in Amity with His Majesty," have rescinded the whole of the said regulation, and in lieu thereof have framed the following regulation:

Foreign ships belonging to any state or country in Europe, or in America, so long as such states or countries respectively remain in amity with her Majesty, may freely enter the British sea-ports and harbours in the East Indies, whether they come directly from their own country or from any other place, and shall be there hospitably received, and shall have liberty to trade there-in imports and exports, conformably to the regulations established or to be established in such sea-ports; provided that it shall not be lawful for the said ships to receive goods on board at one British port of India to be conveyed to another British port of India, on freight or otherwise; but, nevertheless, the original inward cargoes of such ships may be discharged at different British ports, and the outward cargoes of such ships may be laden at different British ports for their foreign destinations; and provided further, that it shall not be lawful for the said ships in time of war between the British government and any state, or power whatsoever; to export from the said British territories, without the special permission of the British government, any naval or military stores, saltpetre, or grain.

(Signed)

J. P. GRANT,

Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

(See hereafter Modifications regarding Imports in Foreign Ships.)

*Fort William ; General Department, 30th of November, 1836.*

The Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council, under the powers conferred upon him by the 3rd section of the Act 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 27, is pleased to appoint and direct that it shall be lawful to import into any of the districts, provinces, and places hereinunder mentioned, foreign sugar, or sugar the growth of any British possessions into which foreign sugar can be legally imported, and to except the same from the operation of the prohibition contained in the said clause of the said Act, viz.—

1. The settlements of Singapore, Malacca, and Prince of Wales' Island, and their respective dependencies.

2. The settlements of the Tenasserim coast.

3. The province of Arracan, with its dependencies, the islands of Ramree and Cheduba.

By order of the Right Honourable the Governor-General of India in Council.

(Signed)

H. T. PRINSEP,  
Secretary to Government.

*Fort William ; Home Department, Separate Revenue, 1st of March, 1845.*

The Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following resolution :—

*Resolution.*—The Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council is pleased to resolve, that so much of the resolution of the government of India, dated the 30th of November, 1836, as excepted the settlement of Prince of Wales' Island, and Province Wellesley from the operation of the prohibition contained in the 3rd section of the Act 6 & 7 Will. IV. c. 26, and made it lawful to import therein foreign sugar, or sugar the growth of any British possessions into which foreign sugar can be legally imported, be cancelled; and the permission thereby given to import such sugars into the settlement of Prince of Wales' Island and Province Wellesley, is accordingly hereby rescinded.

*Fort William ; General Department, 14th of June, 1837.*

Under the authority conveyed to the Governor-General of India in Council by Act No. XIV. of 1837, it is hereby directed, that goods imported into Calcutta, in the vessels of any of the states and territories hereinunder mentioned, in which British vessels are received and treated on terms as favourable as native vessels, and likewise goods exported from the port of Calcutta in the vessels of such states and territories, shall be treated and dealt with in all respects as goods imported and exported in British bottoms.

1. The ports of Arabia and of the Persian Gulf;

2. Ports in the Red Sea belonging to the ruler of Egypt; and

3. The dominions of the King of Ava.

*Fort William ; Separate Department, 9th of January, 1839.*

Under the authority conveyed to the Governor-General of India in Council by Act No. XIV. of 1837, it is hereby directed, that goods imported into the several ports of the Presidency of Bombay, in the vessels of any of the states and territories hereinunder mentioned, in which British vessels are received and treated on terms as favourable as native vessels, and likewise goods exported from the ports of Bombay in the vessels of such states and territories, shall be treated and dealt with in all respects as goods imported and exported in British bottoms.

1. The ports of Arabia and of the Persian Gulf;

2. Ports in the Red Sea belonging to the ruler of Egypt; and

3. The dominions of the King of Ava.

## NOTIFICATION.

The Right Honourable the Governor of Bengal, with the concurrence of the Supreme Government of India, has been pleased to determine that from and after the 11th of November, 1844, the rate of duty to be charged on salt imported by sea into any part of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, shall be three Company's rupees on every maund of 3200 tolas.

From and after the same date, the whole of the salt in store at the different depôts, will be available to the public at the following wholesale prices:

Name of Depôt.	Price per 100 Maunds.	Name of Depôt.	Price per 100 Maunds.
	rupees.		rupees.
Hidgellee :—		Chittagong :—	
Kalinuggur.....	375	Sudder Ghat, and Doompkali .....	387
Kishennugger.....	370	Arrakan salt.....	382
Terropykea.....	390	Sulkea :—	
Ramuggur.....	360	Cuttack.....	413
Tumlook :—		- Khoordah.....	419
Narainpoor.....	385	Balasore.....	418
Twenty-four Pergunnahs :—		Chilka.....	424
Narainpoor.....	395	Madras Kurkutch { 1st quality.....	365
		{ 2nd ditto.....	362
		{ 3rd ditto.....	360

The government reserves to itself the power of re-imposing the full amount of duty authorised by law, should circumstances arise to render such a measure necessary; but no alteration whatever will be made either in the duty now fixed on imported salt, or in the prices to be paid for salt sold by wholesale on account of government before the 1st of August, 1845.

Collectors of the land revenue, and all officers of the government in fiscal charge of districts, are hereby directed to make known the substance of this notification as widely as possible throughout their several jurisdictions.

The Board of Customs, Salt, and Opium, will issue the necessary instructions to their subordinates in the salt and customs' departments.

## NOTIFICATION.

The Government of India having directed, with reference to a despatch from the Honourable the Court of Directors, dated the 3rd of July last, that the excise and import duty payable under Act XVI. of 1844, on salt manufactured within or imported into the territories subject to the government of the Presidency of Bombay, shall be reduced from one rupee to twelve annas per maund of 3200 tolas; the Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to notify that the said excise and import duty is hereby reduced accordingly.

Bombay Castle, 14th of September, 1844.

*To the Board of Customs, Salt, and Opium, dated the 12th of June, 1843.*

Gentlemen,

I am directed by the Honourable the Deputy-Governor of Bengal to transmit to you the annexed extract (paragraphs 3 and 4) of a despatch from the Honourable the Court of Directors, dated the 5th of April, 1843, No. 2, and to request that your Board will be pleased to issue the necessary orders for discontinuing the collection of the duty charged upon tea, the manufacture of this country, and exported on British bottoms to the United Kingdom.

I have, &c.,

(Signed)

C. BEADON.

Under-secretary to the Government of Bengal.

Fort William,  
12th of June, 1843.

*Extract from a Letter from the Honourable the Court of Directors, dated the 5th of April, 1843, No. 2.*

*Paragraph 3.* It has been represented to us, that the three per cent export duty levied on the Assam tea at Calcutta operates as a hardship.

4. We are of opinion, that for the present at least, the levying of this duty might be discontinued, and we accordingly authorise you, on the receipt of this despatch, to give the necessary directions for discontinuing the collection of the rates charged upon tea, the manufacture of the country, and exported on British bottoms to the United Kingdom.

*Fort William ; Home Department, 28th of June, 1845.*

#### NOTIFICATION.

The Right Honourable the Governor-general of India in Council deeming it right that every encouragement should be given to the importation of machinery into India, both for the improvement of the communications and for the development of the commercial resources of the country, is pleased to resolve, that machinery and plate iron prepared for the hulls of steamers be, from this date, exempt from the payment of duties of customs on importation into the territories of the East India Company, until further notice.

*Fort St. George, 27th of June, 1844.*

Under the decision of Her Majesty's Government, communicated to this government by the Honourable the Court of Directors, the Most Noble the Governor in Council is pleased to declare, that the produce of Mysore will be treated in the United Kingdom and in India as that of a British possession ; and he accordingly directs that all orders which have been issued for prohibiting the admission of sugar, the produce of the Mysore territories, into the provinces of this presidency, be withdrawn.

*Fort William ; Separate Department (Customs), 17th of November, 1842.*

#### NOTIFICATION.

The following forms are prescribed to be in force and effect from and after the 1st of January, 1843, for the export of cotton or cotton wool free of duty to the United Kingdom, from any port of the East India Company's possessions in India, indirectly through a port of Ceylon.

Under declaration by an exporter of cotton from any port of British India in a ship or vessel bound to a warehousing port of Ceylon, that the cotton is there intended to be re-shipped for the United Kingdom, the amount of duty leviable thereupon under any law in force at the place of exportation, shall be taken in a bond signed by known householders of such place of export, the condition of which bonds shall be, that the amount of duty shall be paid in full at the end of six months from the date, unless there shall be produced a certificate from the customs' collector of the port of Ceylon, to which the vessel is bound, declaring the cotton so exported to have been shipped for Great Britain, or for some port of Europe in a British ship, of which the name and captain's name shall be stated.

And such certificate shall be written by the Ceylon collector of customs on the face of a pass-note to be given to the first exporter by the collector of customs at the Indian port of export, which pass-note shall describe the article and its mode of packing, marks, and numbers, and shall state the quantity and quality, and the name of the shipper and consignee of the goods ; and the certificate of re-export to the United Kingdom shall contain a declaration of the identity of the article re-exported with that described in the pass-note.

## CHAPTER XVII.

## COMMERCIAL REGULATIONS OF CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, the capital of British India, is situated on the eastern banks of the Hooghly, latitude 22 deg. 34 min. 48 sec. N., longitude 88 deg. 27 min. 18 sec. E. The city and suburbs extend along the banks for about five miles: and, from the water, the appearance, though low, is imposing, and the approach upwards is rendered interesting by villas and other residences. The city is about 100 miles distant from the sea, and from the Sandheads a most intricate navigation commences among the banks of shifting sand and mud. The population is variously estimated, by some as high as nearly one million, a most gross exaggeration. It is very conveniently situated for internal trade, by the Ganges and its tributary rivers and streams, to the north-west provinces. Diamond Harbour, about thirty miles below Calcutta, and also on the east side of the Hooghly, has a sufficient draught of water for the largest ships. Vessels of 600 tons anchor close to the Strand road, or Esplanade promenade of Calcutta.

This city was, in 1717, a straggling village of less than twenty huts; it has now for some time been named a city of palaces, and is divided into streets crossing each other at right angles, with handsome squares: each having in the centre an open tank or reservoir of the Ganges water, with sloping banks planted with evergreens, &c. The residence of the governors-general was constructed under the administration of the Marquis Wellesley, and is described as of imposing magnificence.

Fort William was commenced by Lord Clive, after the battle of Plassy, and is said to have cost the East India Company about 2,000,000*l.* sterling. It is situated close to the river, a little below the city, and on a level with the surrounding flat country. It is the strongest and most regular fortress in India. The form is octagon, five sides being regular, and the three next the river adapted to the circumstances of defence. The river flows close to the glacis; the citadel, with its large salient angle, effectually commands the approaches. Altogether, even Vaubon could not have designed a more formidable stronghold, with its dikes, trenches, and outworks, though from the lowness of its site, its appearance has nothing indicative of strength.

In 1822, the population of the city proper of Calcutta was stated to be 13,138 Christians, 48,162 Mahomedans, 118,208 Hindoos, 414 Chinese; total 179,917. In 1837, the whole amounted to 229,700 inhabitants, including Erastians, or the children of white fathers and native mothers. It is remarkable that there were at that time as many Portuguese as English, viz., 1715 male, and 1475 female Portuguese, total 3190; and 1953 male, and 1186 female English, total 3138 English. The population of the suburbs live chiefly in huts.

The principal merchants are British, Portuguese (the latter chiefly born in India), and a few other Europeans : Parsees, Hindoos, Mahomedans, Armenians, who have greatly increased, and several Jews. The Sreor and Baboo brokers are chiefly, if not all, Hindoos. The press of Calcutta publish periodicals, almanacs, registers, newspapers, &c.

DISTANCES FROM CALCUTTA IN BRITISH MILES TO THE FOLLOWING PLACES :

Adoni, S.W. ....	1030	Cashmere (capital of) N.W. ....	1564	Madras, S.W. ....	1037
Agra, W.N.W. ....	796	Cuttack, S.W. ....	251	Madura, S.W. ....	1360
Ajmere, W.N.W. ....	1035	Cawnpore, W.N.W. ....	628	Mangalore. ....	1335
Allahabad, W.N.W. ....	498	Chutterpour, W.N.W. ....	686	Masulipatam, S.W. ....	797
Allyghur ....	816	Chettor, W.N.W. ....	1079	Midnapore, W. ....	69
Almorah ....	896	Chittagong, E. ....	343	Mirzapore, N.W. ....	455
Amedabad, W. ....	121	Chittledroog ....	1175	Monghyr, N.W. ....	364
Amednuggur, W. ....	1033	Chunar, W.N.W. ....	492	Moorshedabad, N. ....	118
Anjengo, S.W. ....	1577	Chicacole, S.W. ....	498	Muttra, W.N.W. ....	818
Arracan, S.E. ....	519	Codhin ....	1441	Mysore, S.W. ....	1246
Arcot, S.W. ....	1085	Comorin Cape, S.W. ....	1770	Nagpour, W. ....	677
Ava, E. ....	1150	Corah, W.N.W. ....	655	Napaul, N.N.W. ....	560
Aurangabad, W. ....	963	Cuddapa ....	1007	Narwah, W.N.W. ....	817
Azimghur ....	475	Dacca, N.E. ....	187	Nussegerabad ....	1018
Backergunge ....	183	Dharwar ....	299	Ootacamund. ....	1342
Bahar, N.W. ....	297	Deesa ....	1300	Ongole, S.W. ....	873
Baitool ....	789	Delhi, N.W. ....	900	Oude, N.W. ....	562
Balasore, S.W. ....	145	Dinapore, N. ....	259	Patna, N.W. ....	369
Bancoora ....	101	Dinapore, N.W. ....	376	Pondicherry, S.W. ....	1157
Banda ....	613	Ellichpour, W. ....	796	Poonah, W.S.W. ....	1107
Bangalore ....	1161	Ellore, S.W. ....	748	Purneah, N. ....	282
Bauleah ....	145	Etawah, W.N.W. ....	719	Rajahmundry, S.W. ....	690
Bareilly, W.N.W. ....	782	Ferozepore ....	1161	Ramghant, N.W. ....	879
Barrackpore. ....	16	Futteghur, N.W. ....	711	Ruttumpour, W. ....	493
Basscen, W. ....	221	Futtypore ....	585	Salem. ....	1221
Beder, W.N.W. ....	980	Ganjam, S.W. ....	382	Samulcotta. ....	664
Bednore, N.W. ....	1290	Ghazeepore, N.W. ....	431	Saugur, W. ....	742
Beerbhoom, N.W. ....	127	Goa, W.S.W. ....	1359	Sattarah, S.S.W. ....	1180
Bellary ....	1090	Golconda, S.W. ....	907	Seetapore ....	671
Benares, W.N.W. ....	428	Gorruckpore. ....	325	Seringapatam, S.W. ....	1236
Bhooj ....	1324	Guntoor. ....	807	Sholapore ....	1162
Bijnore ....	905	Gwalior, W.N.W. ....	782	Sindy, or Tatta, W. ....	1602
Bisnagur, S.W. ....	1120	Hansee ....	995	Sirong, W. ....	849
Broach, W. ....	1228	Hussingabad Ghaut, W. ....	864	Sumbulpour, W.S.W. ....	309
Boglepore, N.W.N. ....	268	Hydrabad, W.S.W. ....	972	Surat, W. ....	1238
Bombay, W. ....	1185	Indore, W. ....	976	Sylhet, N.E. ....	332
Bhopal, W. ....	848	Jeypore, W.N.W. ....	975	Tanjore, S.W. ....	1257
Burdwan ....	75	Jaulnah ....	932	Tannah ....	1198
Buxar, N.W. ....	446	Juánporo. ....	466	Tellicherry ....	1307
Cabul, N.W. ....	1815	Jumulpore. ....	301	Trichinopoly, S.W. ....	1254
Calberga, W.S.W. ....	1018	Kaira ....	1204	Vellore ....	1100
Calingapatam, S.W. ....	480	Lahore, N.W. ....	1356	Vingorla ....	1370
Calpee, W.N.W. ....	657	Lassa, N.N.E. ....	850	Vizagapatam, S.W. ....	557
Cambay, W. ....	1253	Lucknow, N.W. ....	649	Viziaponi, W.S.W. ....	1183
Candahar, N.W. ....	2047			Vellore ....	1160
Canoge, W.N.W. ....	824				

MONEYS, WEIGHTS, AND MEASURES.

Accounts throughout Bengal are kept in Company's rupees, to which standard all current specie must be reduced for entries in merchants' books, or payments to the government departments.

## TABLE OF MONEY.

4 Cowries .....	1 Gunda	16 Annas.....	1 Co.'s rupee.
20 Gundas .....	1 Punn	16 Co.'s } rupees .....	1 gold mohur.
5 Punn or 12 pice .	1 Anna	15 Sicca. }	

The first three denominations, gradually disappearing, are used for small payments amongst the natives.

100,000 Rs. are a lac, and 100 lacs, or 10,000,000 Rs., a crore.

WEIGHTS.—Besides the standard, or new bazar weights of British India, the following are also in use, viz. :—

FACTORY WEIGHTS.		OLD BAZAR WEIGHTS—	
5 tolas = 1 chittak = 1 oz. 13½ dr.		Are 10 per cent heavier than the factory weights, the maund being 82 lb. 2 oz. 2 dr.	
16 chitt. = 1 seer = 1 lb. 13 oz. 14 dr.			
40 seers = 1 maund = 74 lb. 10 oz. 10½ dr.			

For equalising the value of factory and standard weights :—

Deduct one-eleventh from the weight in factory maunds, seers, and chittaks, and the result will be the weight in new bazar maunds, seers, and chittaks.

Add 10 per cent to the price per factory maund, &c., &c., and the result will be the price per British India or bazar maund, &c., &c.

In Calcutta some articles are quoted at "*Company's rupees per maund*," others at "*sicca rupees per bazar maund*," others at "*sicca rupees per factory maund*," and others again at "*current rupees per factory maund*," the current rupee being an imaginary money, of which 116 are assumed equal to 100 sicca. The same article is often estimated in a different scale from different places; thus, Radnagore and Bauleah silk are sold per bazar seer, while Kasimbazar and Gonatea silk per factory seer. Tin, iron, verdigris, Japan, and English copper per sicca rupees and factory maund; steel, zinc, lead, mercury, and South American copper, per current rupees and factory maund. Gum benjamin is sold by factory, all other gums by bazar weight; stick lac by the former, but shell-lac and lac dye by the latter. Saltpetre, indigo, silk, the produce of the Straits, and metals, are the principal articles sold by the factory maund; while grain, sugar, most articles of food, and all of retail bazar consumption, are sold by the bazar weight.

WEIGHTS and Measures of India compared with those of Avoirdupois Bengal Factory, Madras, and Bombay Weights.

DENOMINATION.	Avoirdupois.			Bengal Factory Maunds.			Madras Maunds.			Bombay Maunds.		
	lbs.	oz.	dr.	mds.	s.	ch.	mds.	vis.	pol.	mds.	s.	pice.
Batavia pecul of 100 catties.....	135	10	0	1	32	10	5	3	16	4	33	22·4
Bengal factory maund.....	74	10	10·7	1	0	0	2	7	35·7	2	26	20
— bazar maund .....	82	2	2·1	1	4	0	3	2	11·3	2	37	10
Bombay candy .....	560	0	0	7	20	0	22	3	8	20	0	0
Calicut maund.....	30	0	0	0	16	1·1	1	1	24	1	2	25·7
China pecul.....	133	5	5·3	1	31	6	5	2	26	4	30	14·3
Cochin candy.....	543	8	0	7	11	2·6	21	5	30·8	19	16	12·9
Gombroon bazar candy .....	7	8	0	0	4	0	0	2	16	0	10	21·4
Goa candy .....	495	0	0	6	25	2·9	19	6	16	17	27	4·3
Madras candy.....	500	0	0	6	28	0	20	0	0	17	34	8·6
Malacca bazar .....	495	0	0	5	16	15	16	1	24	14	18	17·1
Mysore candy.....	500	0	0	7	20	0	22	3	8	20	0	0
Pegu candy.....	500	0	0	6	28	0	20	0	0	17	34	8·6
Penang pecul.....	133	5	5·3	1	31	6	5	2	26	4	30	14·2
Surat maund.....	37	5	5·3	0	20	0	1	3	37·9	1	13	10
— Pucca maund.....	74	10	10·7	1	0	0	2	7	35·7	2	26	20
Tellicherry candy.....	600	0	0	8	0	2	24	0	0	21	17	4·3

To estimate the value of some articles in current rupees per factory weight, with their equivalents according to the new system, the following rules will suffice, viz. :—Deduct five per cent from the price or value quoted in the current rupees per factory weight, and the result will be its equivalent in sicca rupees per bazar (or new) weight. Or add one and a third per cent to the price or value quoted in current rupees per factory weight, and the result will be its equivalent in Furukhabad, Madras, or Bombay rupees per bazar (or new) weight.

The following are local compared with other weights, viz. : one Bengal factory maund is equal to 2 mds. 7 vis. and 35·7 pols. Madras; and 2 mds. 26 seers and 20 pice Bombay. One bazar maund is equal to 1 md. 4 seers Bengal factory; 3 mds. 2 vis. and 11·3 pols. Madras; and 2 mds. 37 seers and 10 pice Bombay weights.

## LAND MEASURE.

One biggah makes 20 cottahs.  
One cottah, or 26 chittaks, 720 square feet.  
Eight chittaks, or ½ cottah, 360 „  
Four chittaks, or ¼ Pauah, 180 „

## CLOTH MEASURE.

Three corbe = 1 ungulee.  
Three ungulees = 1 gheriah.  
Eight gherries = 1 haut or cubit, 18 in  
Two hauts = 1 guz, or yard.

## CALCULATIONS ON PRODUCE.

INDIGO, purchased as under per factory maund of 74 lb. 10 oz. ; exchange at 2s. per rupee will cost in England the annexed prices per lb. avoirdupois, apart from all expenses. Charges on an average 10 per cent.

Rupees per Maund.	Rupees per Maund.	Rupees per Maund.	Rupees per Maund.
<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
100 rupees = 2 8 lb.	160 rupees = 4 4 lb.	210 rupees = 5 8 lb.	260 rupees = 7 0 lb.
110 " = 2 11 "	170 " = 4 7 "	220 " = 5 11 "	270 " = 7 3 "
120 " = 3 3 "	180 " = 4 10 "	230 " = 6 2 "	280 " = 7 7 "
130 " = 3 6 "	190 " = 5 1 "	240 " = 6 6 "	290 " = 7 10 "
140 " = 3 9 "	200 " = 5 5 "	250 " = 6 9 "	300 " = 8 2 "
150 " = 4 0 "			

Sugars, costing as under per Bazar Maund of 82 lb. 2 oz. ; exchange 2s. per Rupee, will stand as above at the annexed prices per cwt. Charges on average 20 per cent.

Silk, costing as under per Factory seer of 1 lb. 14 oz. avoirdupois, or very nearly so ; exchange at 2s. per rupee, will stand at the annexed prices per lb. Average expenses on silk, 10 per cent.

<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
5 rupees per cwt. 13 8	13 rupees per cwt. 35 6	5 rupees per lb. 5 4	13 rupees per lb. 13 11
6 " 16 4	14 " 38 2	6 " 6 5	14 " 15 0
7 " 19 1	15 " 40 11	7 " 7 6	15 " 16 0
8 " 21 10	16 " 43 8	8 " 8 7	16 " 17 1
9 " 24 7	17 " 46 5	9 " 9 8	17 " 18 2
10 " 27 3	18 " 49 1	10 " 10 8	18 " 19 3
11 " 30 0	19 " 51 10	11 " 11 9	19 " 20 4
12 " 32 0	20 " 54 7	12 " 12 10	20 " 21 4

**BANKS, &c.**—The Public companies and associations are Bank of Bengal ; Union Bank ; Agra Bank ; Bank of Western India, " Calcutta Branch ; " Chamber of Commerce ; Trade Association ; Bonded Warehouse Association ; Indigo Planters' Association ; and the Assam Tea Company.

**THE INSURANCE OFFICES** are the Bengal Fire Insurance Company ; Indian Laudable and Mutual ; and Oriental.

**MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES.**—Alliance Company ; Amicable Office ; Asiatic Office ; Atlas Office ; Bengal Society ; Calcutta Company ; Calcutta Office ; Canton Office ; Canton Union Society ; Commercial Company ; Equitable Society ; Globe Office ; Hindostan Company ; Hope Company ; India Company ; Ocean Marine Company ; Oriental Company ; Phoenix Company ; Reliance Office ; Sun Office ; Tropic Company ; Universal Company ; each of these had their respective agents in London.

The rates of premiums of insurance are about as follows, viz. :—

To ports in the Red Sea, 4 per cent. Europe, north of Great Britain, or Persian Gulf, 3½ per cent. To Europe not north of Great Britain, North and South America (off or arriving at any port on the coast), New South Wales, China (on ships and goods), Madagascar and Bushire, 3 per cent. To Wampoa, Macao, or Lintin (on opium and specie), Manilla, Java, W. C. Sumatra, Bourbon (½ per cent additional for touching at the Mauritius), Colombo, Trincomalee, 2½ per cent. To St. Helena or the Cape, 2½ per cent. To Malacca, Singapore, Rangoon, Amherst, Moulmein (other parts on the Tennasserim coast, 1½ per cent), and Mauritius, 2 per cent. To Bombay, 2 per cent, and from the 1st of April to the 31st of October, 2½ per cent. To Penang 1½ per cent. To Colombo or Trincomalee, 1½ per cent, and from the 1st of April to the 31st of October, 2½ per cent. To Madras and Coast of Coromandel, 1½ per cent, and from the 1st of April to the 31st of October, 2 per cent, exclusive of monsoon risk from the 15th of October to the 15th of December, for which an extra premium of 1 per cent is charged for each time the vessel touches on the coast.



The principal merchants and agents of Calcutta were, before the recent failures—

Messrs. Allan, Paton, and Co. Bagshaw and Co. Bates, Fielden, and Co. Boyd, Beeby, and Co. Brightman and Co. Campbell and Co. Carr, Tagore, and Co. Chapman, Griffiths, Paul, and Co. Carter, Lake, and Co. Cockerell and Co. Colville, Gilmore, and Co. Colvin, Ainsley, Cowie, and Co. Cracroft, Fraser, and Co. J. and M. Crooke and Co.	Messrs. H. and A. Crooke and Co. T. De Souza and Co. Eglinton, M'Clure, and Co. Foster, Rogers, and Co. Fraser, M'Donald, and Co. S. J. Fraser and Co. Gardiner, Thomas, Hyde, and Co. Gillanders, Arbuthnot, and Co. Gisborne and Co. Gladstone, Hay, Willie, and Co. Glass and Co. Gunter, Greenaway, and Co.	Messrs. Hamilton and Co. Haworth, Hardman, and Co. Hickey, Bailey, & Co. Jamieson and Co. Jardine, Skinner, and Co. Kelsalls and Ghose. Leach, Kettlewell, and Co. Livingstone, Syers, and Co. Lyall, Matheson, and Co. Macintyre and Co. Mackenzie, Lyall, and Co. Mackay and Co. Mackillop, Stewart, and Co.	Messrs. Macvicar, Smith, and Co. Nichol, Wilkie, and Co. Owen, Allhusen, and Co. Purryer and Co. Rustomjee, Cowasjee, and Co. Smith, Hufuagie, and Co. Smith, Larmour, and Co. Tulloch and Co. Turner, Stopford, and Co. Watson, Borradaile, and Co. Willis and Earle.
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*Rates of Agency and Commission.*—On the sale, purchase, or shipment of bullion, jewellery, pearls, and precious stones, 1 per cent. On the purchase (when in funds) or sale of indigo, silk, and opium, 2½ per cent. Ditto, ditto, when funds are provided by the agent, 5 per cent. On all sales or purchases of other goods, 5 per cent. On the sale or purchase of ships, factories, houses, or lands, 2½ per cent. On returns for consignments, if made in produce, 2½ per cent. On ditto, if in bills, bullion, or treasure, 1 per cent. On goods or treasure consigned, and all other property of any description referred to agency for sale, which shall be afterwards withdrawn; and on goods consigned for conditional delivery to others (on invoice amount at the exchange of 2s. per rupee), half com. On making advances, or procuring loans of money for commercial purposes, when the aggregate commission does not exceed 5 per cent, 2½ per cent. On guaranteeing bills, bonds, and other engagements, and on becoming security, 2½ per cent. On *del credere*, or guaranteeing the realisation of sales, 2½ per cent. On executorship, or administration to estates, 5 per cent. On management of estates for executors or administrators, 2½ per cent. On chartering ships or engaging tonnage, 2½ per cent. On advertising as the agents of owners or commanders of ships for passengers, on the amount of passage-money, whether the same shall pass through the agents' hands or not, 2½ per cent. On procuring freight or advertising as the agent of the owners or commanders; the commission to be calculated on the gross amount of the entire freight, 5 per cent. On effecting insurances, or writing orders for the same, ½ per cent. On settling insurance losses and averages, and on procuring returns of premium, 2 per cent. On purchasing, selling, or negotiating bills of exchange, 1 per cent. On debts or other claims, when a process at law or arbitration is incurred, 2½ per cent. If recovered by such means, 5 per cent. On bills of exchange, returned dishonoured, 1 per cent. On ship's disbursements, 2½ per cent. On negotiating loans on *respondentia*, 2 per cent. On granting letters of credit, 1 per cent. On the amount debited or credited (at the option of the agent) within the year, less the balance brought forward, and all items on which a commission of 5 per cent has been charged, 1 per cent. On all advances, not punctually liquidated, a second commission may be charged as on a new advance, provided it do not occur within the same year.

\*\*\* Brokerage, when actually paid, is considered a separate charge.

The chartered Bank of Bengal was instituted in 1806, and chartered three years afterwards, with a capital of fifty lacs of sicca rupees, divided into 500 shares of 10,000 sicca rupees each, of which the East India Company held 100 shares, and they rose to a large premium. The capital was afterwards increased to above 1,000,000/ sterling, divided into shares of 4000 rupees each, and subdivided into quarter shares. It has nine directors; three are appointed by government, and six elected every three years by the proprietors. The secretary to government, in the financial department, the accountant-general, and the sub-treasurer, are the three *ex officio* government directors. The secretary and treasurer of the bank is also a civil servant of the Company. The notes of this bank

are received at all the public offices of Lower Bengal in payment of revenue. The government being shareholders, the natives believe it to be a government bank. Among the stipulations are,—

“1. The government require a deposit in their treasury of twenty lacs of rupees in Company's paper, as security for the notes received at the public offices and the district treasuries.

“By their charter, this bank issue as notes in the proportion of one-third of specie to two-thirds of paper—that is to say, for every 900 rupees of notes issued, it must have 300 rupees in cash in deposit.”

The Union Bank was founded in 1829. It is the only private bank at present (1848) in Bengal, three banks having some years ago dissolved, but there is a branch of the Union Bank of India at Calcutta. There is also a bank at Agra for the North-West Provinces.

Remittances are to a great extent made from India by advances on exports to England, the goods being held in security by the Company's servants. The extent of these advances will appear more fully from the following return of the amount of money yearly remitted to this country by the East India Company on hypothecated goods or produce, for the last ten years, ending on the 31st day of July last.

From August,	To 31st of July,	Remitted by Advances on Hypothecated Goods.	Remitted by Consignments of Silk (Nett Sale Proceeds.)	TOTAL.
		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1837.....	1838.....	1,503,016 4 3	122,037 12 4	1,625,053 16 7
1838.....	1839.....	751,035 1 6	66,394 7 10	817,429 9 4
1839.....	1840.....	1,009,831 17 5	....	1,009,831 17 5
1840.....	1841.....	1,229,802 16 1	....	1,229,802 16 1
1841.....	1842.....	385,359 11 9	....	385,359 11 9
1842.....	1843.....	585,138 13 11	....	585,138 13 11
1843.....	1844.....	139,466 6 0	....	139,466 6 0
1844.....	1845.....	637,808 16 10	....	637,808 16 10
1845.....	1846.....	531,827 18 2	....	531,827 18 2
1846.....	1847.....	1,268,656 8 1	....	1,268,656 8 1

RATES of Freight for Dead Weight (say Sugar), per Ton of 20 cwt., from Calcutta to London, for the following Six Years were each month—

MONTHS.	1840—41		1841—42		1842—43		1843—44		1844—45		1845—46	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
May.....	6 10 0	to 6 10 0	6 0 0	to 6 6 0	2 15 0	to 2 15 0	3 7 6	to 3 10 0	5 15 0	to 5 15 0	4 17 6	to 5 2 6
June.....	6 16 0	to 6 19 0	4 4 0	to 4 10 0	3 5 0	to 3 10 0	3 10 0	to 3 10 0	4 7 6	to 4 10 0	4 15 0	to 5 0 0
July.....	6 10 0	to 6 15 0	3 10 0	to 4 0 0	2 10 0	to 2 10 0	3 10 0	to 3 12 6	5 0 0	to 5 0 0	5 0 0	to 5 5 0
August....	6 10 0	to 6 15 0	3 5 0	to 3 10 0	2 0 0	to 2 0 0	4 4 0	to 4 7 6	4 15 0	to 5 0 0	5 0 0	to 5 5 0
September.	6 0 0	to 6 6 0	2 10 0	to 2 15 6	2 0 0	to 2 0 0	3 15 0	to 3 15 0	4 10 0	to 4 12 6	5 5 0	to 5 7 6
October....	5 15 6	to 6 0 0	2 5 0	to 2 15 0	2 0 0	to 2 0 0	3 5 0	to 3 10 0	4 15 0	to 4 15 0	5 5 0	to 5 7 6
November..	5 30 0	to 5 12 6	2 15 0	to 3 0 0	3 0 0	to 3 5 0	3 5 0	to 3 5 0	4 7 6	to 4 7 6	4 5 0	to 4 10 0
December..	5 5 0	to 5 10 0	2 15 0	to 3 0 0	3 15 0	to 4 0 0	3 0 0	to 3 5 0	4 5 0	to 4 7 6	5 10 0	to 5 15 0
January...	5 15 0	to 6 0 0	3 10 0	to 3 15 0	4 0 0	to 4 4 0	3 7 6	to 3 10 0	4 10 0	to 4 15 0	5 15 0	to 6 0 0
February...	5 15 0	to 6 0 0	2 10 0	to 2 10 0	3 10 0	to 3 15 0	4 0 0	to 4 0 0	4 15 0	to 5 0 0	5 0 0	to 5 5 0
March.....	5 5 0	to 5 10 0	2 10 0	to 2 15 0	3 17 0	to 4 0 0	4 10 0	to 4 10 0	5 0 0	to 5 5 0	4 17 6	to 5 2 6
April.....	5 5 0	to 5 10 0	2 15 0	to 3 5 0	3 15 0	to 3 15 0	4 17 6	to 5 0 0	5 5 0	to 5 10 0	4 10 0	to 4 10 0
Average Monthly..	5 10 10	to 6 1 6	3 4 1	to 3 10 1	3 0 7	to 3 2 10	3 14 3	to 3 16 3	4 15 5	to 4 18 4	5 0 0	to 5 4 2

RATES of Freight for Light Goods (say Shell-lac), per Ton of 50 Cubic Feet, from Calcutta to London, for the following Six Years.

MONTHS.	1840—41		1841—42		1842—43		1843—44		1844—45		1845—46	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
May.....	5 10 0	5 15 0	4 4 0	4 10 0	2 10 0	2 12 6	3 10 0	3 10 0	4 10 0	4 15 0	4 10 0	4 15 0
June.....	5 5 0	5 10 0	3 10 0	4 4 0	2 10 0	2 15 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	4 0 0	4 5 0	4 5 0	4 10 0
July.....	5 0 0	5 5 0	2 15 0	3 0 0	2 5 0	2 7 6	3 5 0	3 10 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 4 0	4 7 6
August....	4 10 0	4 15 0	2 10 0	3 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	3 10 0	3 12 6	4 4 0	4 10 0	4 5 0	4 10 0
September..	3 5 0	4 0 0	2 0 0	2 10 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	3 10 0	3 10 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 5 0	4 10 0
October....	4 0 0	4 0 0	1 15 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	3 5 0	3 7 6	4 5 0	4 7 6	4 5 0	4 10 0
November..	4 0 0	4 0 0	2 10 0	3 0 0	2 2 0	2 5 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	4 5 0	4 5 0	3 5 0	3 5 0
December..	4 0 0	4 4 0	2 10 0	2 15 0	2 10 0	2 15 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	4 5 0	4 7 6	3 15 0	4 0 0
January....	4 10 0	4 15 0	2 10 0	3 0 0	2 10 0	2 15 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	4 10 0	4 15 0	3 15 0	4 0 0
February...	4 10 0	4 15 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	3 15 0	4 0 0	4 10 0	4 15 0	3 15 0	4 0 0
March.....	4 0 0	4 4 0	2 5 0	2 10 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 5 0	4 10 0	4 15 0	5 0 0	4 5 0	4 10 0
April.....	4 0 0	4 4 0	2 5 0	2 10 0	3 10 0	3 15 0	4 0 0	4 5 0	4 15 0	5 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
Average Monthly..	4 14 2	4 12 3	2 12 0	2 10 1	2 9 9	2 12 1	3 7 6	3 3 7	4 6 7	4 10 0	4 0 9	4 4 9

Y E A R S.	Average Monthly Arrivals of Ships in Calcutta.		Average Monthly Rate of Freight for Dead Weight (Sugar) to London.	
	number.	tonnage.	£ s. d.	per ton, 20 cwt.
1840—41.....	45	16,847	5 16 2	"
1841—42.....	54	18,415	3 7 1	"
1842—43.....	40	14,596	3 1 8½	"
1843—44.....	41	16,907	3 15 3	"
1844—45.....	43	17,338	4 16 10½	"
1845—46.....	45	18,335	5 2 1	"
AVERAGE of Ships for 6 Years.....	44	17,073	4 6 10½	"

THE Rates of Freight for 1845—6 from Calcutta to London and Liverpool were as follow:—

L O N D O N.			L I V E R P O O L.		
A R T I C L E S.	Rate of Freight.		A R T I C L E S.	Rate of Freight.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Saltpetre.....	4 5 0	4 7 6	per ton, 20 cwt.	4 5 0	4 7 6
Sugar.....	4 7 6	4 12 6	"	4 5 0	4 10 0
Rice.....	4 10 0	4 12 6	"	4 7 6	4 12 6
Oil Seed.....	4 12 6	4 15 0	"	4 10 0	4 12 6
Hides.....	3 17 6	4 0 0	per ton, 14 cwt.	3 15 0	3 17 6
Jute.....	2 15 0	2 17 6	per ton, 5 bales.	2 7 6	2 10 0
Rum.....	4 17 6	5 0 0	per ton, 4 hds.	4 10 0	4 15 0
Shell-lac and Lac Dye.	3 5 0	3 10 0	per ton, 50 feet.	3 0 0	3 5 0
Indigo and S. P. goods.	4 10 0	4 15 0	"	4 0 0	4 5 0
Raw Silk.....	4 10 0	4 15 0	per ton, 10 cwt.	4 0 0	4 5 0

NOTE.—The rates of freight to Mauritius, for Rice, 1 Company's rupee and 6 annas per bag. To China, for cotton, 2½ to 2½ dollars per bale. Opium, 5 to 8 dollars per chest. Saltpetre, 1 to 1½ dollar per bag.

SHIP-BUILDING in the port of Calcutta has declined during the last quarter of a century. In the six years from 1800 to 1805, the number of ships constructed in Calcutta amounted to seventy-five, and their tonnage to 32,507. In the eight years from 1806 to 1813, the number of vessels built on the banks of the Hooghly was seventy-one, and their tonnage 33,719; in a similar period, between 1814 and 1821, the vessels built were ninety-five, and the tonnage 41,686; during the eight-years from 1822 to 1829, sixty-one vessels, of 12,449 tons, were launched; from 1830 to 1837, the ships launched were thirty-six, and the tonnage 11,538. During the period comprised in the fol-

lowing returns, the number of vessels constructed did not exceed thirty-three, and the tonnage 10,150. Thus, it appears, that in the first twenty-two years of this century, the number of vessels constructed in the port amounted to 241, and the tonnage to 107,912. In the last twenty-four years the number of vessels amounted only to 130, and the tonnage to 34,137. The tonnage during the latter period fell short of the tonnage of those which were built from 1814 to 1821 by more than 7000 tons. "The gradual declension of ship-building in the last quarter of a century has been so palpable, and apparently so irremediable, that we must attribute it to some permanent cause which is likely to prevent its revival in Calcutta. We ascribe it to our inability to construct vessels of such superior architecture, or with such superior economy as to compete with those which are constructed in England. Of the commercial navy which adorns our port, every vessel of any mark and distinction has been built in England. The dearer but more productive labour of English workmen gives the ship-builders of England an advantage over their Eastern rivals, in spite of the low wages they pay; and the efforts of our dockyards are now confined to the construction of vessels employed in the coasting or China trade, and an occasional steamer. But the increase of shipping in the port has given our docks more lucrative employment in the repairs of ships than they could have expected from building them.

"In this brief notice of the ship-building of Calcutta, it must be added, that ship-building has been introduced within the last eighteen years into Moulmein, and carried on with much success. The first vessel constructed in that port was the *Devil*, of fifty tons, in 1830. During the eight years preceding 1843, the number of vessels built and launched there exceeded those of a corresponding period in Calcutta by *seventy* per cent, viz., sixty-four has tonnage to 17,436. The vessels are substantial when honestly built, and very durable, but extremely deficient in elegance and finish. The great advantage enjoyed by the Moulmein builders is derived from the immediate vicinity of the teak-forests; but the timber they furnish is by no means considered equal to that of Pegu. Had we retained the lower provinces of Burmah, when the king was at our mercy, and we might have obtained any portion of his dominions we chose to appropriate to ourselves, Rangoon, with the boundless resources of the Pegu teak forests above it, and the surpassing facility of navigation enjoyed by its river, would have become in a few years not only one of the largest marts in Asia, but the first ship-building port on this side the Cape."—*Calcutta Circular*.

## STATEMENT of Vessels built in the Port of Calcutta.

Names of Vessels.	Tonnage.	Date of Launching.	Built by whom, and where.
	tons.		
Siren.....	100½	24th Sept., 1838 }	Built by Mr. A. Simes, at Howrah.
Nymph.....	157	3rd Nov., 1838 }	
Poppy.....	140	29th Dec., 1838 }	
Andrew Henderson.....	240	1st Dec., 1838 }	From Calcutta Docking Company, at Kidderpore Dock Yard.
The Syad Khan.....	193	Dec., 1838 }	Built by Messrs. Beauchamp and Co., at Howrah.
The Hannah.....	237		Ditto, at Sulkea.
H. Co.'s Steamer Enter- prise.....	514	10th July, 1838	From ditto, ditto.
Lady Wallis.....	298½	29th May, 1839	Built by Mr. J. Foster, jun., at Howrah.
Dwarkanauth.....	294	7th Sept., 1839	From Calcutta Docking Company, at Kidderpore Dock Yard.
Paragon.....	376½	25th Sept., 1839	Built by Mr. A. Simes, at Howrah.
Rustomjee Cowasjee.....	764½	13th July, 1839	From Calcutta Docking Company, at Kidderpore Dock Yard.
Brig Dido.....	257½	4th May, 1840 }	Built by Mr. A. Simes, at Howrah.
— Ann.....	356	20th Dec., 1840 }	
— Buccaneer.....	103	Sept., 1840	From Mr. Walker's Yard at Howrah.
Framjee Cowasjee.....	950	11th Nov., 1840	From Calcutta Docking Company, at Kidderpore Dock Yard.
City of Palaces.....	430	23rd Jan., 1841 }	Built by Mr. A. Simes, at Howrah.
Sea Queen.....	413½	1st April, 1841 }	
John Brightman.....	404	In Oct., 1841	Built by Mr. J. Foster, jun.,
H. Co.'s Steamer Hooghly	189	In Jan., 1841	
Iron Side Steamer Irra- waddy.....	351	In Dec., 1841 }	From the Kidderpore Dock Yard.
Alibi.....	318	7th Dec., 1841	From Mr. Walker's Yard, at Howrah.
Sophia Fraser.....	291	In Feb., 1842	Built by Mr. A. Simes, at Howrah.
Leticia.....	564½	22nd April, 1844	Built by Mr. Bremner, ditto.
Francis Gordon.....	300	4th April, 1844	From Calcutta Docking Company, at Howrah Dock Yard.
Arratoon Apar.....	275½	14th Sept., 1844	Built by Mr. T. Reeves, at Sulkea.
H. Co.'s Schooner Spy.....	63	16th Sept., 1844	From Calcutta Docking Company, at Kidderpore Dock Yard.
H. Co.'s Light Vessel Torch	143	17th June, 1844	Built by Mr. Bremner, at Howrah.
Iron Steamer Puchim.....	28	2nd Sept., 1844 }	Built by Mr. Calder, at Howrah.
Iron Steamer Auckland.....	203 3-10	6th Dec., 1844 }	
Schooner Enigma.....	100½	8th May, 1845 }	Built by Mr. T. Reeves, at Sulkea.
A. Enias.....	540	21st July, 1845 }	
Rattler Steamer.....	369	3rd Nov., 1845 }	
Maid of Julpha.....	189	1st Jan., 1846 }	

The vessels which trade between this port and Great Britain are of two classes; the first, of from 800 to 1200 tons each ship, arrives here about the commencement of the northerly monsoon (or the cold weather), say in the latter end of October or November. The vessels of this splendid class are termed "*Passenger Ships*," amongst the finest of which we may name the *Queen*, *Bucephalus*, *Maria Soames*, *Monarch*, &c. The other class are vessels which are employed chiefly in the carrying trade, and in size vary from 300 to 600 tons. These arrive all the year round, but particularly during the rainy season: when, the internal communication of the country being fully opened, the largest quantity of native produce comes down to Calcutta.

The trade between Calcutta and France is, comparatively, trifling, being carried on by a number of regular small traders of about 300 tons, which arrive here during the cold weather with fancy goods, sold in exchange for indigo and dry-saltries.

There is a limited trade carried on by country-built ships with Ceylon in grain; occasionally a ship or two arrives at Calcutta seeking freight.

The export trade from Calcutta to the Mauritius consists of coolies and rice, which former are mostly imported by a number of regular trading country-built vessels that are fitted out for the purpose, and which return to Calcutta in ballast.

During the year ending 30th of April, 1846, thirty-three vessels with 7764 coolies sailed from Calcutta to Mauritius.

To the WEST INDIES, during the same period, there departed, for Demerara, six ships, with 1425 coolies; for Jamaica, four ships, with 1015 coolies; and for Trinidad six ships, with 1524 coolies; total, sixteen ships, 3964 coolies. Philanthropy never committed a greater or less successful blunder.

AUSTRALIA, VAN DIEMEN'S LAND, NEW SOUTH WALES.—Vessels frequently arrive from these places with troops, or horses. These vessels have usually sailed from England with emigrants; and when freights homewards from Sidney or adjacent parts are low or difficult of attaining, such vessels also come in ballast to obtain cargoes in Calcutta.

PEGU, MOULMEIN, AND RANGOON.—In the trade between these places and Calcutta the import-tonnage always exceeds the export, which may be accounted for from the circumstance that about one-fourth of the vessels that arrive are new teak ships, just built, for sale or additional fastenings, and are generally despatched with cargoes to London or to the eastward; about another fourth comprises vessels touching at the above places from Singapore to take in a cargo of timber, for the Hoogly.

CHINA AND SINGAPORE.—The vessels trading with these places are chiefly opium clippers.

BOMBAY.—With the exception of occasionally salt and European goods, which cannot find a sale in that market, there is little or no trade between the two presidencies, although many vessels at all seasons of the year continually come round to Calcutta for cargoes.

COASTING TRADE AND NEW TARIFF.—The recent Order in Council promulgated by the Governor-general, the Earl of Dalhousie, which declares all duties abolished between the ports of any one presidency in British India, and those of any other presidency, will greatly relieve and consequently increase the coasting trade. This abolition of a barbarous and injurious system of restrictions, as well as the equalisation of all differential duties on imports, whether in British or in foreign ships, declared by the same Order in Council, places the external and coasting trade of India upon sound principles. Nor are the duties higher than purely revenue rates. (See Tariffs, the scale now being for all the same as in the column of import duties by British ships and on British goods.)

RATES of Weight or Measurement for Tonnage according to the Usage of the East India Company, at which the following kind of Articles constituted the Cargoes of their Ships, are still calculated at per Ton.

ARTICLES.	Rate per Ton.	ARTICLES.	Rate per Ton.	ARTICLES.	Rate per Ton.
Aloes.....	cwt. 16	Flax (measurable 50 cubic feet to a ton).....	20	Nutmegs, candied.....	cwt. 20
Asafoetida, Arrange beads, and alum.....	20	Fossil alkali.....	20	Olibanum.....	18
Benjamin, buffaloe hides, and borax.....	20	Ginger, green.....	20	Oil of cinnamon.....	20
Bark.....	8	— dried.....	10	Opium.....	14
Borax unrefined (see tincal).....	10	Gum arabic—myrrh, elemi, and lac.....	16	Pepper and Pimento.....	16
Cotton (measurable 50 cubic feet to a ton) cotton yarn.....	16	— larcocal.....	18	Pepper (long).....	12
Coffee.....	16 cwt.	Hemp (measurable 50 feet to the ton of 5 bales).....	20	Rinbarb.....	8
Cardamoms and cloves.....	12	Indigo (measurable 50 cubic feet to a ton).....	20	Rice and red wood.....	20
Cloves, bark, and cinnamon, cassia lignea and buds.....	8	Iron, japan, copper, ordinary shot, &c.....	20	Silk, Bengal, in bales.....	10
China root.....	11	Linseed.....	20	— China, in chests.....	8
Camphor.....	15	Lac lake.....	16	Shell-lac, stick-lac, sal-ammoniac, and sago.....	16
Colombo root, cinnabar and cake lac.....	16	Lead and Lapis lazuli.....	20	Safflower.....	14
Cochinral, coral (rough) and cowries.....	20	Lacquered and chinaware (50 cubic feet a ton).....	20	Sugar, saltpetre, and Japan or sandal wood.....	20
Cutch.....	18	Mace.....	8	Seed-lac.....	18
Dragon's blood.....	20	Myrrh.....	16	Senna leaf.....	50 cwt.
Drugs.....	16	Mother-o'-pearl shells and drops.....	20	Turmeric and tincal.....	16
Elephant's Teeth.....	10	Munjeet.....	10	Tea, black.....	10
Ebony wood, and extract of rhubarb.....	20	Nutmegs and nox vomica.....	15	— green.....	8
				Wool, 10 cwt. vermilion.....	20
				— ditto.....	26

**DEAD WEIGHT ARTICLES.**—*Rice* exported is of two qualities; the one being a white clear grain, adapted for Great Britain, the other yellow or reddish, and consumed by the coolies in the Mauritius and West Indies. The former begins to arrive about December; the latter towards March. Exports have been as follows:—

YEARS.	Great Britain.	Mauritius.	YEARS.	Great Britain.	Mauritius.
	bazar maunds.	bazar maunds.		bazar maunds.	bazar maunds.
1840—41.....	508,025	880,378	1843—44.....	485,636	958,398
1841—42.....	684,632	836,392	1844—45.....	669,563	722,476
1842—43.....	478,472	477,330	1845—46.....	1,032,050	978,446

This article is shipped at 20 cwt. per ton.

*Sugar.*—The shipments of this staple amounted, in 1831-32, to 188,660 maunds or 6923 tons, in 1835-6, to 843,889 maunds or 30,968 tons! The new sugars begin to arrive in Calcutta about June. This article, like rice, is shipped at 20 cwt. per ton.

The exports have been as follows:—

YEARS.	Great Britain.	YEARS.	Great Britain.
	bazar maunds.		bazar maunds.
1840—41.....	1,717,290	1843—44.....	1,536,476½
1841—42.....	1,452,502½	1844—45.....	1,518,009
1842—43.....	1,573,145½	1845—46.....	1,831,263½

*Saltpetre.*—The Americans and French carry away in their ships large supplies of this article direct from Calcutta. The manufacture of it continues

during the whole of the dry season, say from October until June, although it is not until the opening of the rivers by rains, or about the commencement of July, that supplies begin to arrive in Calcutta. This article is shipped at 20 cwt. per ton.

The exports have been as follows.

Y E A R S.	Great Britain.	France.	North America.
	bazar maunds.	bazar maunds.	bazar maunds.
1810—41.....	345,100½	23,386	87,250½
1841—42.....	384,703½	81,078½	105,988½
1842—43.....	480,736½	51,566½	49,129
1843—44.....	322,082½	67,723½	68,402½
1844—45.....	377,583½	23,858½	140,211½
1845—46.....	400,333½	42,453½	128,671

*Hides and Skins* are shipped all the year round, but chiefly from June to November, when, from the opening of the rivers, large supplies come down into Calcutta. The total average exports are computed at 2,000,000 pieces, of the average weight of 10 lbs. each hide and skin, equal to 8928 tons of 20 cwt. Hides are shipped at fifty-four cubic feet to the ton, and also per ton of 14 cwt., generally by the latter standard.

The exports have been as follows:—

Y E A R S.	Great Britain.	France.	North America.
	pieces.	pieces.	pieces.
1840—41.....	1,588,593	80,593	846,793
1841—42.....	1,061,766	189,125	1,140,924
1842—43.....	1,353,590	230,034	952,314
1843—44.....	1,093,335	391,313	664,156
1844—45.....	1,761,663	48,612	1,314,518
1845—46.....	1,516,044	231,844	1,080,950

**LIGHT GOODS.**—*Indigo*.—Arrives about November, and is generally all shipped by April; fifty cubic feet go to the ton.

*Silk* arrives all the year round, and is shipped at 10 cwt. per ton. These two articles being of great intrinsic value, it is very difficult to procure them on freight, unless the ship is not only A. 1, but also of a very superior class; the highest character of a ship at this port is to have, on a previous voyage, obtained an "*indigo and silk cargo*."

*Jute* is exported all the year round, but principally from December to June. It is shipped at fifty cubic feet per ton, as also per ton of five bales of 300 lbs. each. When shipped per ton of fifty cubic feet, the same equals about a ton of 20 cwt., in nearly the following ratio,

	£	s.		£	s.
Jute at per ton 50 cubic feet	2	0	equal to	3	0
"	2	10	"	3	15
"	3	0	"	4	10
"	3	10	"	5	5
"	4	0	"	6	0
"	4	10	"	6	15
"	5	0	"	7	10

When jute is shipped at the rate per ton of five bales, or 1500 lbs., the same equals 13 cwt. 1 qr. 16 lbs.



*Shell-lac and lac dye* are shipped by ton of fifty cubic feet, and arrive and are exported at all seasons of the year.

The following tables show the period at which the various descriptions of produce from Calcutta are generally shipped to Great Britain, during 1843—44, 1844—45, and 1845—46, and of the principal articles of “dead weight” and “light freight:”—

STATEMENT, showing the Monthly Exports of the Principal Descriptions of Dead Weight in Tons, taking the average Annual Shipments, during 1843 to 1846.

MONTHS.	D E A D   W E I G H T.						
	Sugar.	Rice.	Saltpetre.	Hides.	Linseed.	Mustard Seed.	TOTAL.
	per 20 cwt.	per 20 cwt.	per 20 cwt.	per 20 cwt.	per 20 cwt.	per 20 cwt.	number.
May.....tons	4,356	1,298	1,064	466	36	126	7,346
June.....do.	4,365	1,487	1,019	485	141	84	7,581
July.....do.	6,229	738	549	536	166	189	8,407
August.....do.	5,890	905	327	523	154	192	7,991
September.....do.	6,900	1,736	879	434	321	238	10,508
October.....do.	3,714	1,754	1,224	291	283	224	7,490
November.....do.	4,405	3,677	1,961	409	733	364	11,549
December.....do.	4,981	5,225	1,512	461	692	330	13,101
January.....do.	3,776	4,871	1,122	441	160	74	10,444
February.....do.	4,102	2,274	1,632	344	236	299	8,887
March.....do.	5,417	1,479	1,335	520	238	417	9,406
April.....do.	5,672	1,312	831	490	105	192	8,602
TOTAL tons.....	59,707	26,750	13,455	5400	3265	2729	111,312

STATEMENT, showing the Monthly Exports of the Principal Descriptions of, Light Goods in Tons, taking the average Annual Shipments, during 1843 to 1846.

MONTHS.	L I G H T   G O O D S.							
	Jute.	Indigo.	Rum.	Silk.	Shell-lac.	Silk Pieco Goods.	Lac Dye.	TOTAL.
	per 5 bales.	per 50 c. ft.	per 4 hds.	per 10 cwt.	per 50 c. ft.	per 50 c. ft.	per 50 c. ft.	number.
May.....tons.	1,578	149	181	130	252	75	46	2,411
June.....do.	1,279	52	202	106	125	61	45	1,870
July.....do.	1,223	15	192	161	147	72	26	1,836
August.....do.	762	60	248	130	87	70	29	1,386
September.....do.	1,515	21	190	169	133	104	23	2,155
October.....do.	1,264	..	151	92	102	62	20	1,691
November.....do.	1,639	363	236	91	79	76	35	2,516
December.....do.	1,558	1220	254	69	120	76	61	3,358
January.....do.	1,510	1525	41	117	54	72	30	3,355
February.....do.	1,798	1079	184	144	105	62	34	3,406
March.....do.	1,577	356	176	151	107	61	28	2,456
April.....do.	1,084	142	117	90	115	62	37	1,677
TOTAL tons.....	16,793	4982	2202	1450	1423	853	414	28,117

N.B.—In the above compilation of light freight we reckon indigo, 9 cubic feet to one chest; shell-lac, 8½ cubic feet to one chest; lac dye, 5½ cubic feet to one chest.

The space, on the average, occupied by the various descriptions of dead weight are as follows :—

Saltpetre.....	65lbs. to 1 cubic foot ; ergo, 20 cwt. equal to 34 feet 6 inches.
Sugar.....	58 " 1 " " " 20 " " 38 " 7 "
Rice.....	54 " 1 " " " 20 " " 41 " 7 "
Linseed.....	43 " 1 " " " 20 " " 52 " 1 "
Wheat.....	51 " 1 " " " 20 " " 43 " 11 "
Flour.....	47 " 1 " " " 20 " " 47 " 8 "
Coffee.....	37 " 1 " " " 20 " " 60 " 6 "
Turneric.....	34 " 1 " " " 20 " " 65 " 10 "
Ginger.....	28 " 1 " " " 20 " " 80 " 0 "
Tincal.....	54 " 1 " " " 20 " " 41 " 6 "

Saltpetre, which occupies the least space, is the best, and linseed the worst freight for a vessel ; saltpetre at 4*l.* 10*s.* equals, as regards space occupied, sugar at 5*l.* 0*s.* 7*d.*, rice at 5*l.* 8*s.* 5*d.*, and linseed at 6*l.* 15*s.* 10*d.* Generally on the average linseed in this market rules 5*s.* over rice ; rice 5*s.* over sugar ; and sugar 5*s.* over saltpetre ; whence it necessarily follows, that by taking saltpetre as dead weight, and filling up with jute, forms a good easy cargo, and occupies all the available room in the vessel, and realises more freight than by loading, as is generally done, one-fourth saltpetre, one-fourth sugar, one-fourth rice, one-fourth linseed, and the remainder light freight : for example, a vessel of 450 tons' register, presuming it to carry 700 tons of 20 cwt. (her draft when thus loaded is about seventeen feet), her hold then contains about 40,000 to 41,000 cubic feet, the difference effected by the different modes of loading will be, viz. :—

Tons.		Feet.	ln.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
125	Saltpetre, occupying .....	4,312	6	at 4	10	0	per ton equal to	562	10	0
125	Sugar " .....	4,822	11	" 4	15	0	" "	593	15	0
125	Rice " .....	5,197	11	" 5	0	0	" "	625	0	0
125	Linseed " .....	6,510	5	" 5	5	0	" "	656	5	0
500	dead weight, occupying .....	20,843	9					2437	10	0
200	{ of 20 cwt., or 298 cubic tons of } light freight, occupying .....	14,900	0	at 4	10	0	per ton equal to	1341	0	0
700	of 20 cwt., occupying .....	35,743	9	giving a gross freight of .....				3778	10	0

By loading a vessel in the above manner, a gross freight of 3778*l.* is earned, and about 5000 cubic feet (or the balance of what the 700 tons occupies, viz., 35,743 feet 9 inches, and the ship's hold) are wasted ; it being impossible, the vessel having 700 tons of 20 cwt. of cargo on board, to fill up the same, as she then, as before stated, draws her seventeen feet. By loading a vessel, however, as follows, not only is such space fully occupied, but the freight list also shows 253*l.* 10*s.* *plus.*

Tons.		Feet.	ln.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
300	Saltpetre, occupying .....	10,350	0	at 4	10	0	per ton equal to	1350	0	0
400	of 30 cwt. jute reckoned as above.....	29,800	0	" 4	10	0	" "	2682	0	0
700	of 20 cwt., occupying .....	40,150	0	giving a gross freight of .....				4032	0	0

"It will thus be seen that it is from the homeward, and not the outward, cargo whence the profit on the voyage is to be made, and that a few shillings a ton on (or even a proper selection of) the return freight will often go far to counterbalance the whole amount of the outward earnings."

One of the great objections that owners of ships have to consigning their vessels to Calcutta, arises from the heavy port dues that are incidental to the Hooghly, and which in many cases have, especially on small vessels, amounted to no less than 20s. per register ton. These are charges incurred by a vessel whilst in this river; and until a more adequate supply of tug steamers are brought out, it will be impossible to obtain any material reduction in the rates of steam hire and pilotage.

In order, however, to illustrate how deeply interested some of our shipping friends are in the adequate and, further supply of steam tugs, whereby the port charges can alone be reduced, we will take the case of a ship-owner who has five vessels, of 600 tons each, proceeding to this river, and who, for port charges alone, has annually to expend thereon no less a sum than 30,000 Company's rupees, or 3000*l.* sterling.—*Calcutta Report*, 1847.

### PILOTAGE chargeable on Vessels.

#### INTERMEDIATE OR BROKEN PILOTAGE.

DRAUGHT OF WATER.	Full Pilotage.		1-12th.		2-12ths.		3-12ths.		4-12ths.		5-12ths.	
	Co.'s Rs.		Co.'s Rs.		Co.'s Rs.		Co.'s Rs.		Co.'s Rs.		Co.'s Rs.	
	Inward.	Outward.	Inward.	Outward.	Inward.	Outward.	Inward.	Outward.	Inward.	Outward.	Inward.	Outward.
Under 8 feet ....	50	50	4	2	8	4	2	8	16	10	8	20
8 to 9 " .....	80	80	6	10	8	13	5	4	20	0	8	33
9 to 10 " .....	110	120	9	2	8	10	0	0	35	10	8	45
10 to 11 " .....	130	140	10	13	4	11	10	8	43	5	4	51
11 to 12 " .....	150	160	12	8	0	13	5	4	50	0	0	62
12 to 13 " .....	170	180	14	2	8	15	0	0	56	10	8	70
13 to 14 " .....	200	210	16	10	8	17	8	0	60	0	0	83
14 to 15 " .....	230	240	19	2	8	20	0	0	76	10	8	95
15 to 16 " .....	270	290	22	8	0	24	2	8	90	0	0	112
16 to 17 " .....	320	360	26	10	8	30	0	0	106	10	8	133
17 to 18 " .....	370	420	30	15	4	35	0	0	123	5	4	154
18 to 19 " .....	420	470	35	0	0	39	2	8	140	0	0	175
19 to 20 " .....	480	540	40	0	0	45	0	0	160	0	0	200
20 to 21 " .....	540	600	45	0	0	50	0	0	180	0	0	225
21 to 22 " .....	590	650	49	2	8	54	2	8	196	10	8	245
22 to 23 " .....	640	700	53	5	4	58	5	4	213	5	4	266
23 to 24 " .....	700	770	58	5	4	64	2	8	231	10	8	320

## PILOTAGE chargeable on Vessels—(continued).

## INTERMEDIATE OR BROKEN PILOTAGE.

DRAUGHT OF WATER.	6-12ths.		7-12ths.		8-12ths.		9-12ths.		10-12ths.		11-12ths.	
	Co.'s Rs.		Co.'s Rs.		Co.'s Rs.		Co.'s Rs.		Co.'s Rs.		Co.'s Rs.	
	Inward.	Outward.	Inward.	Outward.	Inward.	Outward.	Inward.	Outward.	Inward.	Outward.	Inward.	Outward.
Under 8 feet ....	25	25	29	2 8	29	2 8	33	5 4	33	5 4	37	8 37
8 to 9 " ....	40	40	46	10 8	46	10 8	53	5 4	53	5 4	60	0 60
9 to 10 " ....	55	60	64	2 8	70	0 0	73	5 4	80	0 0	82	8 90
10 to 11 " ....	65	70	75	13 4	81	10 3	86	10 8	93	5 4	97	8 105
11 to 12 " ....	75	80	87	8 0	93	5 4	100	0 0	106	10 8	112	8 120
12 to 13 " ....	85	90	99	2 8	105	0 0	118	5 4	120	0 0	127	8 135
13 to 14 " ....	100	105	116	10 8	122	8 0	133	5 4	140	0 0	150	0 157
14 to 15 " ....	115	120	134	2 2	140	0 0	153	5 4	160	0 0	172	8 180
15 to 16 " ....	135	145	157	8 0	169	2 8	180	0 0	193	5 4	202	8 217
16 to 17 " ....	160	180	186	10 0	210	0 0	213	5 4	240	0 0	240	0 270
17 to 18 " ....	185	210	215	13 4	245	0 0	240	10 8	280	0 0	277	8 315
18 to 19 " ....	210	235	245	0 0	274	2 8	280	0 0	313	5 4	315	0 352
19 to 20 " ....	240	270	280	0 0	313	0 0	320	0 0	360	0 0	360	0 405
20 to 21 " ....	270	300	315	0 0	350	0 0	360	0 0	400	0 0	405	0 450
21 to 22 " ....	295	325	344	2 8	379	2 8	393	5 4	433	6 4	442	8 487
22 to 23 " ....	320	350	373	5 4	408	5 4	420	10 8	460	10 8	480	0 525
23 to 24 " ....	350	365	408	5 4	449	2 8	466	10 8	513	5 4	525	0 577

The pilotage of the Hooghly River is divided into twelfths, for the convenience of charging intermediate or broken pilotage, viz. from sea to places short of Calcutta, and from and to intermediate places, as also for the purpose of the proportionate deduction being made when vessels are tugged by steam any portion of the distance.

The following shows the number of twelfths chargeable between the several stations:—

INWARD PROPORTION.	Rates Charged.	OUTWARD PROPORTION.	Rates Charged.
FROM SEA.	amount.	FROM CALCUTTA.	amount.
To Saugor.....	4-12ths.	To Moyapore or Fultah.....	2-12ths.
To Kedjeree.....	6-12ths.	To Diamond Harbour.....	3-12ths.
To Kulpee.....	8-12ths.	To Culpee.....	4-12ths.
To Diamond Harbour.....	9-12ths.	To Kedjeree.....	6-12ths.
To Fultah, or Moyapore.....	10-12ths.	To Saugor.....	8-12ths.
To Calcutta—full pilotage.		To Sea—full pilotage.	

Moyapore Magazine Duty—chargeable once for each voyage on a vessel passing Moyapore inward—one anna per ton on registered tonnage, and vessels drawing under eight feet draught of water are exempted.

Light Duty—the duty is, leviable every time a vessel enters the river, except returning from stress of weather—two annas ditto.

Row boat—inward—Company's rupees thirteen per diem.

Ditto—outward.

From 1st of April to the 31st of July, 700 tons and upwards.. Co.'s Rs. 128

500 to 699 " " " " " " 102

300 to 499 " " " " " " 76

From 1st of Aug. to the 31st of March, 700 " " " " " " 89

500 to 699 " " " " " " 76

300 to 499 " " " " " " 51

Row boat at Hooghly Point, per diem " " " " " " 13

If the hawser is used in assisting a vessel in danger or on shore, per diem " " " " " " 26

N.B. Vessels under 300 tons are exempted from the attendance of a row boat in aid of the pilotage, unless one is required by the commander.

## THE HIRE OF THE CALCUTTA CHAIN MOORINGS.

All vessels.....	up to 199 tons.....	Co.'s Rs. 2 per diem.
" .....	from 200 to 299 " .....	" 3 "
" .....	" 300 to 399 " .....	" 4 "
" .....	" 400 to 499 " .....	" 5 "
" .....	" 500 to 599 " .....	" 6 "
" .....	" 600 and upwards .....	" 7 "
Swinging moorings.....	.....	" 3 "

N.B. No vessels above 300 tons' burden can be hauled to the swinging moorings.

Hauling to or from the chain moorings, each operation.....	Co.'s Rs. 26
Ditto ditto swinging ditto ditto.....	" 26
Ditto from or under fairs, ships of 250 tons and upwards .....	" 52
Ditto ditto under 250 " .....	" 26
Re-moorings .....	" 26

## HAULING IN OR OUT OF DOCK, AND ON OR OFF THE SLIP OR WAYS.

If above 300 tons, each operation .....	Co.'s Rs. 40
If of or under 300 tons, ditto .....	" 20
For the use of the buoy hauling into or out of dock.....	" 10
Riding at the said buoy, per diem .....	" 3
Transporting vessels (when not at the chain moorings, or not going into or coming out of dock) from Sulkea to any part of the river not below Kidderpore .....	" 25
Transporting any ship, after having been moored, from one mooring to another, if at the request of the owner or commander.....	" 50

*Diamond Harbour.*—The same charge is made for hauling to and from, and occupying the moorings at, Diamond Harbour, as exists in the Calcutta moorings.

*Hire of Steam Vessels for Tugging.*—300 rupees or 30*l.* a day, with 15*l.* gratuity, in the shape of return hire.

## ABSTRACT of Charges, Losses, and Profits of the Calcutta Mint, in 1844—5, the last Account.

DESCRIPTION.	Amount.	Amount.	DESCRIPTION.	Amount.	Amount.
	rs. a. p.	rs. a. p.		rs. a. p.	rs. a. p.
Gold, nett profit .....	1,232 13 0		Nett charges and loans.	2,58,497 13 0	
Silver " .....	3,40,992 7 1		Nett profit.....	3,05,921 2 11	
Copper " .....	2,21,386 14 7	5,63,522 2 8			5,63,522 2 8
Total Company's rupees.....		5,63,522 2 8	TOTAL Company's rupees.....		5,63,522 2 8

## COINAGES in the Year 1844—5.

DESCRIPTION.	Amount.	Amount.	DESCRIPTION.	Amount.	Amount.
	rs. a. p.	rs. a. p.		rs. a. p.	rs. a. p.
Company's gold mohurs.		11,984 0 0	Value in Company's rupees.		1,79,700 0 0
— whole rupees.....	2,74,82,999 0 0		Ditto .....	2,74,82,999 0 0	
— half ditto.....	8,02,479 0 0		Ditto .....	4,01,239 8 0	
— quarter ditto .....	14,43,081 0 0		Ditto .....	3,60,770 4 0	
— eighth ditto .....	7,24,748 0 0		Ditto .....	90,593 8 0	
		3,04,53,307 0 0			2,83,35,602 4 0
Company's pice.....		2,72,03,913 0 0	Ditto.....		4,25,059 9 3
TOTAL TALE.....		5,76,69,104 0 0	TOTAL value in Company's rupees.		2,89,40,421 13 3

Calcutta Mint, December 5, 1845.

(Signed) J. MULLER.

(Signed) W. W. FORBES, Mint Master.

**ABSTRACT of the Operations of the Calcutta Mint from its Reform in 1831 to 1844, stating the Expense under each Head, and the Amount of Coin, and the Number of each Kind coined in each Year.**

Y E A R S.	NUMBER OF EACH KIND COINED IN EACH YEAR.					Amount of Coin.	NUMBER OF EACH KIND COINED IN EACH YEAR.										Salaries and Allowances of Mint Master, Assay Master, Superintendent of Machinery, &c.	Salary, Establishment, and Contingencies of Secretary of the Mint Committee.	Expense of the Mint Establishments.	Contingencies of Mint Office, Cost of Stores, &c.	Establishment and Contingencies of Assay Office.	Total Charge, which is more than covered by the Profit from Coinage on the whole Period.
	Value of Gold received into the Mint.	Value of Gold coined, withdrawn, &c., from the Mint.	Value of Silver received into the Mint.	Value of Silver coined, withdrawn, &c., from the Mint.	Amount of Coin.		GOLD COINS.	SILVER COINS.			COPPER COINS.											
								Single Mohurs.	Rupees.	Half-Rupees.	Quarter Rupees.	Quarter Annas or Pyce.	Pie Pieces.									
1831—32..	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	1,14,962	36,23,111	13,66,282	14,24,807	2,90,33,238	94,62,000	64,100	5,120	1,00,881	46,934	9,751	2,26,786					
1832—33..	27,32,596	26,43,475	1,13,35,386	1,03,13,554	1,10,19,179	1,48,189	78,96,917	..	..	{ 20,63,693† 1,53,56,302 }	55,74,515	60,939	11,179	1,07,748	31,760	8,749	2,20,386					
1833—34..	32,35,249	30,39,934	1,83,29,466	1,64,76,127	1,52,42,847	155,191	1,04,84,306	29,54,869	4,15,259	{ 39,654† 1,47,22,223 }	224	54,662	7,889	1,13,700	29,664	8,127	2,14,042					
1834—35..	17,74,402	20,17,578	1,26,62,585	1,48,79,600	1,52,26,027	98,721	1,18,70,253	13,97,985	22,81,419	{ 14,03,420† 89,06,817 }	64,62,965	92,766	5,886	1,18,135	46,294	7,335	2,70,416					
1835—36..	14,11,042	13,21,540	2,22,10,139	1,65,53,020	1,77,03,154	{ 1,174* 68,649 }	1,57,58,807	5,21,389	9,21,836	1,54,65,605	15,97,276	71,549	17,483	1,26,167	42,615	7,611	3,05,425					
1836—37..	2,72,862	1,81,141	2,70,78,913	3,01,71,001	3,00,27,447	4,543	2,84,63,012	17,94,825	18,15,512	92,80,000	..	79,489	10,149	1,35,027	83,214	8,836	3,16,715					
1837—38..	10,84,075	2,78,093	2,30,16,585	2,14,90,402	2,16,64,900	19,951	1,87,63,780	22,21,933	42,37,428	3,04,98,000	..	73,620	9,368	1,25,839	47,993	7,401	2,64,221					
1838—39..	14,31,994	11,43,228	2,43,99,407	2,74,95,574	2,76,14,792	20,721	2,59,84,195	7,34,599	16,48,993	3,24,06,000	..	64,101	8,083	1,28,045	65,773	8,789	2,74,791					
1839—40..	24,75,027	17,94,370	2,32,86,636	2,22,11,432	2,28,25,825	49,968	2,01,18,274	19,48,729	21,39,752	2,60,28,258	..	71,560	10,255	1,23,906	75,661	5,516	2,86,898					
1840—41..	4,02,900	22,70,199	2,10,17,255	2,19,48,011	1,74,81,080	37,348	1,57,64,197	5,85,184	14,15,989	9,22,03,139	..	58,842	9,030	1,22,393	65,736	3,908	2,59,009					
1841—42..	2,22,001	2,48,968	2,51,34,060	2,54,47,038	2,57,28,736	15,401	2,51,26,262	..	202†	5,37,70,169	..	48,598	9,266	1,21,256	61,564	3,857	2,44,541					
1842—43..	64,081	305	2,22,59,941	2,07,39,597	2,08,36,420	..	1,92,50,686	14,92,991	24,58,731	1,43,71,596	..	71,979	12,741	1,16,126	42,859	4,035	2,47,740					
1843—44..	64,308	1,68,875	2,53,25,621	2,22,27,134	2,25,04,733	11,089	2,11,05,193	8,73,558	8,96,534	3,66,28,664	..	69,078	10,490	1,18,758	65,337	4,015	2,67,678					
TOTAL..	..	..	..	..	255,219,240	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,359,548					

\* These 1174 were double mohurs.

† These were half annas.

# An Abstract Statement of the Revenue and Charges of the Bombay Mint in 1844—45.

DESCRIPTION.	Value.	Value.
	rupees.	rupees.
Mint duty, as shown in a separate statement.....	2,83,605	
For cutting sycee silver from China.....	1,033	
Gain on copper coinage.....	91,869	
Total revenue.....	..	3,76,507
Amount of charges for salaries and contingencies.....	2,28,400	
Loss by wastage on the silver coinage.....	27,390	
Ditto on the copper ditto.....	283	
	2,56,073	
Deduct—		
Amount realised by the sale of unserviceable stores...	3,674	
		2,52,399
Nett revenue.....	..	1,24,108

An abstract statement of bullion received for coinage in the Bombay Mint in the years 1844—45 :—

*Gold.*—For coinage for the East India Company, 12,061 rupees ; for coinage for merchants 3,483 rupees.

*Silver.*—For coinage for the East India Company, 22,70,962 rupees ; for coinage for merchants, 1,41,78,560 rupees ; mint duty, at two per cent on the silver, and one per cent on gold for coinage for merchants, 2,83,605 rupees.

Statement of the copper coinage in the Bombay Mint, in the years 1844—45 :—

Half anna pieces, 51,18,400 ; nominal value, 1,59,950 rupees ; cost of the copper, 68,081 rupees ; gain to government, 91,869 rupees.

## An Abstract of the Revenues and Charges of the Madras Mint in 1844—45.

DESCRIPTION.	Value.	Value.
	rupees.	rupees.
Seignorage.....	19,632	
Gain on copper coinage.....	1,39,505	
Total revenues.....	..	1,59,187
Total charges.....	..	1,25,913
Nett revenue.....	..	33,274

The gold and silver coinage in the Madras Mint, in the years 1844—45, was as follows :—

Value of gold coined, 83,593 rupees ; value of silver coined, 31,72,358 rupees ; the seignorage and refining duty received, 8130 rupees.

The copper coinage in the Madras Mint, in the years 1844—45, was as follows :—

Half anna pieces, 47,84,000 ; quarter anna pieces, 53,40,000 ; single pie pieces, 5,31,000 ; nominal value of the three, 2,35,703 rupees ; value of the copper, 96,198 rupees ; gain to government, 1,39,505 rupees.

An abstract statement of the charges of the Madras Mint, for the years 1844—45.

	Rupees.
Salaries of the mint master and of establishments .....	44,259
Mint contingent charges .....	38,470
Machinery and repairs.....	7,753
Assay-office and charges .....	30,971
Mint committee office .....	4,460
Total charges.....	1,25,913

## MADRAS.

MADRAS is the capital of the presidency of the same name. It is the principal place on the coast of Coromandel, and situated in Lat. 13 deg. 5 min. N., Lon. 80 deg. 21 min. E. The area of the presidency is about 172,000 square miles, with a population, according to the census of 1836—37, of 18,314,000, paying a gross annual revenue of above 5,000,000*l.* sterling.

Madras is situated in rather a sterile and a sandy part of the Carnatic. It has no harbour, and ships ride off the coast exposed to the swell of the ocean, and landing is only effected through or over a surf that never rests, and across a rapid current. Typhoons, or hurricanes, are also experienced. No place can be more inconvenient for trading purposes. It owes its importance to its fortifications, and its being the capital of the presidency, which has gathered within and around it a population variously estimated at from 180,000 to 400,000. The latter must include the Black Town, situated to the north-east of the fort. Several native Armenians, &c., reside within the latter. Madras is very unequally built.

It has been in the possession of the English since 1639.

In the roads ships moor off the shore at from seven to nine fathoms, with the flag-staff of the fort bearing W.N.W., two miles distant. From October to January storms and typhoons prevail, and from the 15th of October the flag-staff is struck, as a signal for ships not to anchor, till the 15th of December. The fort light-house is ninety feet above the level of the sea, and may be seen at seventeen miles' distance, or from the mast-head of a large ship twenty-six miles. The Massula boats employed to cross the surf are large and light, constructed of thin planks sewed together, with straw caulking, and are plied forward with the utmost vigour to prevent the wave from taking the boat back as it recedes; until at length, by a few successive surfs, the boat is thrown high and dry upon the beach. Boats belonging to ships in the roads sometimes row near the surf, and wait for the Massula boats. When it is dangerous to land, a flag is hoisted at the beach house.

The fishermen and lower classes use a catamaran, formed of two or three logs of light wood, eight or ten feet in length, lashed together, with a piece of wood inserted between them to serve as a stem-piece. When ready for the water they hold generally two men, who with their paddles impel themselves through the surf, to carry water, &c., in small quantities, to ships, when no boat can venture to land or put to sea.

The imports and exports of Madras are stated in detail in the statistical tables given in former pages of this work. Those tables exhibit the different countries with which the trade and navigation of this presidency is carried on.



ARCOT and COMPANY'S RUPEES, AND THEIR SUBDIVISIONS.

80 cash = 1 fanam.	3½ rupees, or 42 fanams = 1 pagoda.
12 fan. = 1 rupee.	15 rupees = 1 Madras gold mohur.
WEIGHTS.	
0 pagodas = 1 pollam = 1 oz. 4 dr.	8 ollucks = 1 puddie.
0 pollams, or 5 seer = 1 vis = 3lbs. 2 oz.	8 puddies = 1 marcal = 750 cubic inches.
3 vis = 1 maund = 25 lbs.	5 marcals = 1 parali.
0 maunds = 1 candy = 500 lbs.	80 paralis = 1 garec = 17½ impl. quarters.

In most parts of the Madras Jaghire, and on the Coromandel coast, the following is used :—

10 varahuns = 1 pollam = 1 oz. 3½ dr.	20 manungus = { 1 baruay } = 482 lbs. 8 oz.
40 pollams = 1 visay or vis = 3 lbs. 0 oz. 4 dr.	= { or candy }
8 visay { = 1 manungus } = 24 lbs. 2 oz.	20 bars = { 1 gursay } = 9650 lbs.
or vis { = { or maund. }	= { or garee. }

There is a Bank of Madras and a Chamber of Commerce, a Madras Equitable Assurance Society, besides the Agencies of the following offices; viz., the Hindostan and Atlas Companies of Calcutta, Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co.; the Calcutta Office and Bengal Society of Calcutta, and the Bombay Society of Bombay, Messrs. Binney and Co.; the Phoenix Company of Calcutta, Messrs. Griffiths and Co.; the Amicable Office and Universal Company of Calcutta, Messrs. Hall, Bainbridge, and Co.; the Equitable Society and Commercial Company of Calcutta, Messrs. Line and Co.; the Calcutta and Ocean Marine Companies and the Sun Office of Calcutta, Messrs. Parry and Co.

From the port of Madras to			From the port of Madras to		
Masulipatam.....	1	to 1½	Malacca or Singapore.....	2	per cent.
Coringa.....	1	" 1½ "	China.....	3	"
Vizagapatam.....	1	" 1½ "	Colombo.....	1½	"
Calcutta.....	1½	" 2 "	Malabar Coast.....	1½	to 2 "
Amherst.....	2	" "	Bombay.....	2	"
Penang.....	1½	" "	London.....	2½	"

### RATES OF AGENCY AND COMMISSION.

On the total sum of a debit or credit side of an account, at the option of the agent, excepting items on which a commission of 5 per cent is chargeable .....	1
On effecting remittances, or purchasing, selling, or negotiating bills of exchange .....	1
On receiving and delivering private commissions of wine, cattle, and merchandise.....	2½
On letters of credit granted.....	2½
On administration to estates of deceased persons .....	5

\* Agent to royal navy.    † Agent to Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital.    ‡ Agent to Lloyd's.

On the management of estates for executors and administrators, or becoming security for them .....	2½
On debts when a process of law or arbitration is necessary .....	2½
If recovered by such means .....	5
On bills of exchange, notes, &c., dishonoured .....	1
On over-due debts collected for absentees .....	2½
On all sales or purchases of goods .....	5
With the following exceptions :—	
On sale and purchase of houses, lands, and ships .....	2½
On ditto of diamonds, pearls, and jewellery .....	2½
On ditto of treasure and bullion .....	1
On all goods and merchandise withdrawn, shipped, or delivered to order, half commission.	
On all other descriptions of property for sale, if withdrawn or otherwise disposed of by the owner, half commission.	
On goods transferred to auction or commission salesmen, half commission.	
On guaranteeing sales, bills, bonds, contracts for goods, or other engagements .....	2½
On ship's disbursements .....	2½
On chartering ships or engaging tonnage .....	2½
On advertising as the agents of owners or commanders of ships for freight or passengers ; on the amount of freight and passage-money, whether the same shall pass through the agent's hands or not .....	5½
On effecting insurance, or writing orders for same .....	0½
On settling losses, partial or general, and returns of premium .....	1
On procuring money on <i>respondentia</i> , wherever payable .....	2
On making up or purchasing goods to order, where funds are not provided .....	7½
On giving orders for the provision of goods, when a commission is not chargeable on sale or shipment .....	2½
On attending the delivery of contract goods .....	2

## DISTANCES FROM MADRAS.

PLACES.	British Miles.	PLACES.	British Miles.	PLACES.	British Miles.	PLACES.	British Miles.
Adoni, N.W. ....	310	Chingleput, S.W. ....	36	Kirkee .....	070	Ragapore .....	350
Ahtoor .....	186	Chittledroog, W.N.W. ....	348	Kurnool .....	289	Ratturpor .....	322
Ajmere, N.N.W. ....	1272	Chittoor .....	96	Kornaul .....	1477	Ryacottah, N.N.E. ....	903
Agra, N. ....	1238	Chunur .....	1146	Lahore, N.N.W. ....	1675	Ryacottah, W.S.W. ....	179
Aliahabad, N. ....	1151	Cochia .....	437	Madapollum, N. ....	327	Salem, S.W. ....	217
Alleppe .....	470	Columbo (Ceylon) .....	504	Madura, S.S.W. ....	292	Saharanpore .....	1477
Amadebad, N.W. ....	1050	Comerolly .....	1197	Mangalore, W. ....	436	Sadras .....	589
Anantapore .....	293	Corampully .....	259	Masulipatam, N.N.E. ....	285	Sannilcottah .....	399
Arcoet, W.S.W. ....	71	Coimbatore, S.W. ....	315	Mirzapore, N. ....	1125	Saugor .....	964
Arnee .....	81	Conbun, N.N.W. ....	223	Moorsheadabad, N.E. ....	1138	Sankerrydroog, S.W. ....	245
Aurangabad, N.W. ....	600	Combacorum, S.S.W. ....	179	Muctul .....	349	Sattarah, N.W. ....	609
Avanahy .....	289	Comorin Cape, W.S.W. ....	440	Mysore, W. ....	290	Secunderabad .....	898
Azinghur .....	1220	Condapilly, N. ....	285	Nacriul .....	329	Seringapatam, W. ....	281
Backergunge .....	1246	Conjaveram, W.S.W. ....	46	Naggery, W.N.W. ....	57	Sedatugur .....	404
Balasore .....	922	Corah North .....	1080	Nagore, S. ....	182	Shahjhanpore .....	1081
Banda .....	1102	Cuddalore, S.S.W. ....	110	Nagpore, N. ....	713	Shahjhanpore .....	1329
Banucapore, W.N.W. ....	416	Cuddapah, N.W. ....	166	Narsingapatam, N.E. ....	716	Sheally .....	150
Bandamalanka, N.N.E. ....	359	Culmasherry, W.N.W. ....	115	Necmud .....	530	Shergotty .....	289
Bangalore, W. ....	205	Dacca .....	1250	Negapatam, S. ....	187	Sirah .....	1548
Barrielly .....	1329	Delhi, N. ....	1372	Nellore, N.N.W. ....	111	Shahabad .....	1367
Barrackpore .....	1079	Depray Dhoon .....	1492	Nowgaum .....	782	Sholapore .....	534
Bedur, N.N.W. ....	470	Dharwar .....	468	Nundedroog, N.N.W. ....	196	Staccollam, N. ....	267
Bednur, W. ....	445	Dhanger .....	424	Ogein, N.N.W. ....	1009	Sindy, or Tatta, N.W. ....	1467
Bellgaum .....	519	Dinapore .....	1373	Oouderpet .....	131	Stronge, N.N.W. ....	905
Bellary, N.W. ....	316	Dindigul, S.W. ....	270	Osai-oor .....	200	St. Thomas's Mount .....	8
Benares, W. ....	1151	Dowlatabad, N.W. ....	655	Ootacamund .....	338	Surat, N.W. ....	930
Berhampoor, N.N.W. ....	682	Ellichpore, N.N.W. ....	736	Onde, N. ....	189	Subathoo .....	1577
Bezarah .....	275	Ellore, N. ....	315	Onde, N. ....	1228	Sylhet .....	1395
Bimlipatam .....	518	Errode .....	253	Palamcottah, S.S.W. ....	990	Tanjore, W.S.W. ....	212
Bismagur, N.N.W. ....	389	Etawah .....	1221	Palanveram .....	1299	Tellicherry, W.S.W. ....	411
Bombay, N.W. ....	754	Galle, Point de (Ceylon) .....	376	Patna, N.N.E. ....	246	Timerycottah, N. ....	291
Broach, N.W. ....	947	Ganjam, N.N.E. ....	699	Paughnautcherry, S.W. ....	1421	Tinnevely, S.S.W. ....	390
Burdwah .....	1060	Ghoonty, N.W. ....	262	Paniput .....	403	Toomkoor .....	256
Cabul, N.N.W. ....	2134	Goa, S.S.W. ....	573	Ponah .....	98	Trincomallee (Ceylon) .....	1034
Calcutta .....	1062	Golconda, N.N.W. ....	358	Pondacherry, S.S.W. ....	697	Triandrum .....	481
Calicut, W.S.W. ....	418	Gopalpore .....	689	Poonah, N.W. ....	12	Trinquebar, S. ....	168
Calherga, N.W. ....	422	Guntur, N. ....	25	Poonamallee, W.S.W. ....	624	Trichinopoly, S.S.W. ....	209
Camboy, N.W. ....	998	Gurramconda, W.N.W. ....	149	Pondy .....	286	Tripasore, W. ....	30
Candy (Ceylon) .....	576	Gwallor, N. ....	1164	Pondigul .....	1210	Vellore, W. ....	86
Cannanore, W.S.W. ....	419	Hameerpore .....	1142	Pubna .....	1302	Vizapatam, N.N.E. ....	501
Cannore, N. ....	1141	Honore .....	540	Puneah .....	30	Vencatagerry .....	132
Carangooly, S.W. ....	49	Horroor .....	177	Pulicat .....	454	Vizianagaram .....	523
Caroor .....	238	Hurryhur, W.N.W. ....	393	Quilon .....	373	Wallajhabad, S.W. ....	38
Cashmere, N.N.W. ....	1882	Hyderabad, N.N.W. ....	398	Rachore, N.W. ....	382	Warangole, N. ....	414
Cawnpore .....	1200	Indore, N.N.W. ....	973	Rajshmundry, N. ....	137	Yelwall .....	932
Cuttack, N.E. ....	815	Ingeram, N.N.E. ....	374	Ramnal .....	651		
Chandegerry, W.N.W. ....	91	Ingeram, N.N.W. ....	273	Racolcondah, N.W. ....	786		
Chatterpore, N. ....	975	Jaulnah .....	651	Ramapattam .....	722		
Chitore, N.N.W. ....	1065	Jaugurnauth, N.E. ....	786	Rhotuck .....	1422		
Chitacole, N.N.W. ....	567	Kamptee .....	722				

## CHAPTER XVIII.

## BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, the capital of the presidency of the same name, or of Western India, is situated on a small island, in Lat. 18 deg. 56 min. N., Long. 72 deg. 57 min. E. A deep arm of the sea running between Bombay and the main land, sheltered from the surges of the ocean by four other islands, forms one of the most safe and best harbours in the world.

When taken possession of by the English in 1664 its population, consisting chiefly of outcasts, did not exceed 15,000 inhabitants. The present number is stated at about 240,000, chiefly Hindoos. The British inhabitants are very few in number. The native Parsees and Portuguese,—the Arabs, Jews, and other races, who resort to, and live in, this city, constitute the remaining population. The Parsees, of all the Oriental races, are the most enterprising, and hold the highest position.

The docks are commodious, but for repairing ships expensive. The ships built here, chiefly by the Parsees, are excellent vessels; but the expense of construction enormous, as they are altogether built of Malabar teak. They are probably the most durable ships in the world. But there are fewer built here than there were formerly. They are chiefly manned by Lascars.

The port charges are pilotage, anchorage, and buoy duties. The trade of Bombay with all places will be found stated in detail in the preceding tables of the commerce of the presidency.

If the projected railway from this port to the interior were completed, the trade of this capacious and admirably situated port, would no doubt greatly increase. There are several excellent institutions, periodical publications, newspapers, benevolent, and other societies established in the city, the details of which are too lengthy for us to introduce.

Besides the banks of the town there are branches or agencies of other banks, insurance offices, and brokers, a mint, libraries, &c.

The rise and fall of tide is from thirteen to sixteen feet. The docks were constructed for the repair of the largest ships by the East India Company. They are, we believe, now in the charge of Parsee superintendents and shipwrights.

<i>Rates of Commission in Bombay.</i> —On the sale or purchase of goods of all denominations (except as under).....	per cent	5
Purchases of all kinds with the proceeds of goods sold, and on which a commission of five per cent has been previously charged.....		2½
The sale or purchase of ships, houses, and lands.....		2½
The sale or purchase of opium.....		2½
The sale or purchase of diamonds, pearls, and jewellery of all descriptions.....		2½
The sale or purchase of treasure or bullion, exclusive of one per cent on receipt of the proceeds.....		1
Procuring freight.....		5
Shipping goods of every description.....		2½
Shipping treasure, bullion, and jewellery.....		1

Ship's disbursements when no commission has been charged on freight or cargo . . . per cent	2½
Effecting insurances . . . . .	1
Settling insurance losses, whether partial or total; also on procuring return of premium, exclusive of commission on receipt of cash . . . . .	1
Del credere or guaranteeing the responsibility of persons to whom goods are sold, on the amount of sales . . . . .	2½
The sale or purchase of cattle . . . . .	5½
Collecting house-rent . . . . .	2½
Effecting remittances by bills of exchange (not being the proceeds of goods sold) . . . . .	1
Taking up interest bills from the Company (exclusive of one per cent on remitting) . . . . .	1
Sale or purchase of public or private bills of exchange . . . . .	1
Exchanging Company's securities of all descriptions, or investing money therein, and on transferring government paper from one constituent to another . . . . .	1
Surrendering, or depositing in the treasury, Company's security of all descriptions . . . . .	2
Procuring money on respondentia or on loan . . . . .	2
Recovery of bonds or bills for absentees, over-due at the period of their being placed in the possession of the agent . . . . .	2
Debts, when a process at law or by arbitration is necessary, 2½ per cent; and if recovered by such means . . . . .	5
Managing the affairs of an estate for an executor or administrator . . . . .	5
Guaranteeing bills, bonds, or debts in general, by endorsement or otherwise . . . . .	1
Attending the delivery of contract goods to the Company or individuals . . . . .	1
Goods consigned, and afterwards withdrawn, on invoice cost . . . . .	2½
Bills of exchange returned noted or protested, &c. . . . .	1
Receipt of payment (at the option of the agent) of all moneys not arising from proceeds of goods on which commission has been previously charged . . . . .	1
All cases where the debtor side of the account exceeds the credit side, including the balance of interest, commission chargeable on the debtor side, at the rate of " . . . . .	1
Granting letters of credit . . . . .	2½
Becoming security to government, or public bodies, in any case . . . . .	2½
Goods consigned, which are disposed of by outcry or sent to a shop, on nett proceeds . . . . .	2½
Depositing government paper as security for constituents . . . . .	1

## Buoy and Anchorage Dues.

BURDEN.	Rate per Annum.
	rupees.
All ships and vessels, or boats, not receiving pilots —	
From 10 to 20 tons . . . . .	3
Above 20 to under 30 tons . . . . .	6
From 30 to 50 tons . . . . .	10
Above 50 to 100 do. . . . .	20
" 100 to 150 do. . . . .	25
" 150 to 200 do. . . . .	30
" 200 to 250 do. . . . .	35

## CHARGES for Pilotage.

DESCRIPTION.	Fair Season.	Monsoons.
	rupees.	rupees.
A ship of the line or 50 guns . . . . .	100	140
A frigate or sloop of war . . . . .	75	100
Square-rigged vessels of all descriptions:—		
Above 50 to 300 tons . . . . .	50	75
" 300 to 400 " . . . . .	55	80
" 400 to 500 " . . . . .	60	85
" 500 to 600 " . . . . .	65	90
" 600 to 700 " . . . . .	70	95
" 700 to 800 " . . . . .	75	100
" 800 to 900 " . . . . .	80	105
" 900 to 1000 " . . . . .	85	110
" 1000 to 1100 " . . . . .	90	115
" 1100 to 1200 " . . . . .	95	120
" 1200 and upwards . . . . .	100	125

NOTE.—Foreign ships of war are to pay, in addition to the above rates, 40 rupees.

**LIGHT-HOUSE DUES.**—All ships and vessels down to twenty tons, at 15 rupees per 100 tons per annum.

All vessels under twenty-nine tons' burden, at 2 rupees per annum.

There are no other port charges.

**Moneys, Weights, and Measures.**—Accounts are here kept in rupees; each rupee being divided into 4 quarters, and each quarter into 100 reas. The rupee is also divided into 16 annas, or 50 pice. An urdee is 2 reas; a dooreea, 6 reas; a dooganey, or single pice, 4 reas; a fuddea, or double pice, 8 reas; a paunchea is 5 rupees; and a gold mohur, 15 rupees. Of these, the annas and reas only are imaginary moneys. The coins of Bombay are the mohur, or gold rupee, the silver or Company's rupee, and their divisions; also the double and single pice, the urdee, and dooreea, which are copper coins, with a mixture of tin or lead. The following is the assay and sterling value of the present gold and silver coinage of Bombay:—

	Gross Weight.	Pure Metal.	Sterling Value.
	grs.	grs.	s.
Gold mohur .....	180	165	29·2
Company's rupee (silver) .....	180	165	1·11, if silver be taken at 5s. 2d. an oz., and 2s. 0½d. if silver be taken at 5s. 6d. per oz.

The Company's rupee has only been coined since the 1st of September, 1835; but it is almost identical in respect of value with the rupees previously in circulation.

The charge for coinage in the Bombay Mint is 2½ per cent for gold, and 3 per cent for silver, including the charges for refining. The machinery for this mint was sent out from England a few years ago, and is complete, but very costly. At Bombay there are no banks, as at Madras and Calcutta, and paper money is unknown in mercantile transactions.

**Weights and Measures.**—The weights and measures used at Bombay are as follow:—

*Gold and Silver Weight.*

1 wall =	4·475 grs.
40 walls = 1 tola =	179 "

*Pearl Weight.*

1 tucka =	0·208 grs.
13½ tuckas = 1 ruttee =	3 "
24 ruttees = 1 tank =	72 "

*Commercial Weight—Avoirdupois.*

	lbs.	oz.	dr.
1 tank =	0	0	2·488
72 tanks = 1 seer =	0	11	3·2
40 seers = 1 maund =	28	0	0

These weights are used for all heavy goods, excepting salt.

*Grain Measure.*

	lbs.	oz.	dr.
2 tipprees = 1 seer =	0	11	3·2
4 seers = 1 paily =	2	12	12·8
7 pailies = 1 parah =	19	9	9·6
8 parahs = 1 candy =	156	12	12·8

*Salt Measure.*

	cubic inches.
10½ adowlies = 1 parah =	1607·61
100 parahs = 1 anna =	160761
16 annas = 1 rash =	2572176

The anna weighs 2½ tons, and the rash 40 tons.

*Liquor Measure, for Spirits and Country Arrack.*

The seer weighs 60 Bombay rupees, and equals 1 lb. 8 oz. 8½ dr.; and 50 seers make the maund.

*Long Measure.*

16 tussoos = 1 hath =	18 English inches.
24 tussoos = 1 guz =	27 "

## CHAPTER XIX.

### RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION OF INDIA.

THE projected railways which in time must be executed,—the canals which have been to some extent executed,—and the late successful attempts to navigate the rivers of India, are the great means by the aid of which the great sources of India are to be developed. And we trust that during the period which remains unexpired of the East India Company's charter, the Directors and the Board of

Control, will decide upon measures, which will fully justify the Parliament in renewing that charter.

The Ganges, and in the intricate channels of the Sunderbunds, are now successfully navigated by long, flat, strong, and remarkably buoyant iron steam vessels, some to carry goods, others passenger vessels, adapted to the navigation and climate of India. A very interesting account of this new mode of navigating the Ganges has just been written and published by Mr. Albert Robinson, civil engineer, from which we have condensed the following passages. He had previously visited the United States, and examined the steam navigation of the western waters of America, and he proceeded to, and arrived in, India in 1843, and surveyed carefully, the Ganges, from Allahabad downwards. His friends in England, in consequence, formed an association to build in London iron steam-ships upon his suggestion, to navigate the Ganges. He remained there until he established two of these vessels to his satisfaction on the waters of that river. He says,—

“It will be perceived, by reference to the map, that the goods traffic to and from all the most populous and wealthy districts which lie upon both banks of the Ganges and Hooghly, between Benares and Calcutta, named Azimgur, Gpruckpore, Ghazepore, Sarum, Tirhoot Purnea, Dinajepore, Malda, Pubna, on the north bank, and Shalabad, Patna, Behar, Bhaugulpore, Moorshedabad, and Nudya, on the south bank, with a population of upwards of 15,000,000, and an area of 23,000 miles, and which include the cities and towns of Benares, Dinapore, Patna, Ghazepore, Buxar, Chuprah, Bhullea, Mongheer, Bhaugulpore, Carragola-Ghaut, Rajmahal, Rampore Baulea, Jellinghee, Gorace, Gomercallec, Koolna, Moorshedabad, Berhampore, Cutwa, Nudya, must ever continue to be carried upon the Ganges.

*The Ganges.*—“The country through which it flows may be said to be one immense plain, the soil of which contains a very large portion of sand, and is of course easily acted on by running waters. The bed which the river has formed for itself in such a soil is, as might be expected, tortuous or devious in its course, and of very irregular breadth and depth; being composed of loose sand, it is kept in constant motion, and the changes which occur in the depth and locality of the channels are incessant. The banks, too, are continually undergoing change through the action of the water undermining them at one place, and forming new banks at another. Flats or shallows intervene with deep narrow channels throughout the greater part of its course; and when the river is low, small shallow channels or runs are formed through or across the flats or sand-bars; and in one of these channels frequently is to be found the only passage for the navigation. The width of the river when low is from a quarter of a mile to one mile and a quarter; when high, from one to three miles, and in some places it extends over twenty or thirty miles of the flat country. The depth, when high, is in the channels between thirty-five and seventy-five feet; and when low between three and a half and ten feet. The perpendicular rise of water in the wet season at Jellinghee is about thirty-two feet. The *Bhaugruttee*, though called a river, is a side channel or mouth of the Ganges, and through which the navigation is performed in the high-water season; the width varies from a furlong to a quarter of a mile, and during the navigable season the least depth is from three feet to twenty-two feet. For some months of the year it is not navigable for large vessels. The Hooghly, which is a continuation of the *Bhaugruttee*, and through which the navigation is continued to Calcutta, although resembling in its general features the great Ganges, is less irregular and of easier navigation; its depth is generally greater than the Ganges, and the width of the channel is satisfactory; at Calcutta, where it is a

tidal river, it is nearly as wide as the Thames at Gravesend. The *Soonderbunds*, through which the navigation to Calcutta has to pass in the low-water season, are, in fact, small mouths of the Ganges, flowing to the sea through a delta of fine sandy alluvial deposit, covered with a rank vegetation and jungle. These channels are very numerous, and reticulate with each other in the most extraordinary manner, like a labyrinth. Their width varies from only fifty feet to a quarter of a mile, and being within the tidal action, their depth is much the same at all seasons of the year; and at low water is probably not less in the channels used by vessels than five feet; their chief peculiarity is their extreme crookedness and sharp bends.

"The seasons are the high-water or inundation season, and the low-water or dry season; the latter is unfortunately of the greater duration, and extends over seven and a half or eight months of the year, say half of October, all November, December, January, February, March, April, and May, and sometimes half June; the lowest months are April and May, and in the other months there is a gradual decrease and increase. The high-water or wet season takes place in the four and a half months of June, July, August, September, and part of October. The augmentation in the body of water is produced from two sources: 1st, the melting of the snows in the Himalayan mountains and elevated country, in which the Ganges and its tributaries, the Jumna, the Gogra, the Gunduck, &c., have their sources; the water derived from the snows reaches the lower parts of the river by June; and 2nd, the rains which fall all over the great plain of the Ganges during the months of June, July, August, and September. By October the surplus water has been absorbed by the thirsty soil, evaporated into the burning atmosphere, or discharged into the sea; and the dry or low water season sets in. From March to June, the hot season before the rains, 'Nor-westers' sometimes occur; these gales come on very suddenly, and blow with great violence for three or four hours, during which great destruction is caused among the native craft on the river. When the storm first commences the dust and sand are carried up in such vast quantities in some parts of the country, as completely to darken the air.

"The course of the navigation, starting from Allahabad downwards, follows the main stream of the Ganges at both seasons for a distance of 580 miles, to the point where the Bhaugruttee forms a separate channel.

"In the high-water season, the navigation is then by way of the Bhaugruttee for a distance of 138 miles, to Nudya, where it enters the Hooghly. In the Hooghly, its course down to Calcutta is sixty-eight miles—total, 787 miles.

"In the low-water season, instead of entering the Bhaugruttee as above, the course of the navigation continues its way down the main stream of the Ganges, for a distance from Allahabad of 696 miles, to the Gorae channel, which diverges to the right or south-westward; through the Gorae and the Barashee it pursues its course for 162 miles, till the delta of the Soonderbunds is reached. Through the crooked and many named channels of the Soonderbunds it runs for 220 miles, till it unites with the Hooghly at Mud Point, below Calcutta. It then ascends the Hooghly to Calcutta by the Ship channel, sixty-nine miles—total, 1147 miles.

"During the period of inundation, the navigation presents few difficulties beyond the force of the current, to vessels ascending the river, which averages a velocity of four miles an hour for the whole distance, and frequently at six and seven miles per hour, while at a few points its velocity reaches eight miles an hour. The descent is of course facilitated by the current. At this season there is depth of water over the shallowed parts of the river for a vessel of almost any draught.

"For the greater part of the low-water or dry season, the Ganges is not navigable for vessels of much draught; in many intermediate distances between towns upon its banks there is ample depth of water, but over the shoals and sandbars the depth varies from only three and a half to five feet, and in a particularly dry season, even under three feet. From the changeableness of the shoals and channels, and the intricacy of the latter, vessels of every kind are in constant danger of running aground, and nothing but the greatest vigilance of the commander and pilot can keep a steamer from running upon the sandbanks, from whence she is dislodged with much exertion, and frequently after great loss of time. Native boats getting upon a bank or shoal at this season, and

when the river happens to be falling, are sometimes, from the want of energy of the native character, left high and dry upon the sand by the water receding, where they remain till the next rainy season. In descending with the current, the liability of vessels to run aground is far greater than in going up stream, as the ripple caused by the bar or shoal does not discover itself so much upon the upper side as the lower side of the bar, and as the vessel's progress with the current is so much more rapid.

"The velocity of the current of the Ganges is less at the dry than during the rainy season, the average between Allahabad and Rajmahal probably not exceeding two miles and a half per hour. The only difficulties met with in navigating the Soonderbunds arise from the narrowness of the channel and the acuteness of the angles formed by it. These obstacles, however, apply only to steamers in turning the bends. The tide governs the current, which is sluggish, and of course alternately flows up from as well as down to the sea.

"Notwithstanding all the impediments which nature has placed in the way of the navigation of the Ganges in the low-water or dry season, it is still even then available for carrying on the traffic of the country to an extent that the resources of science and capital would find it no easy task to provide a substitute for.

*Traffic.*—"At the Jungeepore toll, on the Bhaugruttee, the only point except Calcutta where there is any return made, the number of these vessels which passed was, in the year 1844—50,320 boats, the tonnage of which was upwards of three-quarters of a million tons. The articles enumerated consisted of grain, pulse, salt, sugar, indigo, cotton, saltpetre, oil, seeds, mangoes, vegetables, coals, lime, fire-wood, straw, &c., &c., &c. In the above, no account is taken of vessels with government troops, stores, or ammunition, nor of opium.

"The number of river-craft arriving at Calcutta by the Soonderbund rivers, upon which toll was collected, in 1844, amounted to 125,000 boats, or an average of 340 per day,—total tonnage of which is about a million and a quarter tons. The traffic at these two points alone added together (which it is fair to do) amount to upwards of 2,000,000 tons, or four times as much as the whole sea traffic in ships to and from Calcutta: no account was taken of boats under the burden of twenty-eight maunds.

"The returns from the Government Inland Steam Department, in the same year 1844, gave thirty-nine voyages, carrying 45,500 packages of goods, besides treasure, and 2500 passengers, and show a return of upwards of 56,000*l*.

"From Mirzapore, a great mart in the Ganges, it is reckoned that 18,000 tons of cotton, 2000 tons of sugar, 1000 tons of saltpetre, 1500 tons of indigo, and 1300 tons of shell-lac and lac-dye, are annually sent down to Calcutta; whilst there is received at Mirzapore from Calcutta, yearly, 8000 tons of metal and hardware, 5000 bales of twist, 3000 packages, British silk and cotton goods, and 10,000 packages of other piece goods.

"The far greater part of the enormous traffic on the Ganges is carried on by means of the native craft.

"The native boat is a strange, rudely constructed craft, the roof thatched with bamboo and straw. These vessels are from five to sixty tons burden, their length being from twenty-five to ninety feet, and beam nine to twenty-eight feet, with a draught of water of eighteen inches to five feet. They are managed by a crew of six to twelve men, who allow them to drop lazily down the stream, perhaps with a little aid from a sail; and in ascending use the sail, the oar, or, when the wind fails, drag them with the track lines attached to the mast, the men walking along the bank of the river. They are generally very leaky, and the cargo almost always suffers more or less from the leakiness of the boat, the imperfect protection from the weather afforded by the roof, or the dishonesty of the crew.

"They descend from Allahabad to Calcutta, a distance by the river of 800 miles, in about twenty days during the wet season, and from forty to sixty days during the dry season, stopping generally at night. The ascent, occupying from three to four months at all seasons. The lighter class of boats do it in about one-fourth less the time. They are subject to such casualties as getting aground, being wrecked, and sunk by the 'North-



westers,' oversetting in the rushes of the river, from mismanagement in tracking them up, and to the thatch roof taking fire and destroying the cargo. These are the vessels by which the Ganges has been navigated from time immemorial, and no improvement would appear to have taken place in them. Previous to the introduction of European commerce, and when the articles requiring to be transported were of a less valuable, and some of them of a less perishable nature, they answered every purpose : since that event, the requirements of the traffic have changed considerably, and experience has proved that notwithstanding the low first cost of the native boats, and the small expense of navigating them, and consequently the low rate of freight, the conveyance of goods up the Ganges by them is both expensive and unsatisfactory ; while that of such produce downwards as indigo, sugar, and cotton, although less so, is still greatly and justly complained of. The losses by speculation have been continually on the increase of late years, and the aggregate of this alone must be enormous, whilst the uncertainty and irregularity of arrival is such as to set at nought any commercial calculation. Passengers are also conveyed by native boats named ' budgerows : ' these are principally used by the Europeans and the rich natives, and are comparatively few in number. They take nearly the same time to perform the voyage as the lighter freight boats.

*Indian Government Steamers.*—"The Honourable East India Company, with their usual zeal for the improvement of the country, very early sanctioned the introduction of steamboats on the Ganges. Captain Johnston, the present comptroller of government steam vessels at Calcutta, and Mr. Peacock, of the India House in London, took an active part in this matter. Captain Johnston brought the first steamer ever seen in India round the Cape, named the *Enterprise*, and afterwards organised the government line of steamboats on the Ganges.

"Under the administration of Lord William Bentinck, in 1834, the steam traffic of the river was greatly developed by the establishment of a regular line of steamers for the conveyance of government stores, troops, passengers, and merchandise. But although the government of India thus led the way, it was understood that it was not intended to discourage or restrict private enterprise.

"Coal had then been discovered in several places ; and at Burdwan, sixty-three miles from Calcutta, mines had been opened and worked. This coal is, however, not so good as British coal, the estimation being that it is only equal to seventy-five per cent of Newcastle coal ; but it is highly probable that as the pits are deepened the quality will improve. The Burdwan coal is now brought to Calcutta by the Damoodie river, at a cost of twenty shillings per ton, and to other places on the river at prices varying from eighteen to twenty-seven shillings per ton. The price of English coals at Calcutta is from thirty to thirty-three shillings per ton.

"The system of steam navigation introduced and continued by the Indian government, is that of placing the goods or passengers in small separate vessels, and the steam-engine and coals in another, which tugs or tows the cargo-boat, or passenger-boat, as the case may be. The steamers, or ' steam-tugs ' are generally of iron, and about 120 feet long, twenty-two breadth of beam, eight feet deep, and draw, when fully coaled, from three to four feet of water. The engines are from forty to ninety nominal horses' power, and of excellent workmanship. The steamers are in fact similar to what were used on the Thames a few years ago, only shallower, and of fuller build. The vessel in which the passengers are placed is termed an ' accommodation-boat.' It is of similar dimensions with the steam-tug, and is fitted up with passengers' cabins, and a ' cuddy ' athwartships dividing them ; it carries only passengers and specie, and light packages and parcels. The freight-boat, or ' flat,' is also of the same dimensions as the steam-tug, viz., 120 feet long and twenty-two feet beam, and draws, when loaded, about three feet ; it has cabins for the captain and ship's officers only, and takes no passengers.

"One only of these vessels is tugged or drawn by the steamer at a time, so that the freight and the passengers are never conveyed together by the same steamer.

"The twin vessels are linked to each other at the bows and stern by a flat beam of wood, which acts as a hinge, and serves also the purpose of a plank for the crew to pass from one vessel to the other. When this system was introduced in India, there existed

no examples in this country of steamers carrying cargo upon a light draught of water, and as carrying power was a *sine qua non* in the Ganges, the plan adopted of double vessels was a very natural one. Besides, it seemed to present other advantages, such as the following: 'in case of getting aground, it would be easier to get off two small vessels than a large one; in the sharp turns or bends of the Soonderbunds, they could more easily wind their way through them than a long vessel, &c.; the goods and passengers would be safer and cooler in a separate vessel.' The freight-carrying power of the cargo-boat or flat is not, however, very considerable; the range is between sixty and one hundred tons of dead weight, varying with the season or depth of the river. This weight of measurement goods (that is of articles the bulk of a ton weight of which exceeds forty cubic feet) will of course make a great deal more tonnage upon which freight is chargeable. The capacity of the accommodation-boat for passengers, owing to the large space deemed necessary for a cabin passenger in India, is somewhat limited; the average being cabins for sixteen passengers, with their servants, &c.

"The steamer or tug, and the vessels for freight and passengers, have each their own captain, officers, and crew; and the steamer has, of course, in addition, its engineers, stokers, &c.

"The speed of the government double steamers varies considerably, those of recent construction being the fastest. With an average cargo and the usual coals on board, the velocity of the slower ones through still water is probably six miles and a half per hour; that of the faster, seven miles and a half per hour. When going with the stream, the velocity of the current is of course to be added; and when going against it, to be deducted from the velocity through still water; thus in a current of four miles an hour it would be eleven miles and a half in one case and three and a half in another. Like the native boats, steamers are obliged to stop running during the dark of night. In the dry season, the average passage up is twenty-four days, and down fifteen days. In the rains, the average passage up is twenty days and down eight days. Or during the dry season of fifty miles per day on the upward, and eighty miles per day upon the downward passage; and in the rainy period, of forty miles up and 100 miles down. The number of voyages made annually by each, has been nearly six. In 1844 there were seven government steamers with their accompanying vessels, kept in activity. This number has since been increased by two more, specially adapted for troops.

"The rate for passengers was fixed at 30*l.* per cabin passenger for the whole distance, not including provisions, the passenger providing his own bedstead and bedding, according to the custom of India.

"The earnings of the government steamers, it is understood, have paid their cost many times over. They have unquestionably answered well in many respects.

"As to the question of the desirableness of the government keeping up a steam flotilla on the Ganges for the conveyance of troops, military stores, and treasure, it will be at once conceded, that to carry on the general steam traffic is not the proper business of the government. The field is far too extensive for the government to attempt to occupy it.

*Objections to the double vessel system.*—"The first is the slowness of the performance of the steamers. Fifteen days taken for doing a distance of 800 miles with the stream, that is eighty miles per day, and twenty-four days against the stream, or fifty miles per day, must appear incredibly slow.

"2. The double vessel or tug system is wasteful of power; the resistance of water to vessels propelled through it is chiefly at the bows and stern, and not much at the sides of a vessel, where it is only that due to simple friction. There is consequently far more resistance than there would be in a single vessel of the capacity of the two. Now as wastefulness of power is the same thing as waste of fuel, and as that is the chief expense in all steamers, and emphatically so in India, this is a weighty objection.

"3. The force of the current in the Ganges, as already observed, varies greatly from place to place, setting down round the points in the bends of the river in a rush of six or eight miles per hour, while below the points the current may be running only two or three miles an hour, or there may even be a counter current or eddy setting upwards. When the double vessels meet these unequal or opposite currents, they frequently become

unmanageable in spite of the greatest exertions of the helmsmen and crew of each vessel, fall foul of each other, and are driven at the mercy of the current sometimes a distance of four or five miles down again before they can recover themselves. At some of the 'rushes' of the river round the points during the high-water season, they are unable to pass up without the further aid to the machinery of bullocks and men, tracking along the shore with lines attached to the steamer.

"4. As to the presumed necessity for short vessels in the Soonderbunds, it did not appear to the writer to exist; and the double vessels, owing to the impossibility of steering them with precision in such places, notwithstanding their shortness, frequently strike against the bank in the sharp turns of the Soonderbund channels.

"5. The advantages of the separation of the passenger vessel or 'accommodation-boat' from the steamer, is probably in some measure counterbalanced by its being close behind, and receiving some of the products of combustion from the funnel of the steamer and the heat of the engines.

"6. In the rainy or high-water season, as has been shown, there is plenty of depth in every part of the Ganges, and it would then be very desirable to be able to load a large extra cargo; but the freight vessels in question, from their small size, admit of this to a small extent only.

"7. The expense of maintaining a nearly double personal establishment of captain, officers, and crew, which appears to be necessary upon the double vessel system, is a considerable item.

*New System.*—"Up to 1844, no attempt had been made by private parties to follow the example set by the East India Company. In that year, after Mr. Robinson communicating his views, a company was formed for establishing and running a line of iron steamers upon his plans for conveying freight and passengers between Calcutta and Allahabad or Mirzapore, and to which was given the name of the Ganges Steam Navigation Company."\*

Three steamers afterwards made to fuel on a new plan, for great speed and for the carriage of goods, were built for this Company, of which Mr. Robinson gives the following description of the first steamer, named the *Patna*, as actually constructed, and the second, named the *Benares*, as identical with the *Patna*.

*General Arrangement of Vessel, Engines, and Cabins.*—"The hull below the main deck is appropriated to cargo, with the exception of the space occupied by the boilers, and the condensers and air-pumps of the engines. The main deck projects over the sides all round, tapering in at the bows, forming 'guards' which increase the room on deck. The engine cylinders lie horizontally on the main deck. The saloon and cabins are also placed upon it, 'forward' of the engines and boilers. Over the cabins, and extending nearly to the stern, is a light promenade deck and the part of it for cabin passengers is covered by an awning.

"The frame and deck beams and paddle-box frames are of iron, and the shell of iron plates; the main deck is of wood; the cabins and the promenade deck over are entirely of wood; the length is, at load water line, 195 feet; the beam or breadth of hull is twenty-eight feet; the extreme breadth over paddles is forty-six feet nine inches; the

\* The agitation of the question about the same time by other parties had the effect of drawing the attention of some of the Calcutta merchants to the subject, who got up another steamboat company, raised a capital, and ordered their steamers from London. It was named the "General Inland Steam Navigation Company," and is perfectly distinct from the association whose steamers form the subject of this paper. This company's steamers are upon the tug system, but differ from those of the government in being of greater power, and being intended to tug or tow two small cargo vessels at once, the passenger cabins being on board the steamer. The names of those which have been put on the line are, the *Sir Herbert Maddock*, the *General Melcod*, and the *Sir Frederick Currie*; the second of these was, however, unfortunately lost in the Hooghly, and the company have recently purchased the Assam Tea Company's steamer, *Assam*.

depth of iron hull is ten feet three inches at the engine-room ; and the rest of the hull, seven feet nine inches ; the bottom or floor is nearly flat, rising on each side only sufficient to throw the bilge-water towards the keel ; the bows are full, but with a good and fine entrance ; the stern is as full as was considered admissible, and is in character with the bows ; the mean angle subtended by the bows is thirty-two degrees ; and by the stern, fifty-four degrees ; the 'parallel body,' or midship, without curves, is one-third of the length of the vessel ; the tonnage of the hull, exclusive of cabins and upper deck, builders' measurement, is 400 tons ; the entire cubic contents of the interior of the hull is 38,434 cubic feet ; the machinery and coals occupy a space of 12,800 cubic feet, leaving for cargo a space of 25,634 cubic feet, or 641 tons measurement. The 'displacement,' or cubic contents of the immersed body of hull, and the weight of water displaced, or carrying power of the vessel, is, at each six inches' draught, from two to four and a half feet, as follows :—

At 2 feet 0 inches,	12,812	cubic feet	=	205	tons.
2 " 6 "	16,625	"	=	266	"
3 " 0 "	20,500	"	=	328	"
3 " 6 "	24,438	"	=	391	"
4 " 0 "	28,437	"	=	455	"
4 " 6 "	32,437	"	=	519	"

"There is no external keel ; it is replaced by an internal one, or keelson, formed of a light hollow iron beam, 2 feet deep and nine inches wide, and which is riveted to the inner frames of the bottom of the floor. Between this keelson and the iron deck beams, and riveted at their upper and lower ends to both, are light stiff stanchions of iron, which have the effect of both trusses and ties, binding the floor and deck together. The sides of the vessel are vertical, and the iron frames which run up to form them finish at the gunwale in a strong cornice, formed of angle iron and a narrow plate. The heads of the frames, the upper edge of the top strake of plate, and the ends of the iron deck beams, are thus all riveted together. The powerful connection by this means, formed between the bottom or floor and the deck, both by the sides of the vessel and the midship trussing, constitute the entire hull into one large hollow iron beam. The sides themselves are, for the third of the vessel's length amidships, strengthened by diagonal ties, crossing the ribs or frames at an angle of forty-five degrees, and riveted to each rib. All the iron in the frame, flooring, and shell, is of light scantling, but of a quality and make giving the greatest tenacity and strength.

"The paddle-boxes are built upon the ends of two light hollow iron beams, which cross the vessel under the deck and project beyond the sides for the purpose, as well as for supporting the engine bearers. The paddle-boxes are framed of angle iron.

"The rudder is twelve feet broad, and is worked from a point at the back, instead of by a tiller.

"The rudder chains lead to a steering wheel placed near the bows upon the upper deck, from which position the helmsman and pilot command a view of the river and of the best course.

"The deck plank and covering of paddle-boxes are of teak wood, the former being only one inch and five-eighths thick ; they are fastened to the deck beams and framing of paddle-boxes by wood screws.

"The entire weight of the vessel with paddle-boxes, and exclusive of machinery, cabins, and stores, is 142 tons.

*Steam Engines.*—"The engines are medium pressure condensing, unconnected, and of the nominal power of 120 horses.

*Cabins.*—"The saloon and cabins for first-class passengers occupy an area upon the main deck forward of the engines, fifty-four feet by thirty-two feet, and stand eight feet high ; the saloon is forty feet by fifteen feet, and is placed lengthwise, the end opening towards the bows. There are twelve private passenger cabins, averaging nine feet by seven feet six inches. The promenade deck over the cabins is continued over the engine cylinders, and to near the stern ; under it also is the captain's, the officers' and engineer's cabins, and a large space for light goods or carriages, horses, and deck passengers. The entire weight of the cabins and promenade deck is twelve tons.

"The weight of the vessel and paddle-boxes has been stated to be 142 tons, the engines, boilers, and propelling machinery and engine bearers, 106 tons, and the cabins and upper deck, twelve tons, making a total of 260 tons. In addition there is to be taken into calculation the water in boilers, twenty-one tons; fuel for twelve hours' steaming, ten tons; sundries, furniture, stores, &c., fifteen tons, making the working weight 306 tons. This weight requires an equal displacement, and which is obtained by an immersion of the hull to two feet ten inches. All above this will be the carrying power for cargo. Thus at three feet six inches she carries eighty-five tons; at four feet, 149 tons; and at four feet six inches, 213 tons 'dead weight' of cargo. The carrying power for cargo is of course diminished by the passenger carrying accommodation to the extent of the weight of the cabins and stores, shown above to be twenty-seven tons; and without these the working draught of the steamer would be only a fraction above two feet seven inches.

*Mode of Construction.*—"The iron vessel and the engines, which together form one of these steamers, are both designed in all their details by the same firm, who, being iron ship-builders as well as engineers, were enabled to produce a combination of the nature described. Each vessel and pair of engines were constructed simultaneously at their establishment; and when completed, the engines were fitted on board the vessel on the stocks; every thing was put in place, and the engines worked, to make sure that there would be nothing to fit or do to them abroad. The parts of the engines where they were joined to each other and to the iron vessel were then marked, taken asunder, and packed up for the voyage. The whole work of the vessel was then painted in the inside four different colours, each quarter being of one colour; and the plates of the shell and the ribs, as well as every piece, were marked with paint, and stamped with letters and numbers, to facilitate and insure the correct putting together in India. The vessel was then taken in pieces, and the whole carefully shipped and stowed on board a ship of the ordinary size, bound for Calcutta. Accompanying the parts was sent accurate drawings of the whole, and a model of the vessel; painted and marked exactly like the original. Upon arrival after only a four months' voyage, the parts were landed at the establishment of the 'Ganges Steam Navigation Company,' near Calcutta, the iron vessel put together in a dry dock, decked, and floated out. The work was performed chiefly by native mechanics, under the superintendence of the writer; and the first steamer was put together in *only nine weeks from the day of landing*. The engines were then fitted in, and the cabins put up, of teak wood, to the working drawings. The whole was completely finished and the steamer fitted out and started on the trial trip in a little more than four months.\*

*The "Patna."*—"Upon trying the engines, they were found to work with even more smoothness than was anticipated; the cranks went over the centres freely, and the reversing, stopping, and starting of each engine separately was performed by the link motion with the greatest ease and promptitude. The boilers were found to generate steam enough with the Burdwan coals, and easy firing. There was no perceptible vibration in the vessel from the action of the engines. The time taken for a distance of fifteen miles down the Hooghly, against the flood-tide, was 1 hour 34 minutes, and back again to the place of starting, with the tide, 1 hour 0·3 min.; more than eleven miles an hour. The steamer was by the action of the engines made to turn round in her own length several times. The steerage by the rudder was hardly as quick as was anticipated, but this was afterwards remedied.

\* The *Friend of India* newspaper, of July 2, 1846, observes:—"The next day, the *Patna* steamer, the first vessel of the Ganges Steam Navigation Company, was launched without noise or parade. She is the most magnificent river steamer ever launched in India, and has been put together in the short period of two months and five days. The commencement of these improvements in our internal steam communication after a pause of nearly twelve years, during which we have seen the truth of the old adage exemplified, that not to advance is to go back, will form a new era in the history of steam in India. Under the competition of private enterprise, we may now look forward to an increase of speed, and to such a diminution of expense as shall place the luxury of steamers within reach of the community generally, and take up the commercial freight of the country."

"Upon the 28th of September, 1846, the *Patna* took on board upwards of 200 tons of measurement goods, six carriages, and five horses, reckoned to weigh 140 tons dead weight, twenty tons of coals, and thirty-five passengers,—total dead weight 164 tons. Her mean draught of water was then 4 feet 5 inches: this was a larger cargo than should have been taken upon a first trip with an inexperienced captain, and at a period when the river was falling rapidly. The destination was Mirzapore, 706 miles above Calcutta, and eighty-six below Allahabad. The river was then high with a strong current, so that the Soonderbunds were not resorted to, and the short passage by the Bhaugruttee was taken. The passage was, with the exception of grounding several times, performed most successfully,—the 'hauling-off' gear effecting at once the re-floating on every occasion but one, when, through mismanagement, the steamer stuck fast for three days. Notwithstanding this untoward event, the *Patna* reached Mirzapore on the 13th of October, or fifteen days from Calcutta, passing four government steamers. The average time of the government steamers up, in the month of October, is stated officially at twenty-two days.

"The downward passage was performed between the 16th and 26th of October, *viâ* the dreaded Soonderbunds, and the entire voyage thus done within a month.

"The second voyage of the *Patna* was performed both up and down by the Soonderbunds, and without any incident beyond occasional grounding.\*

"The *Patna* continued to perform successfully her voyages between Calcutta and Mirzapore, under the command of her first captain, but did not attain the expected shortening of the time till the voyage commenced upon the 20th of June, 1847, under a new commander. She then, with a full cargo on board, did the upward passage by the Soonderbunds' route in twelve days, and the downward passage by the Bhaugruttee in six days and a half, and was only twenty days and a half absent from Calcutta.

"This performance is recorded by one of the public journals thus:—

"We find that we were in error the other day when we assumed that the period of twenty days and a half in which the *Patna* steamer made her last trip to Mirzapore, *viâ* the Soonderbunds and back through the Bhaugruttee, included only the time spent on the actual passage. It included, we are now informed, the entire time of the vessel's absence from Calcutta,—voyage, stoppages, detentions, every thing.—*Bengal Hurkaru*, July 20, 1847.

"The succeeding voyage of the *Patna* affords evidence to the same effect, as it was done in even still shorter time, namely, nineteen days;—it is noticed by another recorder of passing events, as follows:—

"The *Patna* steamer has again made one of her usual rapid voyages to and from Mirzapore. The upward voyage occupied eleven days and a half, and the downward, excluding half a day's detention, five days. The distance is estimated at 730 miles. Including two days and a half in which she was detained, she has left Calcutta and returned to it in nineteen days, which is, we believe, the shortest voyage ever made.—*Friend of India*, August 12, 1847.

"The second steamer, named the *Benares*, was despatched to India in parts, and put together there in the same manner as the *Patna*, already described.

"She left Calcutta on her first voyage on the 4th of March, 1847, when the river was at the lowest, and took the Soonderbunds' route. Fortunately, the captain was an experienced Ganges navigator. The *Benares*, although a day was lost aground, reached her destination, Mirzapore, on the 16th of March, that is, in twelve days.†

\* Extract from the "*Friend of India*," December, 1846.—"The two trips which the *Patna* has now succeeded in making have served completely to banish the idea that its great length would prevent its making progress through the corkscrew windings of the Soonderbunds. This vessel, from the superior arrangement of its cabins, not less than from its speed, appears to be a favourite, if we may judge from the large batch of passengers who have just gone up in her. During the hot and sultry months of the year, she is sure to have a preference, because of the excellent system of ventilation adopted through the vessel, and which will tend to keep down the thermometer five or six degrees."

† From the "*Englishman*," March 13, 1847.—"The *Benares* left Calcutta on the 4th instant at

"The down trip of the first voyage of the *Benares* by the Soonderbunds was done in nine days, or seven less than the average of the government steamers in March."

"During the rest of the dry season, the *Benares*' performances were equally satisfactory, making her voyages to and from Mirzapore within a month each.

"Upon the return of the wet season (June, 1847), when the direct route by the Bhaugruttee was taken both ways, her time was, up to Mirzapore, twelve days and a half; and down, five days and a quarter,—absence from Calcutta, twenty days, including detentions and stoppages to coal, &c.

"Both steamers have, since the above period, till the date of the latest accounts, been regularly plying on the Ganges, carrying passengers and cargo. They have met with no serious accidents,† and their average performances have been such as to justify the conclusion that the success of the principle is complete.

"The '*Chunar*.'—The third steamer is of precisely similar form and dimensions, and consequently of similar displacement also to the *Patna*, but is designed for cargo only: there are consequently no cabins but those for the captain and officers. She has non-condensing engines of 140 horses' power. Both the vessel and her machinery are lighter than the *Patna*. The weights are as follow:—

"The vessel, 136 tons—the engines and boilers, eight-and-a-half tons;—total 221 tons. Draught, without water in boilers, coals, or cargo, two feet one inch and a half.

"The '*Mirzapore*' and the '*Ghazepore*,' the fourth and fifth steamers, being exactly alike in dimensions and power, and nearly alike in other respects, a reference to one will apply with sufficient exactness to both. It will be observed that they are a great deal larger than the *Patna* and the *Benares*.

"They are designed for cargo only—cabins for captains and officers, and protection for carriages and horses, and light goods on deck.

"The dimensions of the *Mirzapore* are:—

"Length at load water line, 250 feet; breadth of beam, thirty-eight feet; breadth over paddles, sixty-six feet; depth amidship, ten feet.

1 P.M., and was at Rajmahal on the 9th, at 2.20 P.M. We extract from the published notices of our river fleet the time in which this distance has been done on the last upward voyages in January:—

<i>Sutledge</i> (Government steamer).....	11 days.
<i>Maddock</i> (Inland Company's steamer).....	11 "
<i>McLeod</i> (ditto).....	13 "
<i>Benares</i> (Ganges Company's steamer) .....	5!!!

From the "*Friend of India*," March 18, 1847.—"The voyage of the *Benares* steamer is an event in the annals of river steam navigation in the Gangetic valley which deserves more than a mere passing notice in our brief daily epitome."

\* From the "*Bengal Hurkaru*," July 20, 1847.—"The *Benares* steamer performed the passage to Mirzapore in twelve days and a half: left Mirzapore on the 13th of July, at 1 P.M.; left Dinapore the 15th of July, at 6 A.M.; arrived at Calcutta the 18th of July, at 4 P.M.; time occupied in downward trip five days and three hours; absent from Calcutta on the voyage nineteen days and three-quarters, including all stoppages."

From the same (at another part).—"The *Benares*, which arrived on Sunday, left Cossipore (four miles above Calcutta) on the morning of the 29th ult., and returned to town on the afternoon of the 18th, having been away somewhat less than twenty days. It must be remembered, however, that she went up the Bhaugruttee, while the *Patna* went through the Soonderbunds. The downward passage of the *Benares* has been rapid beyond example, we believe, being only five days three hours from Mirzapore to Calcutta."

From the "*Friend of India*," September 9, 1847.—"The steamer *Benares*, on her last trip, performed the distance between Mirzapore and Chunar, thirty-three miles, in an hour and thirty minutes, at the astonishing speed (with the current) of twenty-two miles an hour. During the rains, these splendid vessels generally reach Calcutta before their departure from Mirzapore is announced here."

† Accidents of a serious nature have frequently happened to the government steamers and "flats," and some have been totally lost. The loss of the *Jellinghee* is a recent instance. The Inland Company's steamer *General McLeod*, was lost soon after being placed upon the river.

"The displacement is at each six inches' draught of water as follows :

At 2 feet 0 inches.....	330 tons.	At 4 feet 0 inches.....	745 tons.
2 " 6 " .....	431 "	4 " 6 " .....	863 "
3 " 0 " .....	533 "	5 " 0 " .....	960 "
3 " 6 " .....	639 "		

"The measurement of the hold for cargo is 54,000 cubic feet, clear of every thing, or 1350 tons' measurement.

"The weight of the vessel alone, including paddle-boxes and deck-houses, without machinery, is 224 tons; the weight of engines, boilers, and paddle-propellers, is 134 tons; consequently the entire steamer complete weighs 358 tons; and the light immersion or draught without water in the boilers, or coals, is only two feet two inches. These steamers possess great carrying power, immense stowage for cargo, are lighter in proportion to the size than the *Patna*, and draw less water.

"The chief difference between the design of the iron vessel and the *Patna* consists in the deck being convex, or curved upwards transversely, like the back of a violin, and in the *bracing* or *trussing* between the deck and the bottom or 'floor' of the vessel being in the form of a diagonal lattice-work, instead of vertical bars or stanchions, as in the *Patna*. The curvature of the deck was admissible from the absence of passenger accommodation or cabins, and the diagonal framing or 'spine' was admissible from the circumstance of the engines being non-condensing, and entirely above deck.

"These three steamers, after being completely fitted with their machinery in the building-yard in London, were sent out to India in parts, in the same manner as the *Patna* and the *Benares*. They are all, except the *Ghazepore*, now (April, 1848) launched on the Ganges.

"The *Mirzapore*, at the public trial which took place on the 24th of January, 1848, proved perfectly manageable, and steered well, notwithstanding her great size: the speed was fully equal to that of the *Patna*, and close upon twelve miles per hour.

"She started upon her first voyage on the 3rd of February, when the river was extremely low and unfavourable to navigation, laden with 230 tons' weight of cargo and coals, taking the Soonderbunds route. On the 6th of February, she had passed through the Soonderbunds on her upward voyage in the most satisfactory manner, and reached Dinapore or Patna in eleven days from Calcutta.\* Thus, under all the disadvantages of a first trip, and the bad state of the river, performing this distance in five days less than the average time of the government steamers at that season.

"The new steamers put upon the Ganges up to the present time consist, as has been stated, of—two of 120 horses' power each for passengers and cargo; one of 140 horses' power, for cargo only; two of 250 horses' power each for cargo only.

"The total cost of the whole five steamers completed and started on the Ganges, exclusive of spare boilers, &c., and of interest upon the capital employed prior to the steamers coming into activity, does not exceed the sum of 96,000*l.*, which is made up thus:—

	£
Steam-engines (880 horse-power).....	41,800
Vessels, cabins, &c.....	39,686
Cost in London .....	81,486
Transportation to India .....	5,875
Re-construction and equipment .....	9,199
Cost on the Ganges .....	96,560

\* "*Friend of India*," 17th of February, 1848.—"The Ganges Company's new boat the *Mirzapore*, known as the 'Big Boat,' the 'Great Eastern,' which we noticed as having started on her first voyage, reached Dinapore in eleven days from Calcutta, which, taking the season of the year into consideration, the lowness of the water, the frequency of sandbanks, and the want of any regular channel, she has done exceedingly well. She passed through the intricate channels of the Soonderbunds beautifully, removing all doubts and fears that were entertained by many on this head before her starting. The river is worse in many parts this year than has been known for many years."



To which perhaps should be added interest for an average period of eighteen months upon a part of the sum, say upon 55,000*l.*, and seven and a half per cent per annum, 6187*l.* This would make up a sum of 102,747*l.* No preliminary expenses or charges for the 'direction' were incurred. Be it observed this is no mere estimate, but the actual cost of the thing done.

"The charges of running these steamers are made up of items as nearly as possible like those incurred by steamers in this country; they may be classed under the heads of 1st. fuel; 2nd, the personal establishment (or the salaries and wages of the commander, engineers, officers, and people on board); 3rd, stores and provisions; 4th, repairs; 5th, annual depreciation; 6th, insurance against loss and fire; 7th, management. The experience had upon this subject, not being as yet sufficiently extended, nor the time sufficient to bring the arrangements into that order which results in economy with efficiency, an attempt to exhibit the total charges would be only likely to mislead.

"The item of fuel is at present a heavy one (about 350*l.* each voyage of the *Patna*); there is, however, little doubt that in another year or two coals will be delivered on board at a lower price. The cost of the personal establishment of each steamer is, even at its present high amount (about 148*l.* each voyage of the *Patna*), much less than the steamers on the tug system.\*

CONCLUDING REMARKS.—*Pilot Service on the Ganges Navigation.*—"The unstable nature of the bed of the Ganges, noticed in a preceding page, is a great impediment in the way of obtaining an effective pilot service; but in the Lower Mississippi, although there is a greater depth of water, it is nearly as changeable, and yet we find a river-pilot service of the most efficient kind. Three things combine to produce the difference; on the Mississippi, hundreds of steamers have for many years been plying; the pilots are men of high intelligence and generally of education, and they are regularly trained to their vocation, and do nothing else; whereas on the Ganges, until recently, only five or six steamers have been on the river: the men who act as pilots to them are not even of the most intelligent class of natives, and they have neither been trained to the business nor do they follow it regularly. The consequence is, they are merely pilots in name, and the captain of the steamer is virtually, in most cases obliged to act as pilot himself. Notwithstanding the rapidity of the changes that take place at particular seasons in the bed of the river, good pilotage would be almost invaluable. A higher class of men must be attracted to the service by better pay, and the stimulus applied to keep up attention, of prizes for the greatest amount of good service in each division of the river.

*Improvement of the Navigation.*—"When it is considered that a steamer that can carry only itself at two feet six inches draught, shall carry 200 tons at three feet six inches, 400 tons at 4 feet six inches, it will be perceived that the last foot is worth the other three and a half. A consequence flowing from this is, that with the first-named draught of water, the steamer, if dependent upon freight, could only be run at a loss; with the second would probably pay a profit; and with the third would return a large profit.

"But the advantages which would result to steam navigation from a greater depth of water of one and a half or two feet, in the present shallow parts of the river, do not stop here; a better form might be given to the freight steamers, so that less power would propel them at the same speed; and less power of course implies a lesser weight of machinery and fuel, with a smaller expense of running. The rates of steam freights might be reduced and the sphere of utility enlarged. Passenger steamers of a speed of sixteen or eighteen miles an hour, with spacious and elegant accommodation for a hundred passengers, and which would, with a good pilot service, perform the distance up to Allahabad in from five to seven days, and down in two and a half to four days, according to

\* The personal establishment of a government steam-tug and cargo flat is as follows: two captains, two mates, first and second engineers, one clerk, two serangs, two tindals, eight seccunnies, twenty-four Lascars, one tindal of stokers, eight stokers, four cooks, two topazs: and costs, including provisions, about 200*l.* per month, or 2400*l.* per annum, which, divided by even seven voyages per annum, gives 345*l.* per voyage.

the season, might be introduced on the Ganges. The traffic by the native boats, too, would be greatly facilitated.

"The importance of increased depth, thus shown to be so great, naturally leads to the inquiry whether it is practicable to obtain it, and if it be practicable, whether at an expense that could be met.

"It has been already stated that the bed of the river is composed of sand; the exceptions (of which there are few) do not affect the question, because there is abundance of depth over the hard parts of its bed. This sandy formation, which is the cause of the evil of the extreme shallowness, affords facilities for remedying it; and the deepening of the channel where necessary, without permanent or costly engineering works, is a task which the author believes to be perfectly practicable. All that is wanted is, to aid the slow but certain powers of Nature by the application of scientific skill and practical experience, combined with the cheap labour and the simple means and appliances already in existence in India, and with, in some places, the steam-engine applied to machinery afloat.

"The principles upon which these views are based, are, 1st, that the water of the Ganges holds in suspension the fine sand with which it forms the shallows, the bars, and the banks; 2nd, that just in the measure that the water is kept in agitation, (whether by the natural action of the current or other means), will it hold more or less of this fine sand in suspension; 3rd, that wherever the agitation exceeds a certain degree at any spot there the water is deepening; and wherever at any spot it is minus this degree of agitation, there the water is shoaling.

"In the month of April (the worst part of the dry season), in 1847, at a place a few miles above Benares, the water had gradually shallowed to 2 feet 6-inches. Upon this shoal several of the government steamers, as well as the new steamer *Benares*, stuck fast, and met with much detention before getting over. Being near a military station, the officer in command of it took great interest in the proceedings of getting off the *Benares*; and after she had passed down, he in the most spirited manner (acting upon the writer's suggestion, that some good result might be produced by manual interposition) collected a number of natives, whom he directed so skilfully to disturb the sand at the bottom of the water with pointed poles or bamboos, that in a few days so much of the sand had been carried away by the current, that a channel through the shoal of four feet and a half deep, and amply wide enough for a steamer, was thus formed. This channel then remained open during the rest of the dry season, and the steamers passed through it without once grounding.

"It is perfectly curious to observe, as the writer has often done, the way in which any slight artificial obstruction, such as even a pole stuck into the bottom, or parts of wrecks of native boats, collects sand about it, and produces a miniature bank or shoal; the effect of which is, of course, to obstruct the passage of the water at the spot, and to force it to run at a greater velocity on one side, and consequently to deepen the channel there.

"The means of effecting the contemplated improvements would not be wanting: they may, indeed, be said to exist already in the tolls collected on the boats passing through the Bhaugruttee to the amount of 16,000*l.*, and through the Soonderbunds to the amount of 17,000*l.* per annum, and even additional tolls would be readily and freely paid both by the native boat, and the steam traffic for real improvements in the navigation; but, as already observed, permanent and costly engineering works are not necessary, and it is believed the outlay required would be very moderate, whilst enormous good to the country would be the result."

**STATEMENT of Traffic on the Rivers Ganges and Hooghly, from officially authenticated Government Returns.**

GOODS' TRAFFIC TO CALCUTTA.	Tonnage.
In the year 1844—5, it appears, from the official statement of the collector of tolls at Jungheepore, on the Bhaugruttie River, that boats passed through that branch of the river, containing 21,497,750 maunds; or, taking 27 maunds to the ton, the tonnage of the laden cargo boats was .....	796,213
To catch the vessels coming through the rivers of the Soonderbunds, a toll is imposed on the vessels navigating Tolly's Nullah, and the circular Canal at Calcutta. The toll is half a rupee for every hundred maunds of tonnage (boats of less than a hundred maunds not being counted), and in 1844—5 it yielded 177,791 rupees, showing that 35,558,200 maunds of tonnage had passed through it, which, at the rate of 27 maunds to the ton, gives per annum .....	1,310,970
Traffic in native boats is therefore.....	2,113,183
In 1844—5, seven steamers made 39 trips upwards, and carried 112,765 measurement feet, and 1,156,909 lbs. weight of cargo. Reckoning a cubic foot to weigh 30 lbs., we have carried upwards by steamers.....	2,027 675
The goods carried downwards is about .....	
<b>TOTAL of Goods carried on the Ganges and Hooghly .....</b>	<b>2,115,885</b>

## MISCELLANEOUS STATEMENTS.

**COMMUNICATIONS WITH INDIA.**—A fleet of splendid ships, built in the docks of the river Thames, the Tyne, Mersey, and Clyde, belonging to private builders and shipowners, have replaced the East India Company's fleets, and carry on a much greater trade than the latter ever did between the United Kingdom, and countries east of the Cape of Good Hope. Those ships, built with several decks, carry passengers and merchandise of all kinds. (*See Tables of Navigation, &c., with Oriental Countries, in a former part of this work.*)

**STEAM NAVIGATION WITH INDIA.**—The enterprise carried forward on a magnificent scale with superb steam-ships, by the Oriental and Peninsular Company, from Southampton to Egypt, and from Suez, by the Red Sea, to India, Ceylon, Singapore, and China, has rendered the communication with Asia wonderfully short and certain in regard to time, and there is no doubt that steam communication with all parts of the East, as with every part of the world, will rapidly increase, and, great as it now is, will yearly acquire more power and importance. The East India Company's steamboats, which were not at first efficient, have been replaced by steamships of a superior character.

**THE RED SEA PASSAGE.**—The length of the Red Sea, from the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb to Suez, is 1200 miles; its medium breadth about 150 miles, and its direction nearly north-north-west, and south-south-east.

Its coasts on either side are fringed with coral reefs, which render it dangerous, in navigating it, to approach near its shores, but otherwise it does not appear to be of more difficult navigation than any other narrow sea. In the southern part of it,—say from the latitude of Jidda to Bab-el-Mandeb, being about one-half of its whole length,—the southerly monsoon predominates nearly two-thirds of the year, commencing in October, and ending in May or June. The northerly winds then set in, and continue about four months,—say June, July, August, and September.

Outside the Red Sea, in the Gulf of Aden, the wind generally prevails from the eastward for six months, say from October to May, and from the westward during the other part of the year.

In the northern part of the sea, from Jidda to Suez, but more particularly near to Suez, the prevailing winds for nine months of the year are northerly; and in the months of June, July, and August, it is very difficult for sailing vessels to beat up to Suez.

In this part of the Red Sea, southerly breezes are at all times but of short duration.

The best time of sailing from Suez for India, &c., is about the end of August, which will enable vessels to clear the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb in September, before the easterly winds commence in the gulf outside.

**RAILWAYS.**—No country more than India naturally requires, for the development of its resources, the construction of railways. None of those projected have as yet been commenced. We trust that this neglect will not continue long; and that the company or individuals will immediately commence railway operations.

**NORTH-WEST, AND NEWLY-ACQUIRED TERRITORIES.**—These extensive regions ought to afford new openings for commerce, and, under British rule, will no doubt acquire importance as places of trade. The obstacles are those too generally common to India—the difficulties of internal transport. But the new and projected steam vessels, adapted for the navigation of the Ganges and its branches, and even for the Indus and its branches, and the completion of canals and the Bombay railroad, would open thoroughly to our commerce these fertile and splendid regions.

**INDIAN STATISTICS.**—The Supreme Government of India has turned its attention earnestly to the collection of more correct statistical details regarding the different presidencies and dependancies; and the following circular has some time ago been issued to its officers by the Court of Directors, and which we think may be of interest to some of our colonies:—

*“Our Governor-General of India in Council.*—1. The great practical importance of statistical inquiries, and the attention which they now receive from the most enlightened European Governments, have induced us to take measures for investigating the statistics of the countries under our administration, and for arranging and preserving in a form, convenient for reference, the information which may be attainable.

“2. With the view of accomplishing these ends, we have formed a statistical department in our home establishment, in which the requisite inquiries will be conducted, and the materials thereby obtained classified and compared.

“3. The voluminous records and documents in our possession contain a vast amount of statistical information, and the labours of the new department will, in the first instance, be directed to extracting and rendering it available for reference; these duties, which have already commenced, will continue for a long period to claim a large share of the time and attention of the department, but the results will be imperfect unless by the co-operation of our Governments in India in collecting and transmitting statistical information we are enabled to remedy the

defects, correct the inaccuracies, and as the condition and circumstances of all countries are in many respects constantly varying, to note the changes which time or other causes may prove.

"4. We do not doubt that our servants will cheerfully afford their assistance for these purposes; and as the aid which they may render in this respect is not intended, and must not be permitted, to interfere in any degree with their ordinary duties, no detriment will arise to the public service, but on the contrary much advantage may be expected from the transmission home of such information as to local details which so many of our servants cannot fail to possess.

"5. Information will be most desirable on such subjects as the following:—

"*Land*.—Area—Geological structure—Natural aspect—Soil—Atmosphere and Climate—Productions—Modes of cultivation—Prices of principal products—Tenure and occupation—Modes and rate of Assessment—Labour employed, and its remuneration.

"*Water*.—Navigable Rivers—Description of—Length of—How far navigable—Vessels employed on them.

"*Lakes*.—Description and situation.

"*Canals*.—Their purposes—Length and depth—Vessels employed on them—Cost and return on the outlay—Wells and Tanks—Means of irrigation in each district—Harbours, and Shipping frequenting them.

"*Cities*.—Towns and Villages—Situation and general description—Number of houses, and whether Puckha or Kutcha.

"*Population*.—Numbers of people of different descriptions—Employment—Languages—Condition—Health and Disease—Ditto of Troops especially—with presumed causes of healthy or diseased state, and the treatment (not strictly medical) found to be useful.

"*Wealth*.—Education, and method of pursuing it—Charitable Institutions not Educational—State of litigation and of crime—Police, number, remuneration, and efficiency.

"*Commerce*.—Manufactures—Capital employed—Imports and Exports from Official Sources—Exchange—Weights and Measures—Coins—Banking operations—Lending and borrowing—Modes of transit and communication—By Land—By Water—Impediments, and their duration—Fords, Ferries, and Bridges—Postal arrangements—Taxation—Sources of Revenue, and produce of each Tax—Mode of Collection—Number in Sepulchry or other Corps, engaged in collecting Revenue—History and Antiquities, facts illustrative of early or more recent history, and of changes, Political or Agricultural—Public Buildings.

"6. We need scarcely observe that in Statistical investigations, the most rigid accuracy as to matters of fact is indispensable. Erroneous information will be worse than none, because it can but tend to mislead.

"7. There may be some objects, especially those relating to physical science, with which our Servants generally may not be minutely acquainted, and no statement on these or any other matters of inquiry will be of any value unless they be both precise and accurate. Where the requisite measure of scientific knowledge is not possessed by others, it may, perhaps, in many cases, be supplied by our Medical Officers, and their aid will, we doubt not, be cheerfully rendered whenever required.

"8. In conclusion, we direct attention to the following general instructions:—

"9. In all cases where practicable, reports should be the result of the personal knowledge of the Officer reporting, and where such is the fact it should be mentioned.

"10. Where from any cause the personal knowledge of the Officer cannot be extended to any object of inquiry, the authority on which the reported facts rest must invariably be stated either in the margin or in the body of the report.

"11. When estimates only can be furnished, the grounds of each estimate must be stated, and the reasons for adopting it.

"12. Where information is orally given it should be committed to writing at the time—in like manner personal observations should be recorded at the moment of making them.

"13. In addition to the names by which places are known among Europeans, it would be desirable that the original names should be given, both in the Devánagari\* and Urdu character, according to the best authorities, especially local and native.

"14. In regard to coins, weights, and measures, care must be taken to preserve uniformity as to valuation, comparison, and conversion, and to insure this, Prinsep's 'Useful Tables' may be taken as a guide.

"15. Where any material variations exist in different parts of any country, or divisions of a country, reported on, the nature and limits of such variations should be precisely pointed out.

"16. It will be observed that the greater part of the instructions above are designed to ensure accuracy, the importance of which we have already adverted to. It is the more necessary to

\* "The Proclamation and State Advertisements in the *Calcutta Gazette* are usually printed in the Devánagari, as well as in Urdu or Arabic character."

dwell upon this point, inasmuch as some previous attempts to afford statistical information are unsatisfactory, because obviously incorrect.

"17. Thus in a calculation\* made of the population of the North Western Provinces, in 1826 (excluding the Ceded Districts on the Nerbudda and those ceded by the Rajah of Berar), founded on an actual enumeration of the villages in those Provinces and a partial enumeration of the houses, the amount is taken at 32,206,806, and the number of square miles occupied by this vast mass, as ascertained by measurement upon a map, is stated to be 66,510. Thus rejecting fractions, it would give a population 484 to the square mile; while in an estimate of the population of the principal portion of the Lower Provinces of the Bengal Presidency in 1822, the amount is given at 37,503,265, and the amount in square miles (ascertained as in the North Western Provinces by measurement upon a map) at 153,802, affording no more than 243 inhabitants to the square mile, little more than half the number claimed for the North Western Provinces, notwithstanding that the Lower Provinces contain the great Cities of Calcutta, Dacca, Moorshebad and Patna, and the populous tracts around them.

"18. But the population of China, universally considered one of the most densely peopled countries, is, according to the highest native estimate, only 277 to the square mile.†

"19. Further, in a statement of the Statistics of the North Western Provinces, printed by order of the lieutenant-governor, and bearing date the 25th of February, 1842, exhibiting a view of the area and population of twenty-two districts constituting by far the larger portion of those provinces, we observe particulars which lead us to suspect that this latter document is not trustworthy. Aligurk, a district without any considerable town, is stated to have an agricultural population of 56,679, and a non-agricultural population exceeding it more than eleven times, the number given being 648,499; while the district of Benares, containing the great and populous city of the same name, which, with its suburbs, has been estimated to contain 200,000 souls, is said to have 299,157 agricultural inhabitants, and only 145,940 non-agricultural.‡

"20. We notice these extraordinary errors, that we may impress upon those who may be called upon to act upon our present orders, the necessity of employing such vigilance and attention as may be sufficient to guard against the transmission hereafter of any statement so deficient in accuracy.

"21. It should be fully borne in mind, that every statement that may be furnished will undergo searching examination at home, and we trust that each one will be prepared with such care as may insure our approbation."

In the *Calcutta Englishman* we find that the local authorities are beginning to act upon the foregoing instructions, and the several darogahs have been ordered to ascertain within the shortest period practicable:—

"1st. The number of date-trees in every village, and the approximate quantity of molasses they are likely to produce.

"2ndly. The number of beegahs cultivated in every village with sugar-cane, and also the approximate quantity of molam likely to be obtained.

"In furtherance of the above, gangs of peons have marched out from the thannahs in every direction (with the usual intimation from the darorangees, not to forget bringing one rupee nuzzur from each village) to attend to the wishes of the Ozoor; and probably we shall, in a few days hence, hear the result. You may imagine the strange impression which such inquiries have caused on the narrow-minded ryots, who already conjecture that the Company is going to establish sugar factories to replace the silk ones they have given up; they, in consequence, apprehend lots of oppression."

"Circular Order of the Board.—I am directed by the Sudder Board of Revenue to request that you will obtain and submit in the annexed form, with the least delay possible, for the information of the government of India, the particulars therein indicated respecting the cultivation of sugar, and the manufacture and consumption of sugar and goor in the several districts subordinate to your control.

"2. The information being immediately required you will be pleased to consider this an urgent call.

"Estimated cultivation of cane in biggahs of                      feet square each.

"\* *Vide* Statements of the extent and population of British India, as officially returned by the Searcher of Records of the East India Company, in first Appendix to the third Report from the Select Committee of the House of Commons, 1831. These statements have been adopted by the Honourable Mr. Elphinstone. *Vide* his 'History of India,' vol. i. p. 5."

"† Census taken in 1812, *vide* Davis's 'China,' p. 413."

"‡ According to Mr. McCulloch, *vide* 'Geographical Dictionary,' vol. i. p. 852, the relative density of the population of France, abounding as it does in capital, manufactures, and large towns, is nearly 164 to the square mile."

" Estimated produce from cane in maunds of goor of                      lbs. each.

" The estimated number of date-trees.

" The estimated produce from date in maunds of goor of                      lbs. each.

" The estimated consumption of the district whether in sugar, khar, goor, or the raw cane itself, the whole being reduced into their equivalents in goor, in maunds of                      lbs. each.

" Computed at an average of                      per head during the year, on the assumed, or ascertained population.

" The object sought by the returns is to ascertain the quantity of sugar produced, and the quantity consumed in India.

" The form sent isto show the best way of furnishing the information.

" As the produce is exhibited in different conditions it is desirable to adopt one into which all the others may be converted. In the above form goor has been taken, being the denomination of the sugar after the first boiling of the juice expressed, and the equivalents in goor of all the other quantities may be easily ascertained by inquiry. More than an approximation to the actual consumption is not expected. At the close of the heading of the last column is suggested what appears to be the readiest mode of attaining that."

## CHAPTER XX.

### SCINDE.

**KURRACHEE.**—When this country was subjected to British authority it was divided into three districts of Kurrachee, Hyderabad, and Shikarpore. The first is considered the favourite station, and has the advantage of the sea-air; but there is great scarcity of good fresh water. For a small civil station it is well adapted, but not for the head quarters of a province. The buildings that have been erected for the civil and military service are numerous, but few are well built. The barracks are commodious and comfortable buildings, well situated. The horticultural garden does great credit to those who have planted and superintended it. The right bank of the Indus forms the principal boundary line of this division until within a few miles above Sewan.

**HYDRABAD** is a sudder or a collectorate station, far more central than Kurrachee. It was so during the Sikh rule. This large, dirty city is situated on a hill to the north of the fort. When the filthy state of the town is taken into account, it would be considered tolerably healthy, were it but kept in a clean state. The fort and the mud wall tandahs are the residences of Europeans; the latter kind of uncomfortable erections are also dwellings of the natives. The Hyderabad district includes all the country between the left bank of the Indus and the desert, and northward as far as the territories ceded to Ali Morad.

**SHIKARPORE** is not situated on a navigable river. This district extends northwards to the boundaries of the independent states on the right and left shores of the Indus.

*Soil of the Scindian Provinces.*—"Near the banks of the river the soil is in many places of a loose sandy description; but where this does not form the principal characteristic, it consists of a fine loamy rich clay, exceedingly fertile; large tracts of land are impregnated with nitre, and of course valueless for agricultural purposes. The hills are composed of sandstone, and therefore barren; still in the distance they form a pleasing back-ground to the view and a relief to the eye. Some of the limestone occasionally met with are of a variegated nature; red and green hues. Numerous fossil sea shells have been discovered in these hills, full 200 miles from the sea.

*Irrigation.*—"This is principally effected by river and canal water; wells are very seldom resorted to. During the height of the flow of water, which lasts about two months, little or no exertion is necessary for leading them to an approximate land. At other times the Persian wheels are used; these are of a most deplorably clumsy construction, generally worked by a camel, whose tall ungainly gait looks most miserable, and even ludicrous, when harnessed to the apparatus blindfolded, and stalking round and round all day; the trough that receives the water from the pots on the wheel is so badly constructed, that full a moiety returns from whence it came, thus causing double labour. When the rivers get very low, and the waters have to be raised fifty or one hundred feet, it is usual to have a reservoir midway; and in that case two wheels and a double set of camels, or cattle, are required to bring the water to the desired level. Canals are constructed in every possible direction, but though necessary, they are the cause of constant expense and vexation. The canal clearing season is the annual harvest-time to numgrous people, who receive large advances for clearing them of the sand, &c., which settle in the beds during the past inundation. It is usual with the parties thus engaged to put off all debts and difficulties till this period, when they are liquidated instantaneously from the advances received from government. It appears a necessary evil, but no doubt, when time will admit, the sarkar will get ten times the labour, and consequently good, done for one-half the present outlay. Watercourses are constructed of a considerable length from the different canals; these intersect the country in every direction, and greatly impede travelling. As rain cannot be depended on, these artificial contrivances are actually necessary. When, however, by good chance any heavy rain falls about the end of June, it proves a perfect godsend, as it enables the seed to be sown before the rise of the rivers. Such seasons prove plentiful, but they are rare indeed."

*Cultivation.*—"As the natives of Scinde have not yet learnt the value of an export trade, the cultivation of the country is confined to such produce as they require for home consumption. Indigo, cotton, tobacco, &c., could be grown to any extent, and prove as productive as in any part of India—but at present these staple articles of trade are neglected, except to the extent of local consumption, and will be so till European capital and skill are brought into play. In Lower Scinde the staple growth consists of Joar (*Holcus Sorgum*) and Bajree (*H. spicatus*) and Dhan. This harvest, which is gathered in December and January, is that which is principally depended upon. Dhan proves highly productive on well-flooded lands, when the river has risen to its full height; but in some seasons this crop fails, and cannot be depended on, as well as the first-mentioned grains, which are produced by artificial irrigation. The sugar-cane thrives well in many parts of Lower Scinde, is capable of vast improvement, and might be greatly extended. Indian corn, sweet potato (*Convolvulus batatas*) and various other nutritious productions thrive well, but the cultivation is very limited indeed, scarcely enough for local consumption. In Upper Scinde, wheat, barley, and gram are staple grains under cultivation, and any excess of produce finds its way by easy transit to Lower Scinde, where it is retailed to great advantage, and at a high price."

*Jageer and Waste Lands.*—"The Jageer lands are far more extensive in Lower than Upper Scinde. They comprise more than a fourth of the territories attached to the British rule. It was a wise policy, and certainly a just one, of Sir Charles, to restore to the Jageerdars their rent-free lands; and his orders, from all I can hear, have been judiciously carried out. When lapses by death take place in any of the Jageerdars who have been confirmed in their Jageers by the English government, a fourth of the value or produce of the said rent-free lands, viz., the Jageerdar's share, is to revert to government. This is a fair provision, as it does not affect the incumbents, and may be looked upon in the light of tribute. These parties have undisputed and quiet possession of their lands, and where they derive water for irrigation from canals formed at the expense of government, there they are called upon to pay a certain sum as their share for the benefits derived."

"The waste lands are very extensive, principally situated in unfavourable localities for irrigation. Such tracts as are impregnated with carbonate of soda, nitre, and muriate



of soda, are of course utterly unproductive, and the extent of such tracts is very great; the waste lands first mentioned are not however completely useless, as the shrubs and jungle found on them serve to feed large herds of camels and cattle.

**Population.**—"The Mussulman sect predominate over the Hindoo, it is said, by three to two. A year or two ago an attempt was made to ascertain the extent of the population, both as to number and classes, but the people appeared averse to giving the necessary information, and the governor has a too noble and English spirit to ascertain the fact by force; all attempts were therefore withdrawn, and it must be left to some future period to ascertain the fact. It is next to impossible to form a tolerably correct guess—of the large cities and towns a pretty near estimate could be made, but that is of little use. The territory is said to be thinly peopled, and perhaps correctly so, owing to agricultural pursuits being confined to the localities which have the means of irrigation by rivers and canals. If wells were resorted to more generally, as is the case in Upper India, there is no doubt that numbers would be attracted to the province, as the land is very productive when properly attended to. The Scindians are, generally speaking, strong and hardy, many of them tall, with dark complexions. Those who are in comfortable circumstances, and not exposed, are however very fair. This is particularly the case with the women, who are secluded, and may correctly be termed of the fair caste. Very few Rajpoots, Brahmins, or ladies to be seen. Meat and wine do not come amiss to them. They are a very industrious set, and the most wealthy as the natural consequence. All are addicted to smoking to an alarming extent: a hookah peculiar to this part of India, is in use; the hookah bottom is of earthenware—very large, to which a nearly horizontal snake is attached, so adjusted as to enable the smoker to sit at his ease on the floor, and continue his work, smoking at the same time: the snakes are often four or five feet in length. They smoke tobacco, as also ganjah (*Cannabis Indica*), to a great extent; supplied from Candahar, Cabul, and the countries between the Indus and Herat. They use and smoke it the same way as the Egyptians. The dress of the people is unlike any other part of India. Their caps are extremely fanciful and pretty, but give no shade to the face: they are made of quilted cloth, and of all the colours of the rainbow; some are worked in with gold and silver thread. The turbans worn by the Hindoos are of an immense magnitude, and it puzzles the beholder to know how they can be constructed; these turbans are the repositories of any valuable documents they may have, as well as jewels, or other light property. Nearly all, whether Mussulmans or Hindoos, wear beards, which they often dye of a red colour. The women are also fond of dyeing the hair. The better class of Scindians wear a long shirt, of fine or coarse cloth, agreeably to the circumstances of the wearer, which reaches nearly to the ankles, and is unconfined by any waistband—also loose drawers underneath. All the poor and working classes have an enormous quantity of superfluous clothes on, generally dyed blue, and they wear them round the waist. Indeed, so enveloped are they, that had they been inhabitants of a cold region, they could not have required more clothing than is now resorted to. The better class of females follow the practice of the Egyptian women, and when walking abroad are covered with an immense piece of cloth in the shape of an extinguisher, which is gathered together on the crown of the head, reaching to the soles of the feet, having small eyelet-holes perforated in front, before the eyes, to enable them to see their way; these envelopes are of white cloth, and the wearers look like so many walking ghosts. The population suffers greatly occasionally from epidemic disorders, as is the case in all parts of India, and therefore must be calculated upon accordingly.

**Revenue Collections.**—"The system in vogue during the native administration is still carried on, with very trifling modifications, which, under European management, is considered objectionable. The land revenue, I have been informed is, with some very trifling exceptions, taken in grain, and the average share appropriated to government varies a third and a fourth. The other two portions are immediately and widely spread by the cultivators, to satisfy the present wants of themselves and the surrounding population; while the government share must be stored until the markets get exhausted, or else dis-

posed of at a very low rate. It also places it in the power of the government to create a monopoly, if such should be wished, and which ought not to exist. From casual inquiries I have made, I am led to believe a cash revenue settlement could not be introduced without much trouble, and then at a very low figure, as a preliminary measure. It would also require the aid of well experienced settlement officers to carry out such a plan successfully. The system of taking revenue in kind was not so objectionable during the time the Ameers had the rule, as they paid their troops, public and domestic servants, &c., in grain—thereby finding a vent for the produce, which under the European system of management, cannot be resorted to. The farming practice prevails for minor revenue collections in Upper and Lower Scinde, as in the time of the native reigns. Indeed it will be out of the question altering the old system without the aid of experienced revenue officers, and even to them it will be a difficult task to persuade the rural population to swerve from old and established customs. A very experienced and well-informed Scindian whom I met at Jussulmere, gave me the minutiae of the former and present management of revenue matters ; but with actual experience, it would not be correct to give publicity to what he said. The measures and weights by which the revenue is collected have exclusive application to Scinde.

*Climate.*—"So much prejudice exists in disfavour of the climate of Scinde, that any individual attempting to speak in its favour has a fair chance of not being credited. In my progress through the country, I have seen as many sturdy, old gray-headed men in the villages, as are to be met with in any portion of the Company's dominions. The great loss of European life amongst the military, must be attributed, in most cases, to provisions, or existing exposure in a newly ceded province. When the troops can command as many comforts and conveniences in Scinde as are to be found in Gangetic India, little doubt can exist that it is equally free from disease. I hear that very few casualties have occurred among the European officers, civil and military, the last year or two, and such will generally be the case among those who are comfortably sheltered, are temperate, and devote themselves to mental and bodily exercise in moderation. Some of the staff and others, have resided in the province from three to seven years, and enjoy as good health as they could have done had they been in any favoured station attached to the Bombay Presidency. In a good house, well secured by glazed doors and windows, and with a single tattee, the temperature during May and June will not exceed 83 deg., and without the latter, 86 deg. or 88 deg. Good houses are however rare. A few are to be found at Kurrachee, one at Hyderabad, and one or two at Sukkur. When commodious and well-constructed mansions are as numerous in Scinde as they are in the other provinces of India, we shall hear no more of the hue and cry that it has been the fashion to make, without reference to the causes, since the province became a component part of the East India Company's Possessions. During all the hot season, that is from the 15th of April to the end of November, such an occurrence as a hot night is seldom known ; on the contrary, the nights are cold, and I have heard of officers, living in well-situated localities, finding it necessary to use more covering at night than they would think it expedient using in England during the summer months. From October to the middle of April the weather is charmingly pleasant, and from the middle of November to the same period in February, the cold is intense morning and evening for India. The extreme heat complained of at Sukkur, can be accounted for by the position of the cantonments. All the barracks and officers' houses are situated on barren calcareous formations—they can hardly be designated hills ; these rocks become so hot at mid-day that none can walk on them barefooted with impunity. The heat is retained, more or less, the whole night, and the place never becomes cool, except for the few months of cold weather. It is not just to judge of the old province from a residence at this awful station. A far more pleasant and agreeable locality could have been selected for a military station a few miles lower down the stream, where the banks of the river are very high and firm, and the scenery romantically pretty, with the advantage of being 10 deg. or 15 deg. cooler. The dust that prevails in Scinde is, perhaps, more distressing than any degree of heat. But, by artificial contrivances, and some expense, the European resident is not

inconvenienced. Dust equally prevails in many of the military stations in the North-western Provinces, particularly those on the banks of the Sutledge; but houses with every convenience and comfort have been constructed, at any expense, at those stations, to insure comfort from the external enemies, heat and dust. When such is the case in the Scindian province, I doubt not we shall hear nothing more of the evils now complained of.

*Rivers.*—"The Indus is the only navigable river all the year round; from its left bank many small streams, called rivers, branch off. These are only of use for irrigation. The Indus, after the junction of the Sutledge, or rather the Gharra River, with it, has no tributaries in its whole course to the sea. This is one reason why it is so far inferior to its sister stream, the Ganges. Though these two grand rivers take an opposite course to the sea from their source—the Ganges running from west to east, and the Indus from north to south (leaving out the varying points of the compass), still the prevailing winds during the inundation of both rivers are adapted for each, for the navigation against the stream; the prevailing wind in Scinde during that period being south and south-west, and, on the Ganges, east and south-east; and we may be led truly to exclaim with the immortal poet, 'These are thy wondrous works, Parent of Good.'

*Scenery.*—"The traveller who only penetrates a few miles on either side of the Indus, would pronounce Scinde a sterile country, and devoid of all picturesque beauties. Such, however, is not the case, and though not very rich in forest scenery, still, very handsome groves of trees are to be met with. Some of the views on the banks of the small winding tributary rivers—more particularly at the season of the inundation—are charming to the eye; the foliage of the trees along the banks being rich in the extreme. In the neighbourhood of Hyderabad, for many miles along the winding Fullaile, this is the case. The river view of Sukkur, Bukkur, and Roree, with the Rocky Island, is also exceedingly imposing as you approach from the south. It would form a rich painting, if transferred to canvass at the time of the rise of the river. At Khyrpore, the residence of Meer-Ali Moorad, are numerous beautiful gardens, which would be an ornament in any part of the continent. The babool tree (*Mimosa Arabica*, et *Farnesiana*) attains great perfection in Scinde, such as is not to be met with in any other part of India. Occasionally the banian tree (*Ficus Indica*) is to be met with, but by no means common. Some inferior specimens of the peepul (*Ficus religiosa*) are to be met with, and are valued according to their scarceness by the Hindoos. The elegant neem tree (*Melia Azadirachta*) makes up, however, by its richness, for the poverty of those just enumerated, and vies with the babool in giving effect to the sylvan views. Many other shrubs, too numerous to enumerate, are scattered about; and, in orchards, the mango-tree thrives remarkably well, and the fruit is as well flavoured as any to be found in this country. The view of the fort and citadel of Hyderabad is also very imposing from a distance—being well elevated on a limestone rock.

*General Observations.*—"Numerous articles of export, such as indigo, saltpetre, buffaloes' hides, and horns, goat-skin, &c., are procurable in large quantities and remunerative prices, between Hyderabad and Mooltan, principally near the latter place, it is to be owned; but then at such prices and at such an advantageous weight, that the expense of river carriage will fall very light. The indigo is very fine and the saltpetre very pure. The buffaloes' hides are also large, and of the best description. An agency from any influential house in Bombay would find a branch agency in Scinde highly advantageous. I am not well acquainted with the customs' duties leviable on export transit goods of this description, but I feel sure the governor would afford every facility in encouraging trade in the province. Funds to a considerable amount, would be available monthly, for good bills on Bombay, at a slight premium.

"With the exception of the direct road from the city of Hyderabad to Roree, there is nothing worthy of the name in Scinde. Wheeled carriage is unknown; indeed, the face of the country is so cut up by canals and water-courses, that no wheeled conveyances could be used. Camels, bullocks, asses, &c., are the only means in use as land carriage. The former are poor weak creatures compared to those in use in the Punjaub and provinces. Mules, of an excellent breed, are readily to be had, but at rather high prices. The bazars of the principal towns are generally well stocked, but the prices of all articles

exorbitantly dear; and as nericks are not countenanced, a few wealthy men create monopolies, and keep up prices of every description of goods. At Kurrachee, Hydrabad, Sukkur, and Shikarpore, are well-supplied Parsee shops, where almost all descriptions of European goods are to be had; and it is a wonder these traders do not look to the advantages they could derive by exporting inland produce to Bombay, instead of making remittances. The only reason that can be assigned is, that it is not their profession. At the principal station of Kurrachee it was highly pleasing to hear the eulogiums passed by the native population on the excellent Sir Charles, who, it appears, by their account, lends an attentive ear to every complaint, and permits the poorest persons to approach his residence with any petitions they may have, and that at any hour.

"In the way of natural curiosities, the botanist could readily fill an herbal with choice and nondescript specimens, and the mineralogist and geologist be equally successful. For four months in the year these researches could be followed. Fossil specimens are abundant, of a description to enchant a Cuvier.

"I have almost omitted to say that salt is an untaxed article in Scinde, and to be purchased for eight or ten annas per maund. This is a great blessing to the poor."—*Notes of a Traveller who has sojourned in the country.*

The above extracts, dated Mofussil, appear to be the best sketch which we have yet read of this country.

## CHAPTER XXI.

### ASSAM—ARACAN—AND TENASSERIM.

ASSAM.—This inland and well-watered territory is, as yet, little known. Even its boundaries seem to us to be but imperfectly determined. It was divided into Upper, Central, and Lower Assam, inclosing an estimated area of from 18,000 to 20,000 square miles, and a population of from 500,000 to 600,000.

It is well known that the country, generally low, is very fertile, with districts of undulating hills. It is watered by the Bahrampootra and numerous streams, which, during the flood season, inundates all the low grounds. Assam owes its celebrity, likely, to the establishment of the Assam Tea Company, who have succeeded in cultivating several tea plantations, whether profitably or otherwise we have no means of knowing. The following extracts are from a sketch of the country recently written by an officer, who was sent to the district by the Indian government.

He describes the jungle fever as fearful to Europeans, and the ascent in the river craft, he says, is extremely tedious. He was two months ascending in a budgerow, which he exchanged for a canoe forty-eight feet long, being a hollowed single tree. Of the latter part of the voyage he says,—

"The solitariness of my position, only enlivened by the song of eighteen merry paddlers, pulling from morning to night, at the rate of forty or fifty miles a day, against a rapid stream, was perhaps the worst part of the story. The scenery, if not positively devoid of picturesque beauty, wearied me from its monotonous character. Sand-banks, woods, and hills, unvaried by the residence of man or the slightest token of civilisation, constituted its leading features. Occasionally a boat might be encountered, but excepting from the rude salutation of the wild crew, the screaming of wild fowl, and the loud crash of falling banks, prostrating lofty trees into the bosom of the river, not a sound was heard to relieve the pervading solitude."

He reached Burpetah, his station for eight months ; he says—

“The population of Burpetah is estimated at about three thousand souls ; their huts are built without any regularity on high artificial mounds of earth, in the centre of gardens of betel nut and plantain trees, clumps of bamboos, cane, and grass jungle, mango, and other large trees, under the shade of which, impervious to the sun, roads or channels intersect the town in every direction. In the rainy season these channels, owing to the inundation of the country, are filled with water many feet in depth. Every house, consequently, is provided with one or more canoes, in which the inhabitants visit each other's isolated positions ; and the cattle are brought upon the little eminences at night, and housed oftentimes under the same roof with the family, if not in the same room. Daily may the cattle be seen swimming across these street-streams in search of a dry spot of land on which to graze. In this manner for four months of each year—June, July, August, and September—are the people surrounded by floods ; but, as if endowed with amphibious natures, they seem equally happy in or out of the water, and pass their time on board their boats in trading with other villages throughout Assam.”

Burpetah is subject to other visitations besides water :—

“In January, February, March, and April the whole country adjoining Burpetah presents a spectacle seldom seen elsewhere ; the natives set fire to the jungle to clear the land for cultivation, and to open the thoroughfares between the different villages, and the awful roar and rapidity with which the flames spread cannot be conceived. A space of many miles of grass jungle, twenty feet high, is cleared in a few hours ; and the black ashes scattered over the face of the earth after such recent verdure, form one of the most gloomy and desolate landscapes that can well be imagined. But so rapid is vegetation in Assam, that a few days suffice to alter the scene ; the jungle speedily shoots up with greater strength than ever, and at the approach of the heavy rains in June it again attains a height of many feet. On more occasions than one, though mounted on an elephant, I have had the greatest difficulty to out-flank a fierce roaring fire, rapidly moving with the wind, in a long line over the country. The elephant, of all animals, is the most fearful of fire ; and on hearing the approach of the element he instantly takes to flight ; but the rapidity with which the flames spread renders escape most hazardous, especially if the wind is high and *right aft*. The best plan to adopt if a fire breaks out to windward, is to circle round the nearest flank with all expedition, gaining the space burnt by the advancing flames. On foot, escape would be almost impossible ; the jungle being impenetrable except by a narrow footpath, and this being frequently overgrown with grass, if no open spot be near at hand, inevitable destruction must be the fate of any unfortunate traveller to leeward of the fire.”

Hunting buffaloes and elephants, deer-shooting and hog-shooting are the principal sports. For the short period of six months, twenty cases of men killed by wild elephants and buffaloes are recorded. Great improvement might be expected from the extension of tea-plantations ; but this is resisted by several of the tribes. This appears to have caused the insurrection of the Singphoos, in 1843 :—

“The real origin of the insurrection was the occupation of the Koojoo tea garden and other tea tracts. The constant desertion of the Dooaneah slaves and dependents, who are the people chiefly employed in cultivation under the Singphoos, besides the advance of civilisation consequent on the establishment of a considerable village at Jey-pore with European residents, was the source of much heart-burning. The occupation of Muttuck, formerly under native management, must also have proved distasteful to a savage people possessing a wild country and delighting in extensive hunting-grounds.

“The tea plant is indigenous in Muttuck, and the Assam Tea Company have cultivated many gardens, greatly to the benefit of Upper Assam ; and if the company steadily prosecute the speculation, thousands of labourers will, in the course of time, resort thither for employment, and become permanent settlers. Tea, it is believed, may

be grown in sufficient quantity to supply the English market, and afford a handsome remuneration to the speculators. An inconsiderate expenditure of capital placed the Assam Tea Company in great jeopardy, and at one time it was feared the scheme would be abandoned. The number of managers and assistants appointed by the Assam Company to carry on their affairs, and superintend their tea gardens on large salaries, was quite unnecessary: one or two experienced European superintendents to direct the native establishment would have answered every purpose. A vast number of Coolies (or labourers) were induced to proceed to Upper Assam, on high wages, to cultivate the gardens; but bad arrangements having been made to supply them with proper wholesome food, many were seized with sickness. On their arrival at the tea-plantations, in the midst of high and dense tea jungle, numbers absconded, and others met an untimely end. The rice served out to the Coolies from the Assam Tea Company's store rooms was so bad as not to be fit to be given to elephants, much less to human beings. The loss of these labourers, who had been conveyed to Upper Assam at a great expense, deprived the company of the means of cultivating so great an extent of country as would otherwise have been ensured; for the scanty population of Upper Assam offered no means of replacing the deficiency of hands. Another importation of labourers seems desirable, to facilitate and accomplish an undertaking formed under most auspicious circumstances. Nor was the improvidence of the company in respect to labourers the only instance of their mismanagement. Although the company must have known that they had no real use or necessity for a steamer, a huge vessel was nevertheless purchased, and frequently sent up and down the Bahrampootra river from Calcutta; carrying little else than a few thousand rupees for the payment of their establishment in Upper Assam, which might have been transmitted through native bankers, and have saved the company a most lavish and unprofitable expenditure of capital."

Gold-washing has become so unprofitable in Assam, that it has been almost wholly abandoned: there are, however, products which a people less indolent and less addicted to smoking than the Assamese might turn to profitable account:—

"In many parts of the province, coal of a good quality is found; and indeed the soil of Assam generally may be considered extremely rich: it abounds in valuable products, such as rice, sugar-cane, moongah silk, pepper, mustard-seed, and cotton. But the bounty of nature is marred by the indolence and apathy of man: the cultivator seldom looks beyond his immediate wants, and makes no attempt to improve his condition. In fact, in agricultural, commercial, and manufacturing industry, this country may be considered at least a century behind Bengal; and there seems little prospect of improvement, excepting by the introduction of a more active and industrious people, who might stimulate the natives to increased exertions."

The marriage customs of the Assamese have many points of similarity to those of the patriarchs of Israel:—

"Jacob served Laban as a servant or bondsman many years to obtain in marriage Leah and Rachel, who were sisters; and he was not allowed to marry the younger before the elder. So in Assam a man may marry two sisters, but he must not marry the elder before the younger. It is not uncommon, when a man is poverty-stricken, to engage to live and work for several years for the father of the girl he wishes to marry. He is then called a Chapunea, a kind of bondsman, and is entitled to receive *bhat kupper*, food, and clothing, but no wages; and at the expiration of the period of servitude, if the girl does not dislike him, the marriage takes place. The man is looked on in the family as a *khanu damad* (or son-in-law), and is treated kindly. If the girl's father be very wealthy, and he has no sons, he will sometimes select, from some equally respectable family, a husband for his daughter, and bring him up in his own house. The youth so selected is likewise called a Chapunea, and inherits the whole of his father-in-law's property. If a woman's husband dies, though she may be only eighteen or twenty years of age, she can never marry again."

This officer says, of the country of the Garrows,

"An immense quantity of cotton is grown on their hills. This, until 1843, was subject to a tax paid by the purchaser to government, at the market where the Garrows bring

down their cotton for sale; but, owing to the mal-practices of the native collectors appointed to receive the customs, little profit accrued to government after the expenses of the establishment had been paid. For the encouragement of trade and a freer intercourse with our people, the customs have lately been entirely abolished; but it is supposed that a plan for the assessment of the whole of the Garrow cultivation will, if possible, shortly be adopted. The climate of the Garrow hills, however, offers a serious obstacle to this measure; for, according to our present information, no European constitution could endure a lengthened residence amongst them; and without the constant presence of a British officer, armed with authority to arrange their affairs, neither the advancement of civilisation, nor the realisation of a revenue sufficient to defray the expense of retaining and settling the country, could be accomplished."

The Garrows are a wild uncivilised race. Disciplined troops would be necessary to protect the cultivators of cotton or other crops from their swords, spears, and poisoned arrows; their neighbours, the Cosseahs, are an athletic race—who, if disciplined, would be more than a match for the Sepoys. Assam, if properly opened, and if steam-navigation were put into regular operation, and if the people of the country were thoroughly subjected to order, would become a most productive and commercial region.

## ARACAN.

THIS fertile but unhealthy district is included within the presidency, and extends along the east side of the Bay of Bengal, from Cape Nigrais 15 deg. 53 min. to 21 deg. 30 min., and was wrested from the Burmese in 1824, and forms a narrow district, with many good harbours and several small inlets. Its length is about 500 miles, its breadth from forty to eighty-five miles. The population was formerly estimated at more than 2,500,000 of inhabitants; at present at not probably 250,000. It is generally an undulated region, but with unhealthy marshes along many parts of the inlets and shores. The rivers are numerous, and mostly navigable for small craft; vessels of about 250 tons enter the Aracan. There are several islands and rocks off the coast. Extensive forests cover a great part of the country. This territory is capable of yielding every tropical product, but on coming into British possession, it was in the most savage state, and the people, under the King of Burmah, in the most degraded condition. Under the Indian government, much in the way of improvement has been effected; but the country, generally, is susceptible of infinitely greater cultivation, and of profitable exploration. Salt is prepared along the salt creeks. Teak and other valuable timber trees are abundant; and, where cultivated, rice, and every other tropical product grow in profusion. Many fruits, as the orange, mango, plantain, and other kinds, grow in natural luxuriance. Elephants abound. Cattle also thrive, and the fowls of the air and the fishes of the sea are said to be plentiful. Rice, paddy, salt, timber, buffalo horns and hides, elephants' teeth, oils, and some sugar, tobacco, silk, cotton, wax, &c., appear among the exports, which latter are included in the tabular accounts of the exports from Bengal. Akyab is the chief port, and Aracan, the capital, is the next in import-

ance for trade. This country will no doubt become a valuable productive, and consequently commercial district. In fact, the whole of the regions, extending from Chittagong to the extremity of Malabar are, with even greater natural resources and products, in comparison to Asia, what all Italy may be considered with respect to Europe—the Asiatic regions having the superiority of great rivers and numerous safe and capacious harbours.

#### THE PROVINCES OF TENASSERIM.

THE province, or provinces, of Tenasserim were acquired by conquest from the Burmese in 1825-6. Tenasserim is divided from Siam by a high mountain range, and extends west of those mountains along the east coast of the Bay of Bengal, from between 11 deg. and 19 deg. north lat. The savage regions and people of Burmah separate Tenasserim from the British territory of Aracan, and Lower Siam, which stretches south to the Malay peninsula. Tenasserim is far more healthy than Aracan. The rainy and dry seasons nearly divide the year into equal parts. The dry has its cold and hot periods. Various crops are cultivated, among others, tobacco very generally, sugar canes, cotton, hemp, indigo, various vegetables, long pepper, cardamons, catechu, and various fruits, nuts, &c., grow wild; valuable teak and other useful timber abound in the forests; salt is made along the coasts; minerals are also said to be plentiful, coal and iron have been discovered.

The progressive development of the natural resources of Tenasserim has been of great commercial value since the occupation of the country by British authority. The teak timber trade, and ship-building, have been the prominent occupations.

MOULMEIN, the capital, has thriven since its foundation in 1825, by Sir Archibald Campbell, more rapidly than any other European settlement in the East, unless Singapore be excepted. The governor resides at Moulmein, and subordinate authorities are established at Tavoy, Mergui, &c. Moulmein is in the northern division of Tenasserim, called Martaban, and situated on the river Khan-Luen. The island of Balu forms a natural breakwater, which completely shelters the harbour. The internal river navigation, and its port, with the rich internal country, renders Moulmein one of the best seats for a commercial emporium in the East. These advantages account for its flourishing trade and for its prosperity. Its direct trade with London commenced in 1837.

#### STANDARD OF COINAGE, WEIGHTS, AND MEASURES, FOR BRITISH INDIA.

A considerable amount of business is transacted according to measures and weights recognised by local usage, which are noticed elsewhere, according to the Presidencies in which they prevail; but the following, having been declared standard throughout the British territories in India, are here inserted.—*See* also Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay.

*Coinage.*—The standard coin of British India is the Company's rupee, weighing 180 grains



troy, or one tola, and containing eleven-twelfths silver and one-twelfth alloy, to which the other silver coins, viz., double, half, and quarter rupces, and two anna pieces, bear in all respect a due proportion. The value of the Company's rupee is nearly the same as that of the Madras, Bombay, Ferrukabad, and Sonat, and is equal to fifteen-sixteenths of the late sicca rupee.

The following are subdivisions of the Company's rupee :—

3 pie = 1 pysa. | 4 pysa = 1 anna. | 10 annas = 1 rupee.

*Weights.*—The unit of the British Indian ponderary system is called the tolah. It weighs 180 grains English troy weight. From it upwards are derived the heavy weights, viz., chittak, seer, and mun (or maund); and by its subdivision the small, or jeweller's weights, called mashas, ruttees, and dhans.

4 Dhan = 1 ruttee = 1.875 gr. troy. | 5 tollah = 1 chittak = 1 oz. 17 dwt. 12 gr. tr.  
 8 ruttees = 1 masha = 15 " | 16 chittaks = 1 seer = 2 lbs. 6 oz. troy.  
 12 masha = 1 tola = 7 dwt. 12 gr. | 5 seer = 1 pussere.  
 8 pusseree = 1 mun = 100 lb. troy, or 82 2-lb. avoirdupois.

The mun is sometimes called the British India, sometimes the new bazar mun, or maund.

For the conversion of English troy weights into those of India, the following scale will suffice :—

lb. Troy.	Ounce.	Penny-weight.	Graio.	Tolas and Decimals.
1	12	240	5760	32.000
	1	20	480	2.6666, &c.
		1	24	0.1333, &c.
			1	0.0055, &c.

The agreement of the mun weight with the 100 lb. troy, affords a ready means of ascertaining its relative value in the standards of other countries employed in weighing the precious metals, as tables of the latter are generally expressed in weights troy.

Troy weight being used only for bullion, some rules are necessary for the conversion of Indian into avoirdupois weight, the latter being used exclusively for commercial transactions.

As 35 seers Indian weight are equal to 72 lb. avoirdupois, the following scale may be adopted for mutual conversion; viz. to convert Indian into avoirdupois weight, multiply the weight in seers by 72, and divide by 35, and the result will be the weight in lb. avoirdupois. Or, multiply the weight in muns by 36, and divide by 49, and the result will be the weight in cwt. avoirdupois.

To convert avoirdupois into Indian weight, multiply the weight in lbs. by 35, and divide by 72, and the result will be the weight in seers. Or, multiply the weight in cwt. by 49, and divide by 36, and the result will be the weight in muns or maunds.

To facilitate calculations it may further be observed, that 7 muns are equal to 576 lbs.; 49 muns to 36 cwt.; and 254 muns to 180 cwt., or 9 tons; or one ton avoirdupois is equal to about 27½ muns.

#### PUBLIC LOANS IN INDIA.

*India Stock.*—Capital 6,000,000*l.* bearing interest at 10½ per cent., which rate is to be maintained during continuance of the charter.

*India Bonds* bearing interest 2½ per cent., payable 31st of March, and 30th of September.

*New Five per Cent Transfer Remittable Loan.*—This loan bears interest at 5 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly to residents in India in cash, and in Europe in bills at twelve months' date, at the rate of 2*s.* 1*d.* per sicca rupee. This loan cannot be paid off before the 22nd of April, 1854, and not till after fifteen months' previous notice. The principal receivable at the option of the holder, either in cash at the general treasury at Calcutta, or in bills on London at twelve months' date at 2*s.* 1*d.* per sicca rupee, the Court of Directors having the option of postponing payment of the same for one, two, or three years, paying interest at 5 per cent per annum.

Transfers of this loan may be registered at the India House.

*Bengal Book Debts of 31st Dec. 1834, 10th Aug. 1835, and 15th January, 1836.*—These loans bear interest at 5 per cent, payable half-yearly.

## CHAPTER XXII.

## CEYLON.

THE island of Ceylon is separated from the Tinnevely Coast of India by the Gulf of Manaar; the gulf is bounded to the north-east by a narrow ridge of sand and rocks, mostly dry: it is called Adam's Bridge, and it extends nearly east and west nine or ten leagues; the east end joining to the Island Manaar, which is close to Ceylon, in about latitude 9 deg. north, and the west end to the Island of Ramisseram, situated close to the continent. There is a narrow passage for small country trading boats, drawing about three feet water, between the island and the main, but this bar or reef excludes all other navigation.

Ceylon extends from north to south between 5 deg. 56 min. north, to 9 deg. 50 min. north latitude. From Dondra Head to Point Pedro, its length is about 270 miles, and in its greatest breadth about 145.

The Portuguese landed here in 1505; twelve years after which they began to settle factories. They were previously opposed by the Arabs, who apprehended the loss of the trade in cinnamon; with which the latter had until then supplied all Europe. The Portuguese were kindly received, and formed a treaty with the King of Candy, who agreed to pay annually 250,000 lbs. of cinnamon, on condition that the fleets of Portugal should defend his coasts from invasion. The Portuguese then obtained permission to build a fort at Colombo. In 1623 the King of Candy made war against them; but being defeated, he was obliged to accept of a peace, on condition of paying the Portuguese a tribute of two elephants annually.

The Dutch landed in Ceylon in 1602; and in 1638, in consequence of the alleged cruelties and insolence of the Portuguese, the King of Candy sent an embassy to Batavia, to request the assistance of the Dutch against them; and the Dutch sent an army and fleet for that service; "and," says Milburne, "by open wars and secret contrivances, they in the course of about fifty years expelled the Portuguese from the island, of which they retained possession till 1796, when the ports belonging to them were taken by the English forces, who continued masters of the sea-coasts of the island. It was fully conceded to the British in 1814—15. Wild animals of all kinds, from the elephant downwards, abound."

The principal ports and trading places have been Aripo, Calpenteen, Negombo, Colombo, Matura, Point de Galle, Batticaloe, Trincomalee, and Jaffnapatam. Of these, Colombo, Point de Galle, and Trincomalee were the only ones frequented by large ships. But recent changes have been made. The following sketch of Ceylon, drawn by Mr. Cushing, American minister to China, appears to us the most correct, as it is the most recent:—

"This island, the Taprobane of the Greeks, the Serendib of the Arabs, the Lanca

of the Brahmins of India, the Ceylon of Europeans, has a very good name of its own, to wit, Singhala.

"It is inhabited chiefly by a race of men similar in their physical characteristics to the natives of the south of India, but for the most part of the Buddhist, and not of the Brahminical species of the general religion of India; and after having been in part subdued, and for a time occupied, first by the Portuguese and then by the Dutch, it is now wholly conquered and possessed by the British, as a colony in immediate dependence on the metropolitan government.

"Although situated nearer to the equator than is the Indian peninsula, the meteorological position of Ceylon is a more advantageous one, so that its climate is milder and more equable, its surface is better watered, to which also the nature of its geological formation contributes; and in consequence of all this, and of its peculiar political condition, it affords a very favourable specimen of the most fertile and productive of the intertropical regions of Asia.

"Ceylon is egg-shaped, and its coast is very little broken by inlets or other irregularities of outline.

"It presents to the eye the general aspect of a region of irregularly-disposed mountain ranges, several of the peaks being of great height, and the whole surrounded by a wide belt of more champaign country on the sea-coast, intersected by many rivers of extremely circuitous course, and covered with vegetation, including a great variety of fruit and forest trees and shrubs, affording for its principal agricultural productions the cocoa, banana, and areca palms (with arrack, oil, and coir cordage, made from the cocoa-tree), cinnamon, coffee, tobacco, sugar, both of the cane and the cocoa-tree, and rice, which is the principal food of the inhabitants.

"In addition to these agricultural productions, its land or its sea affords to commerce several varieties of building, cabinet, and dye woods, buck-horns, gems, chank shells and pearls.

"It abounds in elephants; but these are of little use in commerce, as they generally afford no ivory, and have ceased to be much in demand for war and labour, and they are slaughtered in great numbers as wild game and to deliver the cultivators from the injury they do to the crops. There is an English officer now in Ceylon who, it is well known there, has killed with his own hand nearly *a thousand elephants*, simply as objects of chase.

"Ceylon consists, with reservation of parts of the sea-coast and of some few exceptional substances in the interior, wholly of primitive rock, as greenstone, granite, syenite, and especially gneiss; these rocks, in every degree of combination, forming the body of the island, and the soil consisting of its disintegrated or decomposed ingredients, in which felspar and quartz greatly predominate, enriched in some parts, though very slightly, by vegetable accretions, and by natural or artificial irrigation.

"Among the mineral substances exceptional to the general substance of the interior of the island, are nitre caves, plumbago, manganese, and iron ores, and small ledges of dolomite. Gold and quicksilver are spoken of by some authors, but Davy and other careful inquirers positively aver that no such things are to be found in Ceylon.

"The mountains and hills of Ceylon, according to what is usual elsewhere, in the case of rocks of the same family, generally have rounded summits and sides, but with deep valleys and ravines in which the rivers flow. It is a singularity of their structure here, that, with scarcely a marked exception, all the valleys have outlets, and it is very rare to see *in the interior* a lake or a pond. All the valley bottoms and descending gorges, as well as the levels, are planted with rice; the soil, where the nature of the ground requires it, being trained into terraces one above the other, fronted with small embankments, which retain the water, and afford the means of crossing the overflowed paddy fields.

"In certain parts of the island the earth is capable of being cut up into cubical lumps of a substance called by the natives *cubook*, which is much used in building walls as a substitute for brick. It is a highly felspathic granite rock, in a state of imperfect decomposition. And the great quantity of felspar occurring in parts of the island,

gives to the soil of those tracts a hardish clayey structure, which is very distinguishable in the smooth and firm substance of the roadsides in the interior, wherever the disposition of the ground has given occasion for deep cuts.

"Calcareous and sand rocks are found in some tracts of the sea-coast, but they are obviously superficial, foreign to the general structure of the island, and formed, according to the best opinions on the subject, by maritime causes, altogether confined to the relation between the coast and the sea, and local even there. Of this description seems to be the reef or isthmus of sand, sand-rock, and coral, which almost unites Ceylon to the mainland of India. It is not well settled whether this reef is now in the course of growth or decrease, or whether it has alternate periods of both. Tradition among the people of India assumes that in some former condition of this reef, and of the small islands of Manaar and Rameswaram, by means of it Ceylon once formed part of the Indian peninsula, and the relative configuration of the two coasts seems to support this tradition.

"Such in general are the formation and the most important productions of Ceylon.

"Simple as the structure of this island is, the gravest errors on this subject appear in works of well-deserved reputation and authority.

"Hamilton ('Eastern Gazetteer,' *sub voce*) gives a more exact idea of the soil of Ceylon, describing it as 'derived from the decomposition of gneiss, granite, or clay iron-stone, the principal ingredient of the three being quartz, in the form of sand or gravel, and decomposed felspar in the state of clay, combined in different proportions with the oxide of iron.' But Hamilton proceeds to say, 'It seems extraordinary that, in an island the foundations of which are calcareous, there should be so little calcareous matter and so large a proportion of silicious matter in the soil.' When Hamilton saw so plainly that the assumed premises led necessarily to a false conclusion, it is very strange that he did not reject, or at least question, his premises. The assumption that the foundations of the island are calcareous is a gross error, which keeps possession of its place in the books, it is inconceivable why, in the face of the most obvious and circumstantial facts.

"Leaving these general topics, it may be acceptable to dwell more at length on some particular ones which are quite special to Ceylon—namely, the cinnamon culture, the cocoa culture, the chank and pearl fishery, the building, cabinet, and dye woods, and precious stones.

"First, as to *cinnamon culture*. This production in its perfect state is almost a monopoly of the island of Ceylon, and its growth is confined to a very narrow tract of land on the south-west side of the island, chiefly in the neighbourhood of Colombo. This does not seem to be the result of political arrangement merely, but to arise from some inappreciable virtue in the combination of climate, soil, and water, and their relation to each other, in this island of Ceylon, and in this part of it. Some of these peculiarities it is easy to indicate, without its being so easy to understand why the particular consequence should follow.

"The tract of country in which alone the cinnamon grows to perfection, is situated on the sea-coast, exposed to the air of the ocean. It is in a climate of equable temperature, which is at once hot and moist—hot from its tropical position, and moist from the frequency and plentifulness of rains. The general level of the country is low, in the midst of fresh-water lakes, divided from the sea by a narrow riband of land. And the water in the soil of the cinnamon gardens is of extraordinary purity, so as to be for that reason much in request in the neighbouring city as a beverage. This exact combination of influences does not occur any where else in the island, at least not in the same degree.

"But the crowning fact is the nature of the soil. It is in great part pure quartz sand, of a greyish to a pearly white lustre. A specimen of it being carefully dried by Dr. Davy, was found to consist of 98·5 silicious sand, 0·5 vegetable matter, and 1 water. This circumstance impresses one very strongly on visiting the cinnamon gardens, it seems so strange to see a plain of pure quartz sand whitened in the sun, and yet covered over with a luxuriant growth of trees. In richer soils the aroma is said not to develop itself in the same concentrated form.

"These plantations may well suggest a doubt as to the truth of the proposition so unqualifiedly laid down by some authors, that 'earth, destitute of organic matter, cannot sustain vegetation.' Certainly it is not organic matter which supports the cinnamon trees of Colombo. Another case to the same effect is that of Ayun Musa (the sources of Moses), in Arabia where I saw a spot of the most unmixed and unpromising sand converted into a garden simply by diurnal irrigation.

"Perhaps the name of garden, which is commonly applied to the cinnamon plantations may lead to an erroneous conception of their nature. The cinnamon tree (*Laurus cinnamomum*), in its natural state, grows to the height of about twenty feet; but the bark, which is the only valuable part, is found to lose much of its highly aromatic quality in the mature tree. Accordingly, the trees are cut young, when the stems are only five or six feet long, and less than an inch thick at the largest end. The bark is then stripped or peeled off in long pieces, like willow bark, scraped carefully to remove its cuticle, and laid out to dry, in doing which it curls up in quills, as they are called, and it is then ready for the market, but improves by keeping for a while. The wood is good for nothing but fuel. Owing to this mode of cultivation, the cinnamon garden has very much the appearance of a forest of scrub oak, the rich bright green leaves of the small trees being strikingly in contrast with the white sand of the plain in which they grow.

"It is possible that the fragrance of the cinnamon groves may have been sensible to voyagers along the coast of Ceylon, but I do not believe that it often happens; no such fact was perceived on board the *Brandywine*. There is very little of this fragrance perceptible in the gardens themselves, and the idea of its extending out to sea is laughed at in Colombo.

"Secondly, the *cocoa tree*. In the moist, warm climate of Ceylon, many species of palm flourish, and they constitute a class of objects among the most beautiful in the landscapes of the island. They are of great and various uses in the arts of life and in commerce. The talipot, the areca, the banana, the royal cocoa, and the ordinary cocoa trees are the most conspicuous and interesting of the trees of this class. The cocoa tree, above all, is valuable not only for its esculent nut and its milk, but for the arrack, the sugar, the oil, the cordage, the thatching, and other secondary things which are derived from its trunk, its fruit, or its leaves, in consequence of which every cocoa tree is a precious property, and is the subject of a tax to the government.

"Thirdly, the *chank* and *pearl fisheries*. All the women of India are accustomed to wear a number of rings on their ancles and arms, especially on the latter. These are made sometimes of metal, sometimes of other materials, among which a large shell found in the waters of Ceylon, a species of *buccinum*, is very much in request, and of which a great amount is sent to other parts of British India.

"But the demand for pearls is still more universal in the East; and their adoption as an article of personal ornament in Christendom also, extends the demand to Europe. The pearl oyster beds lie in the Straits of Manaar, between Ceylon and the mainland of India.

"These two fisheries are held by the government and farmed out to individuals under very stringent regulations. The pearl oyster beds, especially, require repose for the renovation and growth of the oyster, without which the whole fishery would soon be exhausted by irregular divers, and thus destroyed. Accordingly, it is only at intervals of several years that pearl-fishing is permitted by the government.

"Fourthly, as to the *building, cabinet, and dye woods*. Of these a great diversity is found in Ceylon, among which the most noticeable are—

"1. Teak wood.—There is said to be but one species of teak-wood, and yet three woods are sold in Ceylon under this name, which closely resemble each other in colour, form, or fibre, and so forth, but differ very materially in closeness of grain and in weight. Whether they are distinct species of the *Tectona*, or varieties of the *Tectona grandis*, or trees of some other genus resembling teak-wood, are questions which I am unable to answer. Either of these things may be quite possible, for on comparing the forest trees of Europe and of the United States, we find many examples of trees scarcely distinguishable by any botanical difference, and yet producing woods of very dissimilar qualities. I have

already, in a previous letter, expressed the opinion, derived from competent judges, the best of the teak timber of India is, on the whole, inferior to the best of the oak timber of the United States. At the same time, however, this on comparison may prove, the teak-wood, it is said, is tough and strong—that it requires little seasoning and little care of preservation in any climate, is very durable, and being oily is good for iron fastenings, and is undoubtedly the best ship timber of India. One of the avenues of the Pavilion (Government House in Kandy is of young teak trees, but it proves quite unfit to be used as an ornamental timber tree, owing to the extreme deciduousness of its large leaves, which perpetually encumber and defile the grounds.

“2. Ebony (*Diospyrus ebenus*).—This wood is one of the staples of Ceylon. The tree is small, and it is only the inner part of the trunk which is valuable, the exterior or sappy layers of it being rejected. Its qualities of extreme hardness, susceptibility of polish, and black tint are well known. It is employed in Ceylon in the fabrication of carved cabinet work, such as chairs and bed-posts, which are manufactured at Galle with much taste and beauty.

“3. Calamander wood.—This wood is very hard, exhibiting when polished a variety of mixed colours, in which black and fine chocolate predominate, with some lines of a fawn colour. It is made into tables, in which it greatly resembles the black walnut of the United States.

“4. Jack wood (*Artocarpus integrifolia*).—This is a light wood, nearly of the colour and grain of the Havana cigar box wood, but approaching more to the tint of the palest varieties of Bay Mahogany.

“5. Black wood (*Dalbergia latifolia*).—This resembles ebony, but is not so dark or so compact and heavy as that.

“6. Nepair wood.—This wood when polished, presents a surface of which the groundwork is a light brown, and in which are seen large and unequal fibres of black, which though longitudinal, yet remind one of the black lines in graphic granite.

“7. Satin wood.—This cabinet wood is of a pale yellow, receives a fine polish, and is one of the handsomest of the ornamental woods of Ceylon. This wood is abundant and cheap notwithstanding its uses for ornamental purposes. It is the material with which the beautiful bridge over the Maha-welle-ganga, at Peradenia, near Candy, is constructed.

“8. Sandal wood (*Santalum album*).—This wood has great celebrity throughout the East, being used from India to China, as a choice cabinet wood, and as a perfume in the funeral ceremonies of the Hindoos. It is of close grain, with a colour resembling that of the finest cedar, but a good deal lighter, and, like it, has a peculiar aromatic fragrance—both which qualities cause it to be employed very much for the wood work of fans, as a lining for glove cases, ladies' work boxes, and various other select ornamental manufactures of the same class. The colour of the true sandal wood is a very light red. There is another wood, however, of a redder tint, which has somewhat of the characteristic odour of the true sandal wood, and is used occasionally in cabinet work. Sandal wood constitutes a primary article of commerce on the coast of the Indian Archipelago.

“Some of the foregoing woods are very beautiful, but I do not think they equal in beauty the mahogany, maple, black walnut, curled birch, cherry tree, and others, which are commonly employed for cabinet work in America.

“9. Sapan wood (*Casalpinia sapan*).—This is a dye-stuff. Its colour is yellowish, like that of Brazil wood, but it does not yield of dye matter either so much in quantity or so good in quality.

“To which let me add, though it be not a forest tree, the dye root called Chay. This is a plant cultivated for the roots alone, which furnish the colouring matter for the durable red, for which the chintzes of India are famous. The wild plant in Ceylon is considered preferable to the cultivated, and the right to dig for it is farmed out. This dye-stuff has been tried in Europe, but not with very advantageous results.”

The laws and commercial regulations and the tariff of Ceylon, with almost every form of administration, require a thorough reform.

Some good roads have been made in Ceylon.—See the following condensed statements from official returns for 1847.

## CHAPTER XXIII.

MISCELLANEOUS STATEMENTS CONDENSED FROM THE OFFICIAL GOVERNMENT  
REPORTS OF CEYLON.

*Population.*—The returns for 1843 exhibit a total of 1,421,631; and, adding a moderate per centage for the natural increase since the census of 1843, the population may be safely taken at one million and a half.

So imperfect is the means of our information, that it is said to be even impossible to ascertain the exact proportion of Europeans (exclusive of military), who are now settled in the island; nor does any attempt appear at any time to have been made to arrive at an accurate result as to the industrial and vital statistics of the island, the relative numbers employed in each branch of manufactures and other occupations of the people, or the fluctuations occasioned in the several districts by the extension of cultivation and the arrival of European settlers.

Again, as regards the table exhibiting births, marriages, and deaths, during the year 1846, its materials profess to be extracted from the current records of the native Thombo holders, or registrars; but on examination, it was found to be a mere transcript of the return made for the year 1845, and, in fact, that in every year since 1843, the same figures have been made to serve, as the totals in each are repeated without the variation of a unit.

*Religion.*—In a despatch which accompanied the “Blue Book” for 1845, well-merited testimony was borne to the zeal and ability displayed by the Bishop of Colombo, who had just then entered on the discharge of his momentous duties.

“Of the reformed religion, the most numerous sections amongst the Europeans and their descendants, and the wealthier classes of the Cingalese, are those of the church of England, the Wesleyan Methodists, the Baptists, and the Presbyterians both of the church of Scotland and the Dutch church. The latter having been the established form of worship during the period when Ceylon was a colony of Holland, the Dutch consistories have still been left in the possession of the churches, and the most beneficial impulse has been given to the extension of Christianity amongst the natives by the liberality with which they have at all times given the use of their buildings to the clergy of the church of England. In the central province of the island a large proportion, perhaps the majority, of the Europeans employed in the superintendence of coffee cultivation are Scotchmen and Presbyterians; and a most important point would be gained if the places of worship (of which there are lamentably few throughout these districts) to be hereafter erected by aid from the public treasury, could be opened on the principle which obtains in some of the West Indian and Australian colonies, of their joint use by the ministers both of the churches of England and Scotland.

“As regards the progress of the church of England, three new churches have been sufficiently advanced during the year 1846 to admit of their being opened for the solemnisation of Divine worship; and one, Trinity Church, at Colombo, has lately been consecrated by the bishop. The new church at Kandy is far advanced towards completion, but, owing to injudicious management on the part of the committee, the cost for architectural display has been much greater than was justified by the demand for church accommodation throughout the colony. A small church has likewise been licensed at Kotmalie; another has been commenced at Nuwera Ellia; and others are proposed at Badulla, Rambodde, and Putlam. Two in the district of Bulatgamme, at Ambagama and Gallanagalla, are to be served by Mr. Simons, the recently appointed colonial chaplain, on his arrival, jointly with that in Kotmalie. In the neighbourhood of Colombo it is probable that several new churches will be built by native Christians. Applications have been made to the bishop for clergymen from several very populous districts, and he hopes, through the aid of the two Church Missionary Societies, to be enabled to encourage so very unusual and commendable a proposal on the part of the native Cingalese. Within the same period, the ministrations of the church have been carried to many of the out-stations; Putlam, Calpentyne, and Chilaw are served by one

missionary; Bellegamme, Tangalle, and Hambantotte have been newly attached to the mission at Matura; Batticaloa is visited from Trincomalee; Manaar and Mulletwoe from Jaffna. In the interior, Kornegalle, Matele, Cabragalla, Gampola, and Puselawa, have all been periodically visited by itinerant clergymen, the extent of country being so wide, and the residents so scattered, that in no other way, and by no other means, can they be reached.

"As regards the Church of Scotland, a minister has, within the last year, commenced his duties in Kandy, where ample funds have been raised for the building of a church, which will, I trust, be shortly completed. It is hoped that places of worship will be provided throughout those districts of the Central Province, where the majority of the European residents on the coffee estates are Scotch Presbyterians, but are at present entirely deprived of the services of a minister of their own persuasion.

"As regards the advance of conversion amongst the native population, although there is an external appearance of progress, there is reason to fear that but little way has been really made in the establishment of a firm conviction of the truths of Christianity. And it is a lamentable fact that multitudes who outwardly profess to be Christians and attend on the ordinances of religion, are equally attached to the superstitions of Buddhism, and resort to its temples and priests upon every emergency.\*

"At the same time the great body of the natives exhibit no antagonism to Christianity, such as prevails amongst the Hindoos and Mahomedans; with them the chief difficulty to be contended with being their apathy and indifference to religion of all kinds.

*Education.*—"Estimating the population of this island at a million and a half, the portion receiving education from approved sources does not exceed one-eightieth of the whole.

"In all the government schools, in which there are upward of 3000 pupils, and a few of the mission schools, English is taught as well as the vernacular languages; and small though the number receiving this the most desirable form of education may be, yet there is too good reason to apprehend that at present English education can scarcely be carried with advantage much beyond its present extent. The character of the natives is such, that it is only in localities where there is European superintendence that the duties of a teacher of a language of which the parents of the pupils are ignorant, can be performed with any degree of attention or success.

"Besides government and the missionary bodies, there are a great many village and temple schools conducted by Buddhist priests and others, in which the pupils are taught to read and write the vernacular in such numbers that these attainments appear to be as generally possessed by the Cingalese as in the ordinary communities of Europe. The number, therefore, who are in a condition to profit by useful books in the native languages is very different from the small fraction of the population given above as receiving education. But it is a matter of deep regret that the books which form the curriculum in the priests' and private schools are wholly of a legendary character, puerile and unprofitable to the last degree, and in a language, too, very different from the vernacular. It is also a melancholy fact that there are scarcely any good and useful books to be found in the Cingalese language. To the department of translation, however, the school commission is now applying more sedulously than formerly, and a sum of 468*l.* has been estimated for the service of the year in this department.

"In connexion with vernacular education, the school commission, under the presidency of the Bishop of Colombo, continues to give its services in the cause of education as formerly, and it has been agreed that thirty new vernacular schools shall be established this year, if practicable, for which a sum of 1142*l.* has been voted. This will be conducted by masters, who during the last two years have been under training in the native normal seminary, an institution which is admirably conducted by the Rev. Mr. Kessen. Here forty young men and ten young women, all Cingalese, receive a

\* Roman Catholic chapels, many of them large, are far more numerous than Protestant places of worship in Ceylon.



suitable education, and adequate subsistence money, at a cost not exceeding 750*l.* per annum.

“At present about one-fifth of the entire sum devoted to educational purposes (*viz.* 12,600*l.*) is apportioned for education in the vernacular.

*Agriculture.*—“In Ceylon, agriculture in all its branches, must be regarded as an art almost unknown. Notwithstanding all its advantages in variety of soil, gradations of temperature, and adaptability of climate, the cultivation of rice may be said to be the only successful tillage of the natives. And yet with the favourable circumstances alluded to, and the expanse of surface to be applied, it is impossible to foresee the extent to which the productions of nearly every other country might be domesticated and extended throughout this island. In the highlands and mountain regions, and particularly in the wooded valleys and open plains which are found at an elevation of from 3000 to 7000 feet, there is an encouraging field for the introduction of most of the grains and vegetable productions of Europe, and from the limited experiments which have been made up to the present time, there is good reason for believing that more extended operations would be attended with very beneficial results to the colony.

“In this conviction, the government has had numerous applications for lands in the hills suitable for the rearing of stock and European crops, for which a ready market would be found in the coffee districts and the towns and villages of the central province; and the intimation of your lordship’s readiness to permit the leasing of lands for these purposes is likely to give a rapid extension to such undertakings.

“Under the head of agriculture, however, the most important topic is that of the cultivation of

*Coffee.*—“The extent to which the production of this article has increased within the last ten years is very remarkable. The export to England was—

In 1835	. . . . .	1,870,143 lbs.
In 1845	. . . . .	16,657,239 lbs.
And in 1846	. . . . .	18,350,341 lbs.

“Coffee has at all times been produced in small quantities in Ceylon, off trees planted by the road-side, or round the dwelling-houses of the natives; but it was never systematically raised by them as an article of commerce, nor was its cultivation attempted on a great scale by Europeans till within the last few years.

“*Native Coffee* is still brought to market in small quantities, but during the last year its export has greatly diminished, owing to its indifferent quality and low price in the London market. This is ascribable to the inaptitude of the native character for conducting its cultivation with energy and success.

“A few Cingalese and native headmen in the employment of government have within the last few years, established small coffee plantations, in imitation of the English, but as the situation and soil were not chosen with skill or experience, they have not been eminently successful, a circumstance much to be regretted, as discouragements which would scarcely affect a more energetic race, are all but fatal to enterprise amongst the apathetic natives of this island.

“The quantity of land brought under coffee cultivation by European capitalists since 1834 will probably approach 100,000 acres; but lands intended to be so employed, and now more or less in process of preparation, have been purchased from government to the extent of 400,000 acres.

“In almost every particular the cultivation, even on this extended scale, has been essentially an experiment. The possibility of procuring labour, the means of transport, the quality of the crop, and its favour in the home market, were all points to be ascertained by experience; and in addition to these, the climate itself, the nature of the soil, the geniality of the temperature, the treatment of the plant and its probable duration, have all been matter of uncertainty and speculation; as no other producing country presented a direct analogy either in the character of these requisites or in the proportion of their combination.

“Soils in Ceylon which appeared favourable were attempted, but abandoned after proofs of unsuitability. Apparently luxuriant localities were cleared and planted, but

only led to a similar result, as forest land alone has hitherto been found to answer the purpose; the richest grass land in its immediate vicinity failing to produce a crop of coffee; and even forest land, where it lies over clay or any impermeable basis, has been proved unfavourable to the more delicate plant.

“Again, rich forests have been cut down in the lower ranges of hills and converted into plantations, but though the coffee tree grew luxuriantly and rapidly, it failed to yield fruit in proportion, and speedily ceased altogether to bear, demonstrating the necessity of altitude and its accompaniments of moisture and temperature.

“Observing that native coffee grew best under the shade of other trees, and that in Java and elsewhere, plantations are so formed, shade was at first resorted to in Ceylon on the larger plantations; but contrary to calculation and example, the result was unsatisfactory, and the trees were removed, frequently to the destruction of the plants beneath them.

“A combination of rich soil, a lofty elevation, a warm sun and regular rains have been now ascertained to be the main desiderata; but even when these are apparently combined, the estates on different aspects of the same mountain, though with equal soil, and to all appearance alike in climate and temperature, have been found to exhibit totally different results; those to the north-east and south-west, having the full advantage of the rains in the two monsoons, whilst those of the opposite extremities are partially deprived of it. Again, some estates, with every favour of altitude and moisture, are swept by untimely winds to the destruction of the trees, and in some districts, which are affected by only one monsoon, and lose the benefit of the other, the coffee, though in external appearance equal in every particular to the best, is found so deficient in solidity, after being cleared of the pulp, as to require one-third more by measurement, to make a given weight, the difference being nevertheless chargeable with a due proportion of every attendant expense.

“Experience alone, sometimes at variance with theory and calculation, has demonstrated that all these, and an infinity of other and minuter particulars, each more or less affecting the cost of production, and the quality and price of the produce, are incident to particular localities, and the discovery has naturally led to the total or partial abandonment of ill situated estates, and proportionate extension of those positions ascertained to be more favoured, and as the gross quantity of land, already brought under coffee cultivation, or purchased with a view to it, bears but a small proportion to the great extent now demonstrated to be suitable for it, but hitherto unapplied, there is every reason to conclude, not merely that an enhanced value has been given by the experiment to those situations which enjoy the requisite combination of advantages; but that these are of so considerable an expanse as to present an ample field for investment, and to supply the fullest demand which is likely to arise in the European market for the coffee of Ceylon.

*Projected Ceylon Railroad.*—“The number of bullock-carts employed on the Kandy road, although trebled within the last four years, are still found insufficient for the planters' wants. Even in May, 1847, it is calculated that with all the available means of transport kept constantly at work on the main roads, it will still require a period of four months longer to bring the coffee of 1846 from the interior to Colombo, whereas, looking to the approaching unfavourable weather, the whole of it should have long since been in store there, and the greater part already shipped for Europe. Many mercantile firms have still to ship two-thirds of their crops, and those two-thirds must necessarily be deteriorated by five to ten per cent, in addition to the interest at nine per cent on the value of the produce thus detained; in addition to which, as the season advances, shipping is becoming scarcer, and freight rising day by day.

“It was a foreshadowing of these coming embarrassments which led to the formation in 1845, of a provisional committee, for the purpose of organising a railway company for Ceylon. Various lines of road have since been surveyed, and a favourable one selected, along which it is stated by the engineer of the company, that the railway may be carried from the coast at Colombo, to the central capital at Kandy, in the heart of the coffee districts, at a gross outlay of 800,000*l.*, including several costly bridges and an

extensive viaduct. It is suggested, however, that the more expensive portion of the work at the Kandy extremity, where the line begins to ascend the hills, should be delayed, and only those portions more easily accomplished finished in the first instance, so as to give about sixty-five out of eighty miles, for an outlay of about 500,000*l.*; the remainder to be completed hereafter, and in the meantime the ordinary vehicles might be employed at both ends of the line.

*Conveyance Company.*—"This Company is progressing, and with every prospect of success. Indeed it can scarcely be otherwise, for so large is their interest in coffee estates of most of the shareholders of the Company, that their own produce alone is amply sufficient to employ the establishment of the Company to a considerable profit, even allowing for lower rates arising from their competition with the native carriers. Their intention is to import bullocks from India, build carts of a peculiar construction, and organise a regular line of communication between Kandy and Colombo, the distinguishing feature of the undertaking being to supersede the long and tedious journeys now made by one pair of oxen from end to end of the line, whereas the conveyances of the Company will be expedited from stage to stage, by relays of cattle, thus reducing the time consumed from eight to ten days, to two or three, and securing the coffee from pillage and deterioration during its present tedious detention.

"Simultaneously with these efforts to facilitate the means of carriage, a material reduction has taken place in the outlay on estates for management, salaries, and other incidental expenses; confidence is being gradually restored.

"The character of the Ceylon produce is rising rapidly on the continent, as well as in England; and I have just heard of a considerable order for coffee on French account, now executing in Colombo; the first, I believe, that has yet been shipped from the island for that destination. But unfortunately, as few French vessels touch here, this coffee has to be shipped in the first instance to Pondicherry, and will thus reach France, burdened with extra charges for freight and insurance.

"*Sugar* has been attempted to be cultivated on a considerable scale in Ceylon, but as yet with only problematical success. Between the year 1837, when the first estate was opened, and the present time, some ten or twelve plantations have been attempted, and capital applied, varying in each case from 5000*l.* to 25,000*l.*; but even the most promising of these is still but experimental, and most of the others have been abandoned.

"The estates attempted in the alluvial soils and near the banks of rivers have been hitherto the most promising, and next to them, those in the moist lands which had formerly been employed in the cultivation of rice. The plantations in elevated situations have all been more or less unsuccessful, and even the finest forest land seems speedily to lose its richness after yielding one or two crops of canes. The plant rises with great luxuriance and apparent vigour, but the juice, when expressed, is found to be deficient in saccharine and crystallisable matter.

"Improved treatment, and the use of manures may, perhaps, remedy this defect; but the latter is difficult to procure, owing to the limited use of cattle in agriculture, and the great expense attendant on all artificial substitutes.

"There are still many unattempted soils in the unexplored parts of the island which may exhibit a different result, but up to the present time, sugar has not been an encouraging speculation, and the island is still dependent for its own consumption on the annual supplies from the other British possessions. These are, to some extent, displaced by the native growth, but only in the inferior qualities, and in situations where the cost of carriage places the imported sugar at a disadvantage compared with the price of that grown in the interior.

*The Cocoa-Nut Palm.*—"The cultivation of this tree has, of late years, become as important as an article of commerce and export, as it has always been as an article of food and home consumption to the inhabitants. During the last six years, between 4000 and 5000 acres have been planted by Europeans, and land suitable for this purpose is still in demand. The produce of these 4000 acres may be estimated at 4000 candies of copperahs,\* capable of yielding 550 tons of oil, and this at a very moderate

\* The fleshy part of the nut dried in the sun preparatory to crushing.

calculation. These new estates lie chiefly in the districts of Negombo, Jaffna, and Batticaloa, and when the addition thus made within so short a period is taken into consideration along with the prodigious extent of native plantations previously existing, which extend in a belt along the western coast of the island almost from south to north, and on the east as low down as Batticaloa, an idea may be formed of the prodigious capabilities of Ceylon in this one article now rising into so much demand in Europe. Large establishments for crushing the oil by steam have been opened at Colombo, where it is shipped to England, for the manufacture of candles by compression.

"By the recent improvements in cultivation introduced by the English speculators, the trees are now beginning to yield fruit in the fifth year, whereas native plantations seldom bear before the ninth or tenth. Unfortunately the years 1845 and 1846 have been characterised by unusual drought in the low countries, and the cocoa-nut crops have been so deficient in consequence that the export of native oil has seriously declined, but is certain to revive. The consumption of the nuts for food has likewise greatly increased, owing to the influx of Malabar coolies; and as the demand for this purpose must always be steady, the cultivation of this important tree may be looked on as one of the safest investments in Ceylon.

"The export of *Coir* (the fibre which lines the husk of the cocoa-nut), and its manufacture into ropes and cordage, have simultaneously increased. But the rudeness of the process, and the want of proper machinery, must always be a check on its improvement and extension. The subjoined return shows the export of cocoa-nut oil and coir for each year since 1837, and under the former head exhibits the diminution I have alluded to as occasioned by the recent droughts.

STATEMENT of Cocoa-nut Oil and Coir exported from Ceylon in the ten Years ended 1846.

YEARS.	C O C O A - N U T O I L.			C O I R.		
	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
	gallons. casks.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	cwt. qr. lb.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1837.....	638,677 8,976	28,334 3 11	708 7 2	36,737 3 4	8,140 17 2	203 10 6
1838.....	242,680 284	16,653 6 1	416 6 8	24,895 3 14	9,290 10 11	232 5 4
1839.....	357,543 ..	26,596 16 3	664 18 6	22,195 1 0	7,741 13 11	193 11 0
1840.....	475,742 ..	32,482 16 4	812 1 6	23,440 3 24	7,399 1 9	184 19 7
1841.....	321,966 ..	24,061 16 4	601 11 0	21,643 1 2	7,130 15 6	178 5 6
1842.....	475,967 ..	34,242 11 7	856 1 4	26,130 3 26	10,162 1 7	254 1 1
1843.....	726,266 ..	43,873 17 9	1096 17 0	22,187 1 7	9,118 16 10	227 19 6
1844.....	443,301 ..	24,066 15 9	601 13 6	25,977 0 25	9,704 6 0	242 12 2
1845.....	282,186 ..	15,945 1 10	398 12 7	19,540 2 0	8,255 8 0	206 7 0
1846.....	123,981 ..	7,939 6 7	198 9 8	23,197 2 19	8,724 13 10	218 2 4

*Cotton.*—"The cultivation of this article has hitherto been very limited, and confined almost exclusively to the northern parts of the island, where there is reason to fear that the most suitable soils were not selected, nor the most approved details of cultivation adopted. But now that the success of the great cotton experiment of the East India Company has been pretty well established in several parts of their possessions, and when the consumers of cotton in England are looking to the east for a more certain supply than that which foreign countries afford, the cultivation in Ceylon offers a fair field for agricultural industry. Dr. Gardner, the able superintendent of the Ceylon Botanical Gardens (who has seen much of cotton cultivation both in the northern provinces of Brazil, and in different parts of India), and who lately visited the northern and eastern portions of Ceylon, has stated in some remarks which he has published on the subject, that there are large tracts in that part of the island called the Wanny, which he believes to be admirably adapted to the production of cotton."

TRINCOMALEE is one of the finest harbours in the world. This was the opinion of Nelson. It is strongly fortified.

COLOMBO, the capital, is situated on the west side of the island. It is also

strongly fortified. The harbour is far from being good. Population above 30,000.

POINT DE GALLE has a good harbour, at the south end of the island, and is strongly fortified. The Peninsular and Oriental Mail Steam Ships stop here on their way to and from Calcutta, and a branch-line proceeds from Ceylon, Singapore, and China.

Ceylon has always been famous for its cinnamon and its pearl fisheries.

THE population of Ceylon in 1835 comprised the following numbers :—

DESCRIPTION.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
	number.	number.	number.
Whites.....	5,516	3,605	9,121
Free Blacks.....	626,365	568,017	1,194,382
Slaves.....	14,104	13,289	27,393
Aliens and resident strangers.....	..	..	10,825
TOTAL.....	616,089	584,911	1,241,825

It is supposed that this number has increased to about 1,500,000. The native population consists of Beddahs or Veddahs, the aboriginal inhabitants, who live without clothes or houses, in the great forests, their food consisting of wild fruits and the produce of hunting, &c. Cingalese, descended from the Rajpoots of India, occupy Candy and the south-west and south coasts of the island. Malabars are settled on the north and east coasts; and the Mussulman descendants of the people of Upper India;—the last are dispersed over the island. There are also Chinese, Javanese, Malays, Caffres, Parsee traders, half-caste descendants from native mothers and European fathers, and Portuguese, Dutch, and English. The Cingalese are in religion Buddhists, and the Malabars are Hindoos.

GOVERNMENT.—For some years after its capture, Ceylon was under the control of the East India Company; but from the beginning of 1802 it became entirely a royal government, and was placed under the immediate direction of his majesty's ministers, who now regulate the affairs of its settlements. The executive council is composed of the governor, the chief justice, the commander of the forces, who is also lieutenant-governor, and the secretary to government. There is also a legislative council, which includes the members of the executive council, and thirteen other members. The other civil officers are assistant colonial secretary, treasurer, auditor, collector of customs, and several subordinate officers. There is a military establishment, with a commander-in-chief of the forces. In 1802 a supreme court of judicature was established, consisting of a chief justice and a puisne judge; annexed to it are his majesty's advocate, registrar, sheriff, and other officers. The chief justice takes precedence of all his majesty's subjects on the island excepting the governor; the commander of the forces ranks next, and after him the puisne and district judges.

THE following is an Account of the Revenues and Disbursements of Ceylon during the period it was under the control of the East India Company :—

Y E A R S.	REVENUES.	DISBURSEMENTS.
	Pagodas.	Pagodas.
	number.	number.
Nov. 1795, to April, 1796.....	6,98,332	7,07,016
May, 1796 " 1797.....	7,62,013	6,92,215
1797 " 1798.....	6,06,622	5,76,527
1798 " 1799.....	7,38,377	5,63,043
1799 " 1800.....	9,83,938	8,26,896
1800 " 1801.....	7,30,000	7,50,000
1801, to Dec., 1801.....	5,45,087	6,21,570
TOTAL.....	50,65,569	47,37,867

The receipts include the revenues of the island, and the remittances from the governments in India, or disbursements made there on account of Ceylon. The disbursements contained the general charges of the island; but it is apprehended that only the extra allowances to the troops were inserted, and that the regular pay is included in the accounts of Madras, &c.

After the island had been in the hands of government until 1813, the disbursements are stated to have amounted to 330,000*l.*, and the revenues to about 230,000*l.* per annum. In this statement of the revenue, the produce of every source is included, allowing 40,000*l.* as the average gain by the pearl fisheries, and the 60,000*l.* the East India Company pay yearly for cinnamon; the rest of the revenue is derived from rents of land, markets, and fisheries, taxes of various kinds, and duties on imports and exports.—*Milburne.*

#### NETT Revenue and Expenditure of Ceylon for Fourteen Years.

Y E A R S.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Excess of Expenditure.	Y E A R S.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Excess of Expenditure.
	£	£	£		£	£	£
1811.....	301,758	411,249	109,491	1816.....	344,846	450,502	105,656
1812.....	271,210	370,301	99,091	1817.....	346,020	416,491	70,471
1813.....	320,806	491,776	170,970	1818.....	359,595	454,490	94,895
1814.....	352,416	409,369	56,953	1819.....	342,375	478,940	136,565
1815.....	376,757	511,434	134,677	1820.....	404,123	476,054	71,931

Yet the excess of expenditure in the latter years of the finances of the colony, as stated in the Ceylon almanac for 1833, gives the revenue and expenditure from 1821 to 1833 as follows :—

Y E A R S.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Excess of Revenue.	Excess of Expenditure.	Y E A R S.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Excess of Revenue.	Excess of Expenditure.
	£	£	£	£		£	£	£	£
1821.....	450,699	481,854	..	22,155	1827.....	264,785	411,648	..	146,863
1822.....	473,009	458,346	15,328	..	1828.....	305,712	339,516	..	33,804
1823.....	355,406	476,242	..	120,836	1829.....	389,534	344,757	44,777	..
1824.....	387,259	441,592	..	54,333	1830.....	403,475	347,029	56,446	..
1825.....	355,320	495,520	..	140,209	1831.....	420,170	356,565	73,605	..
1826.....	278,358	394,229	..	115,879					

## COMPARATIVE Yearly Statement of the Revenue of Ceylon, from 1833 to 1836.

SEPARATE TAX OR DUTY.	1833	1834	1835	1836
	£	£	£	£
REVENUE OF FORMER YEARS.				
Revenue balance outstanding recovered.....	5,263	4,910	5,719	4,413
Cinnamon and cinnamon oil (balance of sales in England).....	105,511	65,470	21,000	
REVENUE OF THE CURRENT YEAR.				
Sea customs (duty on imports and exports, exclusive of cinnamon).....	64,419	103,030	66,578	66,418
Export duty on cinnamon.....			17,816	74,631
Sale of cinnamon.....	59,758	9,679	13,029	52,534
Paddy farms rented and unrented.....	32,306	41,414	32,540	32,381
Fine grain farms, ditto, ditto.....	2,994	3,150	2,796	2,734
Garden farms, ditto, ditto.....	1,103	348	406	466
Salt farms, ditto, ditto.....	29,014	35,542	32,306	31,872
Arrack and toddy farms, ditto.....	31,268	25,265	31,598	32,296
Fish farms.....	6,180	5,387	6,783	7,412
Chank farm.....	13	1,968	1,211	
Ferry-bridge, canal, and lock tolls.....	5,020	5,064	5,262	5,706
Duty on arrack stills.....	1,644	2,428	1,959	2,305
Pearl fishery.....	25,043		40,346	25,816
Sale of blank stamps.....	3,121	2,735	2,710	2,806
Sale of judicial stamps.....	10,172	10,786	10,299	10,874
Collection of postage.....	1,823	2,585	2,468	2,607
Profit and loss, premium on sale of bills, interest on arrears of rent, &c.....	5,376	5,632	3,730	3,872
Rent and sale of lands and houses.....	817	3,746	4,830	6,884
Commissariat and colonial stores and provisions, &c.....	23,107	30,131	29,205	27,251
Miscellaneous.....	20,924	15,930	205,597	7,155
TOTAL.....	435,296	375,700	568,188	400,533

The accounts of the expenditures for these years, and until later years, appear too confused for us to introduce the same, and we consider the following statements sufficient in order to understand the present fiscal state of Ceylon.

*Abstract from the Official Account of the Revenue and Expenditure of Ceylon, for the Year 1846.*

“Compared with the revenue of 1845, the receipts of 1846 exhibit a decrease, under particular heads, amounting to 51,089*l.*; and, after deducting from this a simultaneous increase on others to the extent of 13,347*l.*, the returns still show a diminution of income equal to 37,742*l.*

“The main sources of income, the sea customs, the salt sales, and the stamps and excise, exhibit no tendency to decline; those in which a fluctuation has been perceptible, are rather the casual than the permanent sources of income.

	£	s.	d.
The revenue and receipts of 1845 were .....	454,146	6	6
Those of 1846 .....	416,403	15	2½
Decrease .....	37,742	11	3½

“The falling off in the proceeds from the sale of *government lands*, accounts for 24,892*l.* 9*s.* 9*d.* of this sum.

“Another item which enters into the decrease of 1846 is 6479*l.* 1*s.* 9*d.*, arising from the sale of a *residue of the old stock of government cinnamon*; but this may properly be regarded as a casualty, that source of income having ceased with the abolition of the government monopoly.

“In the tax upon *paddy and fine grain farms*, there was a falling-off of 4092*l.* 14*s.* 10½*d.*, owing to a diminished production, occasioned by the untoward drought of the season.

“On *arrack and toddy farms* there was also a decrease of 2768*l.*; but as these are always sold by public competition, their sale is liable to be affected by external and often capricious causes, otherwise inexplicable.

“After deducting the increased heads from the gross deficiency of the year, the nett diminution of income, 37,742*l.* will be exhibited as follows:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Decrease on sale of lands.....	....	....	....	24,892	9	9
" on sale of cinnamon.....	....	....	....	6,479	1	9
" on customs (principally in the northern province).....	....	....	....	4,380	5	8½
" on paddy and fine grain farms.....	....	....	....	4,092	14	10½
" on arrack and toddy farms.....	....	....	....	2,768	1	1½
" on tolls.....	....	....	....	1,598	10	3½
" on judicial stamps.....	....	....	....	1,138	18	1
" on sale of coals.....	....	....	....	1,775	9	4½
" on commissariat stores and provisions.....	....	....	....	811	13	2½
" on other heads of revenue and judicial receipts.....	....	....	....	3,152	8	5
Deduct Increase on the following Heads:—				51,080	12	6½
On arrears of revenue of former years recovered.....	1844	13	2½			
" salt.....	1902	19	2			
" blank stamps.....	1162	10	8½			
" assessment tax on houses.....	1700	13	2½			
" freight and passage per steamer "Seaforth".....	783	0	1½			
" abatements of salaries of the civil service.....	768	5	5			
" surcharges recovered.....	2281	18	7½			
" other heads of receipts.....	2903	0	10½			
				13,347	1	3
Nett decrease.....				37,742	11	3½

"The increase of the income of salt has arisen, not merely from an increased activity in the trade in that article in the interior of the island, but likewise from an increased exportation to Bengal, and the Straits' settlement. The recent great reductions of duty on Indian salt in India, will occasion the export from Ceylon to elsewhere.

*Expenditure.*—"As compared with the expenditure of 1845, that of 1846 exhibits an increase of nearly 50,000*l.* Expenditure, 1846, 498,205*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.*; 1845, 448,232*l.* 11*s.* 10*d.* Increase, 1846, 49,972*l.* 17*s.* And as compared with the receipts within the year, the outlay exceeds it by upwards of 80,000*l.*

#### REVENUE and Expenditure of 1846.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Revenues and receipts in the colony.....	415,023	5	7½			
Receipts by the agent in England.....	1,810	9	7			
Expenditure in the colony.....	464,845	10	10	416,403	15	2½
Expenditure by the agent in England.....	33,659	18	0			
Excess of Expenditure.....	....	....	....	498,205	8	10
				81,801	13	7½

"As compared with the expenditure of 1845, the increase in that of 1846 is accounted for under the following heads:—

	£	s.	d.
Increase in civil expenditure.....	39,129	3	8½
Ditto military ditto.....	1,990	3	7½
Ditto commissariat ditto.....	9,056	10	5½
Deduct decrease on the expenditure of agent in England.....	50,176	6	9
Nett increase.....	49,972	17	0

*Public Works.*—"In the department of Public Works, valuable progress has been made during the past year, the advantages of which will be immediate and permanent.

"During the early part of 1846, extensive surveys were made of the cinnamon plantations which extend on all sides around Colombo.

"In the central province, a map of one district, embracing 30,000 acres has been nearly completed; and simultaneously with the scientific advantage thus secured, allotments of crown lands, to the extent of 2600 acres, have been defined and partly disposed of.

"In the town of Badulla, several new streets have been opened, along which allotments have been surveyed and sold, and plans have been prepared for the purpose of enabling the government to issue grants in perpetuity to persons who have occupied land in that town upon temporary certificates, or who claim prescription.



"In addition to surveys of ninety tracts of land, containing 4770 acres, were executed during the same year for various purposes; either for sale, for the arrangement of contending claims, or for special reports to government.

"In the eastern province, seventeen allotments, containing 5425 acres, have been surveyed for sale; and in the northern province, upwards of 1000 acres. Some progress has also been made with a minute survey of the town, and gravets of Jaffna.

**Roads.**—"The extent of roads in Ceylon in 1841 (including the entire coast line from Putlam through Jaffna, Trincomalee, and Batticaloa to Hambantotte), was 15,722 miles; at the end of 1846 it was 2358 miles; 786 miles having been opened during the five years.

"It is necessary, however, to explain that along the 538 miles of coast above-mentioned from Putlam to Jaffna, and thence down the entire eastern coast to Hambantotte the road consists of nothing more than a time-worn track, for the most part over arid sandy flats.

"But the 786 miles opened are through all varieties of country, and differ in their state of completion, from that resulting from an expenditure of 20*l.* a mile in the low flat countries, to that of nearly 500*l.* a mile in some of the mountain districts. The following is a statement (fractions excluded) of expenditure on roads, and amount of tolls from 1842 to 1846:—

DESCRIPTION.	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	TOTAL.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Expenditure .....	23,147	24,855	35,431	57,166	61,022	201,621
Tolls .....	10,988	16,580	19,383	27,288	32,827	107,066
DIFFERENCE .....	12,159	8,275	16,048	29,878	28,195	94,555

**Civil Engineer's Department.**—"Of the public buildings in progress under the Civil Engineer's Department during the year, the prisons are the most important. The new criminal gaol at Wellicadde, two miles from the Fort of Colombo, has had an addition of sixty separate chambers or cells in one range of two stories divided by a corridor. Two wings have been commenced containing each twenty chambers, and these are to be connected with the main range by an observatory, on the Panoptikon system. A wall sixteen feet high encloses the premises; 200 criminals are confined, and being taught, under the instructions of the Civil Engineers' Department, to work as artificers, &c.; they have been extensively employed in the buildings now in progress at the prison. Outside the walls a guard-house, store-room, and cottages for overseers, and other works have been constructed. The whole will be finished at a cost of 4400*l.* and will, when completed, be the best arranged and most secure public prison in the East.

"At Hulsdorp, in the immediate vicinity of the supreme and district court houses, a prison has been built at a cost of 3800*l.*; it has eight wards for the confinement of ninety-six civil prisoners and women, and twenty-six chambers of twelve by eight feet for persons under trial for criminal offences.

"Extensive alterations have been made at the gaol at Kandy, at an outlay of 1000*l.* A lock-up house at Matele has been enlarged at a charge of 200*l.*, and another at Kaigalle, on which 290*l.* has been expended.

"A lunatic asylum is far advanced towards completion at Colombo, at a cost of 4200*l.*, with accommodation calculated for 120 patients, and residences for their attendants and medical officer.

"The supreme and district court house at Jaffna has been thoroughly repaired, at a cost of 350*l.* A residence is now in course of preparation at Jaffna for the judges on circuit, which, when completed, will cost 800*l.* At Kandy a commodious police-station house has been constructed for 680*l.*, and another at Kaigalle for 540*l.*

"At Peradenia, near Kandy, a new residence for the superintendent of the Royal Botanic Garden has been erected at a cost of 800*l.*; and at Colombo, a range of public offices, with accommodation for the civil engineer, the surveyor-general, and the commissioner of roads, have been nearly completed by private contractors for the sum of 3800*l.*, voted by the Legislative Council.

"An addition has also been made, at a cost of 780*l.*, to the government printing-office, to give room for the bookbinding establishment and records; and a record-room and other additions have been made to the Colombo cutcherry, and its offices, at a cost of 840*l.* There is still, however, not sufficient room for the numerous records of this office.

"At Kandy, an office has been created for the Civil Engineer's Department, at a cost of 340*l.*; and at Nuwera Ellia a commissariat store-house is in progress on an estimate for 1570*l.*, superintended by the Royal Engineer Department.

"In the Fort of Colombo, a large upper-roomed building with offices, has been erected at a cost of 1890*l.*, as a rest-house, and let to an hotel-keeper at an annual rent of 150*l.*

"At Kurnegalle, a rest-house and offices have been built at a cost of 500*l.*; and at Matele, sixteen miles from Kandy, on the Trincomalee road, a rest-house and offices have also been built at a cost of 760*l.*

"Five masonry bridges, of from ten to thirty feet span, have been erected at Colombo, Cotta, Paratareka, Negombo, and Trincomalee, at an expense of 852*l.* A fine bridge of two arches, each thirty-five feet span, has been thrown across a dangerous river, the Talata Oya, about four miles from Kandy on the Trincomalee road, at a cost of 1900*l.*; and 2700*l.* have been voted by the legislative council for the repairs of the great wooden bridge across the Mahawella ganga at Peradenia.

"Important improvements have likewise been made, at a serious cost, in the town of Kandy; and the unfortunate frequency of the visits of cholera during the last year, and its ravages amongst the European troops, will render further expenditure indispensable for the completion of the sewerage, and the improvement of the artificial lake, to whose noxious exhalations much of the prevailing disease has been, with too much apparent justice, ascribed."

Notwithstanding the glowing accounts given of the revenue and expenditure of Ceylon, both appear to us as requiring great revision.

*Cinnamon*.—"The best cinnamon is known by the following properties; it is thin, and rather pliable; it ought to be about the substance of royal paper, or somewhat thicker. It is of a light colour, and rather inclinable to yellow, bordering but little upon the brown: it possesses a sweetish taste, at the same time is not stronger than can be borne without pain, and is not succeeded by any after taste. The more cinnamon departs from these characteristics, the coarser and less serviceable it is esteemed, and should be rejected if it be hard, and thick as a half-crown piece; if it be very dark-coloured or brown; if it be very pungent and hot upon the tongue, with a taste bordering upon that of cloves, so that it cannot be suffered without pain, and so that the mucus upon the tongue is consumed by it when several trials are made of it; or if it has any after taste, such as to be harsh, bitter, and mucilaginous. Particular care should be taken that it is not false packed, or mixed with cinnamon of a common sort.

"This spice was known to the ancients long before nutmegs or cloves. In 1621 no mention is made of cinnamon as an article of import from India. The Portuguese being in possession of Ceylon, it was to be procured only at Lisbon. In 1686 the Dutch imported from the island 170,000*lbs.* of cinnamon, which is stated to have been rather less in quantity than in some preceding years. It would be difficult, if not impossible, to trace the quantities brought into Europe at this early period. In 1730 it appears the Dutch imported in ten ships 640,000*lbs.* In 1776 the King of Candy agreed to deliver to the Dutch all the cinnamon which grew in his territories at five pagodas per bale of 88*lbs.* In the five years, 1775 to 1779 inclusive, the amount sold on an average was 380,000*lbs.* per annum.

"The following is an account of the quantities of cinnamon sold at the Dutch East India sales in the years 1785 to 1791 inclusive, together with the sale amount in each year.

YEARS.	Quantity.	Value.	YEARS.	Quantity.	Value.
	<i>lbs.</i>	<i>£</i>		<i>lbs.</i>	<i>£</i>
1785.....	309,010	199,470	1789.....	463,400	252,785
1786.....	453,320	280,605	1790.....	373,920	205,045
1787.....	114,000	82,170	1791.....	183,765	100,235
1788.....	485,600	273,765			

"In 1795, on the capture of Ceylon by the English, the East India Company paid 180,000*l.* to the captors as the value of the cinnamon found in the various storehouses on the island.

"The following is an account of the quantities of cinnamon belonging to the East India Company, sold at their sales, in the years 1803 to 1810 inclusive, with the sale amount thereof, likewise the quantities retained for home consumption, and the nett revenue collected thereon.

Y E A R S.	March Sale.		September Sale.		TOTAL.		Retained.	Revenue nett.
	lbs.	£	lbs.	£	lbs.	£	lbs.	£
1803 .....	128,673	27,403	158,594	36,101	287,267	63,504	8,762	675
1804 .....	138,501	34,509	199,182	44,150	337,683	78,659	9,830	2084
1805 .....	28,432	6,986	172,530	45,579	200,962	52,565	6,672	1466
1806 .....	121,195	29,111	140,001	32,105	261,196	61,216	10,389	3513
1807 .....	168,072	48,587	198,674	67,914	366,746	116,501	7,974	2453
1808 .....	167,817	57,374	166,814	57,600	334,631	114,974	13,116	3613
1809 .....	230,969	72,854	202,655	80,772	433,624	153,626	10,267	3487
1810 .....	180,134	75,426	123,820	50,132	303,954	125,558	11,561	3218

"The following is a statement of the cinnamon exported from Ceylon, in the year ending 31st of December, 1844 :—First sort, 32,856½ lbs. ; second sort, 210,354½ lbs. ; third sort, 100,788 lbs. ; quality unknown, 697,321 lbs. ; total, 1,041,320 lbs.

MEMORANDUM of Government assorted Cinnamon in the Warehouse at Colombo, on the 31st of December, 1844.

DESCRIPTION.		1st Sort.	2d Sort.	3d Sort.	TOTAL.
		bls.	bls.	bls.	bls.
Cinnamon of 1838.....		..	1	..	1
" 1839.....		..	1	..	1
" 1840.....		..	3	..	3
" 1841.....		5	7	1	13
" 1842.....		21	161	61	246
Total.....		29	173	62	261

"The production of the present year is likely to be but small, many gardens having been quite neglected, owing to the indifferent prospects of the trade. A few properties only have been carefully attended to, and kept in good order, and in these the produce will probably be large, and of good quality. But the wild or jungle cinnamon has ceased to be peeled for the last two years, nor is it likely to be resumed so long as the duty remains at its present high amount. In fact, although the government monopoly of sales was abolished, and the gardens sold by public sale, the monstrous export duties have nearly ruined the cinnamon planters."

*Other Spices.*—"Hitherto the cultivation of spices, except cinnamon, has been scarcely attended to, though both the soil and climate appear, from the little which has been done, to be admirably adapted to their more extended production. Within the last few years, a few small plantations of cloves and nutmegs have been established from plants and seeds supplied from the botanical gardens at Peradenia, and the result is looked forward to with great interest. Cardamoms and ginger might also be successfully cultivated to any extent, and would be a profitable occupation for the natives were they as industrious as those of the Malabar country, where both these articles are extensively cultivated. The same observations apply to different kinds of plants which are valuable as dye-stuffs, such for example as the choya-root and the indigo, both of which are indigenous to the soil."

*Chocolate.*—"Chocolate is another production which might be extensively cultivated here, particularly in the hot and humid parts of the low country, which Dr. Gardner states to be very similar to those parts of South America in which the tree is so extensively cultivated. There is a small plantation in the botanical gardens, but at that elevation, nearly 2000 feet, the tree does not grow freely. A considerable quantity of

seed is, however, now produced annually, from which plantations could be established without difficulty."

*Tea*.—"The tea plant has lately been cultivated to some extent by the Messrs. Worms, the most enterprising planters in the island, at their estate at Pesalawa. The climate of that district, which is about 3000 feet above the level of the sea, seems well adapted for the growth of the plant, but the very great difference between the price of labour in Ceylon and China will, it is feared, prevent its profitable cultivation."

*Timber*.—"The forests, especially in the interior, and on the eastern side of the island, abound in magnificent trees, many of which are well known to be valuable, not merely for economical purposes, but from their extreme beauty and suitability for cabinet work. As yet, less attention has been directed to the productions of the forests of the interior than to those of the coast, and ebony is the only export, and even this to a trifling amount."

*Rice*.—"In former times, rice was much more extensively produced in Ceylon than it now is, more especially in the northern parts of the island, the decrease being obviously connected with the decrease of the Tamil population in that quarter from political causes. All that appears to be requisite for the extension of the cultivation of this essential article of food, is the re-introduction of that industrious people, and the restoration of the tanks which have fallen into decay, for the purpose of irrigation."

"Ceylon has this year, however (1847), exhibited the unusual circumstance of an export of rice to Great Britain. This has arisen from the extraordinary demand, and the high price of bread stuffs at home, and advantage has been taken of the favourable state of freights as compared with Bengal, to re-export to England grain which had been imported for consumption in the colony."

*The Ceylon Botanic Garden*.—"The attention of its superintendent, Dr. Gardner, has been directed not merely to scientific investigation, but to the introduction from other countries, and the acclimatised cultivation of such exotic plants, as are likely to add to the agricultural wealth of the island."

"Previously to the arrival of the present superintendent, who was selected by Sir W. Hooker, the garden had been so neglected as to be almost valueless to the colony. By Dr. Gardner's attention and exertions, it is now one of the most flourishing and useful institutions in India; large nurseries have been established for the propagation and distribution of useful plants, which are sold at a trifling price to the public, and numbers of foreign trees and vegetables have been successfully introduced. The result has been, that hundreds of thousands of trees and plants of all descriptions, have been dispersed throughout the island, at a very moderate cost to the Government. Dr. Gardner is likewise engaged in the preparation of a '*Flora Ceylonica*,' a work which will contain descriptions of all the plants indigenous to the island, so far as he can obtain them, and thus make known to the scientific world the history and uses of the vegetable productions of a region, of which less is known to the botanists of Europe, than any other portion of India of equal extent."

*Minerals*.—"With the exception of a very brief sketch in Davy's '*Ceylon*,' nothing has been published, and little is known of the geology or mineral productions of the island. The formations are essentially primitive, and present but few features of novelty; gneiss being the principal rock. Dolomite is found in isolated positions in the interior, and is the source of the lime used by the natives in that part of the country; burnt coral being in general use in the north, and along the coasts."

"*Coal* is not likely to be discovered in any great quantity, although the unusual circumstances under which it has lately been found in Northern India, render any dictum on this subject hazardous."

"*Iron* ore is frequent, and has been worked from time immemorial by the natives; but it is questionable, whether the richness of the veins is sufficient to justify any extensive operations."

"*Tin* has been found in the Saffragam district by Dr. Gyax, a Swiss mineralogist of some eminence, and it is not unlikely that it may yet be opened in considerable quantity, as it is principally in metamorphic rocks like those of Ceylon that mineral

veins are found to exist, and generally in mountainous districts or their immediate vicinity.

"Copper ore has also been discovered in the south, and in the immediate vicinity of water-carriage. But without more satisfactory examination and evidence, engagements for working it cannot safely be entered into.

"Quicksilver has lately been procured at Cottah, in the immediate neighbourhood of Colombo, but only in small quantities; it had been discovered in the same spot in 1799.

"In the Galle district, *kuolin*, or decomposed feldspar, of a fine white quality and even texture, has been recently found in great abundance. It is well adapted for the manufacture of the finer kinds of pottery and paving tiles, but the art of pottery and brick-making is here in the very rudest state, and much good would result from introducing some simple improvements in this branch of industry.

"Anthracite coal has lately been turned up in Saffragam.

"Plumbago is at present the only mineral which is exported on a large scale. It is found at the depth of eight or ten yards, in pretty rich streams in the neighbourhood of Caltura. The trade in it, during the last seven years, is exhibited by the following return:—

Y E A R S.	Quantity.	Value.	Duty.
	cwt. qrs. lbs.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1840.....	981 0 0	122 10 1	3 1 4
1841.....	2,002 2 7	268 9 4	6 14 3
1842.....	7,285 0 3	1231 14 4	30 16 0
1843.....	3,676 3 20	523 17 4	13 2 0
1844.....	9,914 3 21	1294 12 10	32 7 4
1845.....	19,245 0 15	2451 19 7	61 6 0
1846.....	25,036 3 7	3036 2 5	75 18 1

#### VALUE of Imports and Exports.

I M P O R T S.				E X P O R T S.	
Y E A R S.	Merchandise.	Treasure.	TOTAL.	Y E A R S.	TOTAL.
	£	£	£		£
1842.....	622,447	172,311	794,758	1842.....	463,445
1843.....	720,145	314,386	1,034,531	1843.....	421,083
1844.....	849,242	517,795	1,366,037	1844.....	531,586
1845.....	1,053,970	441,156	1,495,126	1845.....	583,100
1846.....	990,859	381,842	1,372,701	1846.....	679,286

"These inferences and observations, however, apply almost exclusively to the operations of Europeans and the results and success of foreign investments and the speculations of others, than the natives of Ceylon. It is a remarkable circumstance, but one easily accounted for, that all the activity and energy now so busily manifested throughout every district of the island, and applied to every encouraging department of commercial enterprise, is confined to strangers and immigrants alone, and that the Cingalese themselves take no apparent interest, and show no evidence of being participators in the general prosperity.

"Though seldom in want of the first necessities of life, and although the great mass of the population is very much elevated above that which constitutes poverty in other countries, it is a singular fact, and somewhat discouraging, that *there is not a single native capitalist in Ceylon*; though some are proprietors of land to a considerable extent, and enjoy a corresponding rank and influence in their localities.

"Under their former rulers, the low country was in the hands of the Dutch, who asserted their monopoly over all commerce under capital penalties. The population of the high lands and mountains of the interior, were in like manner prohibited by their rulers from all trade, or even intercourse with foreigners; money was unknown amongst them, inasmuch as there was nothing on which to expend or in which to invest it. The king was the absolute owner of all lands, and never permitted their alienation to private parties, merely permitting their temporary cultivation as the reward of public services;

and thus property in land being unattainable and commerce prohibited, the accumulation of money was never thought of by the natives; and rank and the power of oppression became the sole objects of ambition.

"This spirit, though checked in its manifestation, still lives in its results, and to the present day, the upper classes have neither the means nor the inclination to embark in active pursuits, and the lower classes universally refuse to labour, or to enter into the service of any but their immediate chiefs.

"Even the few headmen who have recently ventured to undertake plantations of coffee and cinnamon, employ not Cingalese but Malabar labourers.

"No Cingalese is the owner of a vessel larger than a fishing-boat, and no Cingalese is a merchant at Colombo, or any seaport in the island; the small craft by which the coasting trade, and the intercourse with India is carried on, being exclusively the property of Moormen, Parsees, and Malabar Chetties, from the Coromandel coast. A few Dutchmen navigate square-rigged vessels, but there are very few.

"The craft generally in use consist of brigs, schooners, and dhoneys, varying in size from 1 to 150 tons; the latter are badly built, cannot beat against the wind, and, consequently, are chiefly employed only during the north-east monsoon, from November to April, and laid up for the rest of the year. Their brigs and schooners run round the island, and visit both the Coromandel and Malabar coasts, chiefly for grain. They sail also, during some part of the south-west monsoon, but are not generally considered very seaworthy. They are all manned by Lascars, and, in almost every case, are commanded by Portuguese or Dutch.

"The *registered tonnage* of the Colombo district is 15,000 tons, and of the rest of the island about 20,000 tons. This description of property is evidently, on the increase, and as the demand for timber and cattle from the eastern side of the island increases, and the large tracts of land planted with cocoa-nuts in the northern and eastern districts become productive, there will be a much greater demand for tonnage of this description.

"Most of the dhoneys are built at Ceylon, but the schooners and large vessels are nearly all built at Cochin, on the Malabar coast.

"The native Cingalese are equally unconnected with the internal commerce of the island, all of which is conducted by Moormen, Malabars, Parsees, and strangers, many of whom only come over from the coast of India for a season, and return again to their wives and families. All the business of the country is carried on with the capital of these men, and that of the British merchants and planters; and the Cingalese themselves see these operations going on from day to day for the advantage of foreigners without an effort to participate, either as employers or labourers, in the general benefits which are increasing around them."

*Foreign Shipping.*—"The amount of shipping inwards and outwards, during the year 1846, exceeds that of the former or any previous year, being,

Inwards ..	211,946 tons.
Outwards..	211,424 tons.

"Freights formerly ruled higher in Ceylon than in the presidencies of India. But owing to the late advances in the price of cotton, and the demand for bread-stuffs in Great Britain, freights in Bombay and Calcutta are considerably higher than at Galle or Colombo; and another circumstance, which has considerable influence in keeping down the rates, is that Ceylon is more resorted to than formerly by seeking ships, as well as by vessels arriving with coal for the steam vessels, and which, of course, look to obtain a homeward freight in return."

*Banks, Interest, and Exchange.*—"There are two banks, both formed by a proprietary almost unconnected with Ceylon. The bank of Ceylon was incorporated by royal charter in 1840, and its operations are confined exclusively to this colony. The Oriental Bank is a branch of more considerable establishment, with a board of directors in London and another in Bombay, where its operations are considerable, as well as at Calcutta, Madras, Canton, Hong Kong, and Singapore.

"The capital of either establishments, as applied to this island, is not considerable, being about 100,000*l.* to 125,000*l.* each. The circulation of either is proportionally

limited, that of the Oriental Bank being about 15,000*l.*, in 1846, and that of the other 27,487*l.*

“The operations of both are principally confined to the receipt of deposits, the sale of bills on England and the presidencies of India, and to local discounts to merchants and traders. The latter mainly comprise purchases made by the Chetties from importers, chiefly of British produce, and the acceptances of the Moormen retailers, whose paper is for smaller amounts, proportionate to their minor transactions.

“As regards deposits and the usual business of banking, the transactions of the year 1846 show a considerable increase over that of 1845, the payments made by parties keeping accounts being in the latter year about one million and a half; whilst those of 1846 are considerably above two millions. So far as I can collect opinions, the nature of the business at present carried on by the merchants of Ceylon generally, is of a sound and steady description, and partakes little of a speculative character; whilst the statements given above afford a fair view of the increasing value and importance of their operations.”

*Moneys.*—“Mercantile accounts are kept in British currency, but the following moneys also circulate in the island, viz. :—

3 challies = 1 pice.  
4 pice = 1 fanam = 1½*d.*  
12 fanams = 1 rix dollar = 1*s.* 6*d.*

The Company's rupee is current at 2*s.*, and the Spanish and American dollar at 4*s.* 2*d.*

RATES OF AGENCY AND COMMISSION.

	per cent.
On all sales, purchases, and shipments .....	5
With the following exceptions:—	
On all purchases of cinnamon, on purchase-money, and duty included .....	2½
On the returns made with the proceeds of goods on which commission has been previously charged, if in coffee or cocoa-nut oil .....	5
In every other description of produce .....	2½
On diamonds, pearls, precious stones, and jewellery .....	2½
On treasure and bullion .....	1
On all property withdrawn, shipped, or delivered to order .....	2½
On guaranteeing sales, bills, bonds, contracts, or other engagements .....	2½
On ship's disbursements .....	5
On advertising for freights and passengers on the amount of freight or passage money, whether the same pass through agent's hands or not .....	5
On effecting or writing orders for insurance .....	0½
On settling losses, partial, or general, and returns of premium .....	1
On procuring money on <i>respondentia</i> .....	2½
On attending the delivery of contract goods, or receiving and delivering private commissions of merchandise .....	2½
On total sum of debit or credit side of an account at the option of the agent, excepting items on which a commission of 5 per cent is chargeable .....	1
On effecting remittances, or purchasing, or selling, or negotiating bills of exchange .....	1½
On letters of credit granted .....	2½
On the management of estates as executors, administrators, or attorneys .....	5
On debts where process at law or arbitration is required .....	2½
And if recovered by such means .....	5
On bills of exchange, notes, &c., dishonoured .....	1
On over-due debts collected for absentees .....	5

TARIFF.—INWARDS.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Ale and all other malt liquors in casks per gallon .....	0	2½	Rice, per bushel .....	0	7
Do., in bottles, per doz .....	0	6	Spirits and liqueurs, per gallon .....	4	6
Books, bullion, pearls, and precious stones, coal, copperah, garden seeds and plants, cattle, instruments, machinery, and implements for agriculture and manufacture, army clothing, &c., and timber .....	free.		Tea, per lb. ....	0	6
Opium, per lb .....	1	0	Wine in bottles, per gallon .....	2	0
Gunpowder, per lb .....	0	3	do. not in bottles .....	1	0
Paddy, per bushel .....	3	0	do. the produce of the British possessions .....	0	6
			Goods, wares, and merchandise not otherwise charged with duty, being the produce of the United Kingdom or British possessions, on the market value, per cent .....	5	0
			Do. of foreign states .....	10	0

*Prohibited.*—Arms and gunpowder (except by special authority from the governor), cinnamon, do. oil, cassia, do. buds, coffee (except for warehousing), rum, rum shrub, or sugar (except for warehousing), the produce of any foreign country or British possession into which foreign sugar can legally be imported.

OUTWARDS.

Books, bullion, coin, pearls, precious stones, cattle, iron tanks, casks, staves, headings, and hoops .....	free.	Cinnamon oil, per oz.....	0	4
Cinnamon, per lb. ....	1	0	Goods, wares, and merchandise, the produce of Ceylon, not being subject to other duty on the value.....	per cent 0 2½

"The interest on money, at all times high in Ceylon, has been especially so during the last year; on mortgage of landed property and other undoubted securities, seven and eight per cent could have been obtained during 1843, 1844, and 1845; but in 1846 similar accommodations have cost nine and ten per cent habitually, and even so high as twelve and fourteen. In some instances, so much as eighteen per cent has been given on the security of houses and ground in Colombo, and as this was paid in advance, the charge may fairly be taken as an equivalent to twenty-two per cent per annum."

*Gold.*—"The quantity of gold imported during 1846 has been very considerable. It would, however, be impracticable, to ascertain the amount, as large sums are daily brought into the island by private individuals, who of course never enter such at the custom-house. The high price maintained for the precious metal is very surprising; the average may be quoted at 11. 2s. 6d. per sovereign."

*Pearl Fishery.*—"The result of an inquiry led to the appointment, as resident-supervisor of the pearl banks, of an old naval officer, well informed in his own line, but entirely destitute of that local experience so necessary in such a position. This measure, so far as the pearl-fishery was concerned, appears to have been not only useless, but unfortunate. 'We cannot say with respect to this absurd government monopoly,' observes the *Colombo Observer*, 'that on this score we feel any great regret. Indeed, notwithstanding the recent legislation on the subject, we cannot help hazarding the supposition that it would be well if no more measures were taken and no more anxiety felt respecting the pearl-fishery. Would it not be far better to throw an extensive range of coast open to the untrammelled exertions of industrious fishermen, than to resort to stringent enactments to secure at best a very *uncertain* revenue from a product that adds nothing to the comfort and happiness of 'the many,' how much soever it may be valued by the idle, the rich, and the luxurious? The recurrence of a pearl-fishery would once more bring a stream of living beings to line and animate the coast extending from the village of Aripo to that of Silawatorre:—Asiatics would be there to speculate and Europeans would once more look curiously on, and fancy their appetites improved by the vapours of putrefaction—supplies of all kinds (not forgetting coffins!) would pour in, and 'the revenue would be fattened with the rich result.' But at what cost would this 'rich result' be obtained? at that of the morals and happiness of immense numbers; for drunkenness, debauchery, and gambling of the worst kinds are the inevitable concomitants of a pearl-fishery."

"Perhaps the protection of the banks costs more than has been realised: these guineas are not therefore to be valued like common guineas, and we dare say the prize-holders in the *pearl lottery* think their pearls as valuable as in the days of Cleopatra.

"The most productive pearl-banks, are situated off Condatchy, extending thirty miles from N. to S. and twenty miles from E. to W. The fishery commences in March, when the calm weather permits the boats to go out and return daily.

"Kilecarré is most probably the Colchi mentioned in the *Periplus* of the Erythræan sea as the site of these fisheries; and they are carried on in the same manner as described by travellers several centuries ago. The ancient towns of Mantotte and Putlam probably derived much of their importance from their vicinity. In 1803, 1250 divers were employed, of whom 1100 were volunteers from the opposite coast. The share of profits gave each individual 5s. 9d. per day for the time he was employed; the price of ordinary labour being 6d. per day. But each bank being available only for one period, of about twenty days in every seven years, sometimes the fishery is smaller, and sometimes there



is none at all ; and in no season does it last for more than thirty or thirty-five days, commencing with the calm weather about the 5th of March. The divers in six or seven fathoms of water, remain immersed from fifty to fifty-five seconds—very rarely longer. A reward being offered to him who should remain the longest under water, it was gained by one who remained eighty-seven seconds. The diver's sack is not fastened round his neck, but is attached to a cord held by the man in the boat above : and it is pulled up when full, at the signal of the diver, who, if he choose, is drawn up with it. So far from the occupation being unhealthy, it is the belief of the natives that divers live longer than other labourers ; and its short season is hailed as a gainful holiday by the divers themselves, who at other times are engaged in ordinary labour. If the oyster is taken before seven years old, its pearls are imperfectly developed ; vigilance is therefore necessary to prevent indiscriminate fishing, which would destroy the banks, or at least render them quite unproductive. The pearls are sold by the government to the highest bidder.

"About seven years is the maximum age of the pearl oyster ; but after six years they are apt to die suddenly in vast quantities. The nearer to seven years that they are fished the richer is the harvest ; if they live beyond that period the pearl loses its rich lustre.

"From 1799 to 1820, there were eleven fisheries which produced 297,103*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.*, and from 1820 to 1837 there were nine fisheries, producing 227,131*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.* Thus twenty fisheries realised upwards of half a million of nett revenue.

"The time for inspecting the banks is in the lulls between the monsoons in October and November, and the fishery always takes place at the change in March and April. A fishery used to create the utmost excitement along the whole coast of India, and as many as 4000 or 5000 people have congregated about the barren shores of Aripo, which means *a sieve*, and which appears to derive its name from the sifting and sorting the pearls through a succession of ten or twelve brass cullenders of the size of a large saucer. The largest holes are in the one at the top, and the lower the pearl falls the less is its value.

"The days for fishing are not only limited but the hours as well as the number of boats and divers. They fish up every thing they come across, and there is little time to discriminate, as their time is so valuable ; it has sometimes been at the average of 6*l.* sterling a minute ! The most suitable depth of waters appears to be from six to seven fathoms, and the diver seldom remains below so long as a minute ; although for payment, or as a trial of strength, some of them have remained much longer, and they bring up about fifty oysters at a time.

"Among the numerous frequenters and officials at a fishery, a shark charmer is an indispensable attendant, though accidents from sharks are unknown. The office has been hereditary for several generations. He gets 9*d.* a day from government to assure the divers that he has secured the mouths of the sharks and driven them from the banks.

"The total value of the exports of jewellery and precious stones from Ceylon to Great Britain in the following five years has been as follows, but we are not able to state the precise amount of pearls comprised in these returns :

1839 ....	£4458	1842....	£2889
1840.....	6177	1843.....	3919
1841.....	2071		

"Some valuable gems are found in Ceylon ; among those the ruby and cat-eye are the best ; topaz, sapphire, and crystal are also obtained. Iron is diffused over the greater part of the island ; black oxide of manganese is found ; and plumbago (carbonate of iron) is obtained in considerable quantity, and exported. Weaving gives employment to many persons. The articles made are handkerchiefs, table-cloths, napkins, towels, sail-cloth, and a coarse kind of cloth used for their dress by the natives. There are also many oil-mills in operation, chiefly for pressing the cocoa-nut kernels. The island contains extensive forests, in which, besides the more ordinary descriptions of timber, the growth of those latitudes, there is a great variety and profusion of beautiful woods, well adapted for the use of the cabinet-maker.

"Among the animals of Ceylon, most of those found on the opposite continent are native to the island. Elephants are numerous, and sometimes do great injury to the

growing crops. Under the kings of Candy these animals were trained to perform the office of public executioners.

"The trade of the United Kingdom with Ceylon is not distinguished in the custom-house accounts from that to the continent of India. A trade is carried on with Bengal, to which presidency it exports betel-nuts, chank-shells, cordage-cocoa-cuts, and various minor articles; while it imports from that quarter cotton piece goods, sugar, rice, wheat, and gunny bags."

*Post and Mail Communication.*—"Ceylon is, at the present moment, the centre of operations for the mails from China, the Straits' settlements, Benga', and Madras, as well as the French, Spanish, and Dutch possessions at Pondicherry, Java, Manilla, and elsewhere. Even these communications are still but in embryo as regards future development; and when, in addition to them, regular postal intercourse shall have been opened by means of steam with our Australian colonies and probably with Mauritius, from all of which lines must converge at Ceylon, the future importance of this island cannot fail to be apparent. And concurrently with this, will arise the grave question of the sufficiency, accessibility, and safety of the present station at Point de Galle as compared with the unrivalled harbour and facilities of Trincomalee. The superiority of accommodation at the latter for ships of war, its convenience for expediting communications between the Admiralty and the naval force in the eastern seas, and its fine commercial situation fronting the Bay of Bengal, and presenting a centre whence all the lines of postal communication must diverge, mark it strongly as the point towards which attention must ultimately be directed with a view to these objects, in preference to the imperfect harbour of Point de Galle. For packets on their way to China, Trincomalee would be an addition of twenty-four hours' steaming, but for the mails to Bengal and Madras, there would be a correspondent advance on their voyage in that direction.

"As regards the mercantile interests of the colony, there can be little doubt that Trincomalee would eventually present advantages to the commerce and trade of the island, infinitely superior to Colombo, where there is no harbour, and only an open roadstead with imperfect holding-ground, which is any thing but favourably regarded by shipping, both from its inconvenience and insecurity. The producing districts of the interior lie nearly midway between the two places; and the few miles of additional road to be traversed from Kandy to Trincomalee will be more than compensated by avoiding the three formidable mountain passes between Kandy and Colombo.

"The principal obstacle would naturally be the reluctance of the merchants to abandon their present buildings at Colombo and transfer their establishments to Trincomalee. But there can be little doubt that the only consideration which ever influenced the Dutch to establish the seat of government at Colombo in preference to Trincomalee, when they had their choice of both, was that the cinnamon plantations, from which they chiefly derived their revenue, lie in the vicinity of Colombo.

"There is daily communication (Sundays excepted) between Colombo and all parts of the island, and, with one or two exceptions, between all the main stations one with the other. This communication is carried on from Colombo to Kandy in the central province, and from Colombo to Point de Galle in the southern, each a distance of seventy-two miles, which is travelled in  $10\frac{1}{2}$  hours by means of mail-coaches established by private parties, and under contract to government for the conveyance of the mails. From Kandy the mails are conveyed by foot-messengers to Trincomalee and all other places in the eastern province, as soon after their being received as possible. From Galle, a private coach, under contract with government, conveys the mails to Matura, twenty-eight miles further in the southern province, whence they are taken by foot-messengers to Tangalle and Hambantotte, which latter place is the furthest limit of the southern province where a government officer is stationed.

"The distance from Colombo to the utmost northern limit of Jaffna is 220 miles, and between those two places are the intermediate stations of Negombo, Chilaw, Putlam (the chief town of the north-western province), and Manaar. Excepting the government despatches, the correspondence between the western, and north-western, and northern provinces, is unimportant, especially when it is compared with that which daily

takes place between Colombo and the Kandyan provinces. The obstructions caused by wild animals, deep streams, and absence of local European superintendence in parts of the northern and north-western provinces are so great, that it is matter of surprise that the communication is so extremely regularly maintained, as it is very seldom that a day's mail is due between the two places. The communication, however, is by no means rapid; it occupies four days.

"The mails between Ceylon and the continent of India by land, are conveyed for eight months of the year through Jaffna and Point Pedro, whence they are taken in catamarans to Point Calymare on the opposite coast; and for the other four months through Manuar and Talamanar, whence they are passed over in hired boats to Ramisseram. By these means letters from Colombo may reach Madras in eight to ten days, and Calcutta and Bombay in seventeen to twenty days; the variation depending on the nature of the weather at the two extremities of this island. Letters taken by the steamers from Point de Galle reach Madras in three days and Calcutta in nine; whilst those taken in the *Seaforth* steam-packet to Bombay generally arrive in less than six days.

"The communication between Ceylon and the Straits of Malacca, China, Java, and Manilla, is, of course, now efficiently carried on monthly by means of the contract steamers from Point de Galle; other opportunities are very rare and uncertain. Letters are frequently received from Australia by way of Calcutta, occupying about three months in the transit; but a direct opportunity scarcely presents itself of sending letters to Australia: one hardly occurs once in a twelvemonth. From Mauritius letters arrive almost monthly by vessels coming thence to Ceylon in search of freight; but direct opportunities of sending letters thither are unfrequent.

"Homeward-bound vessels take letters, at irregular periods, from Ceylon to the Cape of Good Hope and St. Helena."

*Crown Lands.*—"The crown land purchased by individuals from May, 1833, to 1843, without including lots under fifty acres, amounts to 170,080 acres. The one society issues circulars to obtain a return of the extent of estates, and the extent in bearing, which, as far as they have received answers, enables them to show that there are in bearing 2917 acres; in progress, 8125; total extent of coffee estates, 47,368 in 1843. These returns are understood not to be complete. Very many applications have been lately made for land about Negombo for sugar cultivation; whether advisedly or not, remains to be seen. Experience has shown that coffee planting is a certainty. As to whether the soil in the maritime provinces of Ceylon will grow canes for such a length of time as will be equally profitable, is a problem which time alone can solve. Even if land gives two tons of sugar per acre, deduct duty and expenses, and coffee land affording only ten hundred weight (sold even so low as 3*l.* 10*s.*) per acre, will be a more certain speculation.\*

"Twelve years ago Ceylon was not known in England, and even in London but in the light of a valuable military key to India. The only part of Ceylon that seemed to draw forth any admiration was Trincomalee, on account solely of its harbour being the finest in the Eastern hemisphere, and being the only place of refuge for weather-driven vessels from the Bay of Bengal and the Coromandel coast, but chiefly, we believe, as a valuable naval station. After this, a new era began to dawn on Ceylon; the resources of the island began to attract the attention of the wealthy capitalists of England. From that day to this thousands upon thousands of pounds have been expended on the soil of both the maritime and interior provinces of the island; and, although it is natural there should be some failures, still it is surprising in how many a hundred-fold the money laid out has been returned. Coffee is the staple production at present of Ceylon, and not a few have already (1844) made fortunes, and others are in the fair way. Sugar has been tried, but we are sorry to add that the spirited growers have not hitherto succeeded as they had anticipated. True, one or two have succeeded, but it is only those who have. Want of the proper experience, we firmly think, has been the principal cause of the unsuccessful results. We have very little doubt on our mind as to this island being ultimately a sugar colony, and that to a greater extent than many people are inclined to believe. Ceylon is yet in its infancy. Hundreds

\* A correspondent, who had vacated the sugar estates, Negombo, writes:—"I never saw any thing in Java superior to the canes here, and not often any thing to equal them; I will stake my reputation as a sugar-planter, that the canes will last as long as any in any other part of the world."

upon hundreds of acres of suitable land, which have never yet been explored, will be in a few years more all under cultivation. Ceylon is favourably situated with regard to England; the climate of two-thirds of the island, we may safely say, is not ill adapted for the European constitution. The natives of the country are well disposed towards the Europeans.

"Ceylon is emphatically the half-way house between England and China. When the resources of that vast empire become fairly open to British enterprise and capital, it will be hard to say of what real importance this island may be to England. It is invaluable, and will always be so, as a coaling station to the steamers outwards and homewards bound. It is approachable in as short, *if not a shorter*, time from England than Bombay is, and who can foresee what a valuable acquisition Ceylon must then prove to Britain, if it ever happen to be made the centre of all her operations, in her wide and far-spreading Eastern dominions, which is far from being an unlikely case if the Company's charter is even renewed in 1854, and, consequently, the government of the day take the affairs of India into their own hands; Ceylon, in that case, then would be the focus from whence would issue 'through steam, the right-arm of England,' all the home instructions destined for our princely dominions in India, our territory in China, our possessions in its seas, as also those of the Indian Ocean, Australia, Van Diemen's Land, and New Zealand, with our various islands in the South Pacific."—*Ceylon Herald*.

*Planting in the North.*—"The cultivation of tobacco, with which the planters began, is almost totally abandoned. Experiments are being made in regard to exotics, and Maryland is expected to succeed. The tobacco indigenous to the country is rather coarse and strong for cigars. Cotton and cocoa-nuts will, I think, succeed. The planters have succeeded in raising almost every valuable variety of cottons. Sea-Island, Upland Georgia, Bourbon, Pernambuco, Nankeen cotton, &c. Of all these, the Bourbon is the favourite and the most extensively cultivated. It will, I think, ultimately be the staple cotton, not of Ceylon only, but of continental India. The cotton estates now look most luxuriant, presenting the appearance of extensive groves of black-currant bushes. The trees are almost constantly putting forth *boles*; they are at present covered with flowers, which will be beaten off by the heavy rains. The proper gathering seasons are February, March, August, and September. Such is the effect of our fine climate, that every variety of cotton is here perennial. The cotton trees may be expected to last five or six years, until the cocoa-nuts placed amongst them come into bearing, by which time it is hoped all expenses will be more than paid.\* Cocoa-nuts possess a local value of from 1s. to 1s. 6d. per annum for the produce of a tree in full bearing. Batticoola is the place for cocoa-nuts. Fine soil, and fresh water within three feet of the surface. The soil here is a perfect paradox. Generally speaking, it is most unpromising and sterile in appearance; but, with a little manure, and plenty of irrigation, wonders of vegetation are produced from it. Dr. Davy has said, that the richest soil taken from the mountain forests of the interior contains no more than 2½ per cent of vegetable matter. *Here* we have no forest, only low jungle, and I do not suppose our richest soil contains one-half per cent of vegetable matter. The most general is calcareous sand, in some places clayey; in others, as at Point Pedro, highly ferruginous, presenting the most extraordinary contrast to the snow-white coral limestone on which it rests. There can be little doubt that the secrets of the fertility of the soil of the Jaffna Peninsula lies in the presence of muriate of lime."

*Slavery.*—"In 1816, the greater number of proprietors of slaves in the maritime provinces made a voluntary offer to the crown of the children who should be born of their slaves after the 12th day of August, 1816. The offer was accepted, and, in 1818, an ordinance was passed, securing their perfect freedom, and providing for their support. At the same time it was enacted, that all proprietors of slaves in the maritime provinces should have them registered in the district courts, under forfeiture of all right or claim

\* It appears that grapes of delicious flavour ripen in abundance at Jaffna. Alluding to wild animals, the following appears in a recent Ceylon paper:—"A very proper wholesale war has been waged with the monarchs of the forest by native hunters. No less than 150 elephants were lately killed in the district of Wanny, a reward of 15s. being paid for every elephant destroyed. A large number of them were killed also in the district of Manaar lately. In the district of Patchelapally, the elephant hunters are paid 3l. 15s. for every animal, government paying 15s. only, and the rest contributed by the planters. The tails of the elephants (in proof of the animals having been actually killed) are sent to the Cutcherry at Jaffna, where they are cut into pieces and buried!"—*Ceylon Herald*.

to them ; and, in the event of omitting to comply with the provisions of the act, they were declared to be absolutely free. All joint property in slaves was also declared to be illegal, and every slave was to be registered by one proprietor. In Jaffnapatam and Trincomalee, where such a tenure chiefly prevails, distinct provisions were made for settling such claims to slaves. It was enacted, that no claim to a slave less than one *sixteenth* could be recognised ! In order to fix to whom they belonged, he or she was to be put up to auction, and the proceeds divided amongst the claimants, while, of course, the slave went to the highest bidder. By the act of 1837, the registration system was extended to the Kandian Provinces. Every birth or change of proprietorship had to be registered, or the owner forfeited his claim to be considered such, and the slave was declared to be absolutely and *ipso facto* free. The first registration was to be made before the 1st of July, 1838, and the certificate of registry had to be renewed triennially. The judges were directed to take extraordinary precautions that no addition to the register should be allowed after that date, and of course until the lapse of the first three years, it could not be ascertained what the decrease amounted to. We have stated that at the first examination, in 1841, instead of there being 1287 on the record, there were only 379 in the whole of the Kandian Provinces ; and, as we proved at some length, there is not another in the whole of the island ! The registration system was very much neglected all over the maritime provinces, particularly in the northern division, where the proprietors had not resigned their rights, and had neglected altogether to register. In order, however, that no objection might be taken to the authorities acting on the old ordinance of 1818, the ordinance No. 7 of 1842 was passed, making registration imperative ; in fact, re-enacting the provisions of the old act, with this clause, that if any slave was not registered *before* the 1st of January, 1843, absolute freedom was the consequence. Not a single slave was registered ; and, on the morning of the 1st of January, 1843, the sun rose on nearly 23,500 freemen, who were nominally slaves the day before.”\*

The resources of this colony, if its affairs shall be properly managed, would be of the greatest productive value ; hitherto the imports value, for a long period, have exceeded those of exports, and from the absurd and unjust export duty on cinnamon the growers of that spice have been nearly, if not, ruined. The ports of Ceylon should, like Singapore, be made *free ports*.

THE Number and Tonnage of Ships entering the Ports of Ceylon in 1828, may give an idea of the maritime trade which has since increased.

C O U N T R I E S.		Ships.	Tons.
		number.	tonnage.
Great Britain.....		23	8,765
India and China.....		11:7	41,682
Foreign States.....		154	9,631
TOTAL.....		1314	60,670

NOTE.—Manned by 14,794 men.

#### IMPORTS and Exports of Ceylon.

IMPORTS, 1829.		Value.	EXPORTS, 1829.		Value.
		£			£
Cotton Cloths, Indian.....	132,941	138,353	Cinnamon, first sort.....	90,000	32,213
„ British.....	5,409		„ second sort.....	230,000	67,563
Grain, Indian.....	95,111	108,230	„ third sort.....	180,000	38,137
„ Various.....	13,128		TOTAL.....	500,000	138,343
TOTAL Grain and Cloths.....		246,592	Exports subject to Duty.....		99,927
Other articles.....		99,709	Ditto not ditto.....		39,108
TOTAL.....		316,301	Add deficient in value of Cinnamon.....		42,000
1831.			TOTAL.....		141,035
From Great Britain, valued in sterling money.....	40,777	274,576	To Great Britain, valued in sterling money..		168,576
From British Colonies ditto.....	274,576		To British Colonies ditto.....		6,675
From Foreign States ditto.....	34,228	34,228	To Foreign States ditto.....		1,536
TOTAL value of Imports ditto.....		349,581	TOTAL value of Exports, ditto.....		250,787

† This quantity was sold, the value given exported is £180,000.

\* We have examined various documents respecting the abolition of slavery in Ceylon, and we are bound to attribute a great share of the merit of that successful measure to Mr. Anstruther, the then secretary of that colony.

## IMPORTS and Shipping of Ceylon for the following Years.

YEARS.	Great Britain.			North America.			United States.			Foreign States.			TOTAL.			
	Value.	No.	Tons.	Value.	No.	Tons.	Value.	No.	Tons.	Value.	No.	Tons.	Value.	No.	Tons.	Men.
1828 .....	£ 29,984	23	8756	£ ..	1137	41,082	£ ..	..	..	£ 24,431	154	9,631	£ 323,933	1314	60,070	14,794
1829 .....	39,290	13	4857	..	988	56,826	..	..	..	28,256	160	8,229	340,201	1157	69,912	13,081
1830 .....	40,777	11	3911	..	878	60,157	..	..	..	34,228	169	12,962	349,582	1038	77,030	14,266
1831 .....	28,559	7	2647	..	1044	48,339	..	..	..	27,278	171	12,847	282,988	1222	63,833	11,598
1832 .....	47,792	13	4603	..	1186	47,911	1316	1	279	38,742	211	13,303	351,223	1411	66,096	13,320
1833 .....	60,812	21	7083	..	1162	54,554	872	1	279	29,273	143	6,732	320,591	1327	68,648	13,200
1834 .....	71,075	13	4015	..	1155	53,624	150	1	274	31,666	237	13,054	372,728	1406	80,907	14,429
1835 .....	64,997	16	4959	..	1200	55,336	103	2	454	30,082	186	12,377	352,076	1404	73,126	17,612
1836 .....	93,257	20	6639	..	1163	55,010	..	..	..	24,437	148	9,503	411,167	1331	71,232	13,503

NOTE.—Imports from all other places,\* value, 1828, 269,518*l.*; 1829, 272,634*l.*; 1830, 274,576*l.*; 1831, 227,150*l.*; 1832, 263,372*l.*; 1833, 229,932*l.*; 1834, 269,833*l.*; 1835, 251,894*l.*; 1836, 293,472*l.*

\* Under the head of "Other Places," the continent of India is principally alluded to, and under that of "Foreign States," the French settlements in India, the ports of China, the island of Madeira, and the dominions of the Indian princes, in alliance with the East India Company are included.

## EXPORTS and Shipping of Ceylon.

YEARS.	Great Britain.			North America.			United States.			Foreign States.			TOTAL.			
	Value.	No.	Tons.	Value.	No.	Tons.	Value.	No.	Tons.	Value.	No.	Tons.	Value.	No.	Tons.	Men.
1828 .....	£ 149,551	9	3551	£ ..	1048	41,800	£ ..	..	..	£ 1,631	38	3185	£ 215,372	1095	48,626	14,527
1829 .....	195,568	13	4869	..	1038	50,536	..	..	..	1,330	36	2564	280,145	1147	64,369	13,009
1830 .....	168,576	11	3769	..	1170	63,494	..	..	..	1,346	47	2624	250,788	1231	69,887	12,673
1831 .....	50,903	7	2429	..	1040	53,149	..	..	..	740	28	2256	121,148	1075	57,834	10,132
1832 .....	98,526	14	4768	..	1259	66,742	2839	1	270	559	31	1528	156,008	1305	73,317	13,724
1833 .....	42,403	18	5246	..	1184	57,280	1702	1	279	1,264	69	2448	100,470	1262	65,993	12,799
1834 .....	76,988	10	3083	..	1109	55,657	..	..	..	6,354	41	3803	145,833	1250	72,543	12,780
1835 .....	79,595	18	3462	..	1208	62,431	400	1	274	15,293	54	3389	158,921	1281	72,056	13,563
1836 .....	228,501	26	7856	..	1100	56,238	5188	1	274	8,890	73	4005	308,703	1200	68,463	12,364

NOTE.—To other places, value, 1828, 64,189*l.*; 1829, 88,256*l.*; 1830, 80,675*l.*; 1831, 60,502*l.*; 1832, 54,102*l.*; 1833, 55,100*l.*; 1834, 62,400*l.*; 1835, 63,632*l.*; 1836, 66,122*l.*

## IMPORTS and Exports from 1839 to 1843, with the Value of leading Exports.

YEARS.	Imports.	Exports.	Aracca Nuts.	Cinnamon.	Coffee.	Cocoa-nut Oil.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1839 .....	661,920	375,608	22,566	54,016	130,597	26,597
1840 .....	733,512	409,547	23,097	29,583	214,529	32,483
1841 .....	743,221	398,093	22,428	24,857	196,048	24,062
1842 .....	831,311	458,143	29,222	15,207	269,763	34,242
1843 .....		422,424	27,028	66,270	192,891	43,874

STATEMENT of Articles Exported in 1845, from the Island of Ceylon, producing more than 100*l.* Duty.

NAME OF ARTICLE EXPORTED.	PROVINCE OF CEYLON.		PROVINCE OF COLOMBO.		PROVINCE OF GALLE.		ALL OTHER PORTS AND PLACES.	
	Value.	Amount of Duty.	Value.	Amount of Duty.	Value.	Amount of Duty.	Value.	Amount of Duty.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Arrack .....	5,641 9 11	141 1 0						
Aracca-nuts .....	31,838 1 3	796 15 4	23,835 6 2	596 10 11½				
Cinnamon .....	40,821 2 0	20,410 11 0	40,027 12 0	20,313 16 0				
Coffee .....	363,259 11 3	9,081 16 8	355,992 10 2	8,900 2 7½	7240 5 7	181 0 5½		
Cocoa-nuts .....	6,417 12 8	160 16 0½						
Cuir rope .....	8,655 8 1	216 10 8½						
Oil, cocoa-nut .....	15,936 1 10	398 11 0	13,274 3 4	332 0 6				
Tobacco and cigars .....	16,826 17 3	420 14 4½					17,187 4 10½	429 14 5½
Wood .....	14,298 6 0	357 11 2½					4,428 10 3½	110 15 3½
TOTAL .....	503,694 10 3	31,984 7 1½	433,729 11 8	30,142 10 1	7240 5 7	181 0 5½	21,615 15 2½	540 9 9½

**STATEMENT of Articles Imported into the Island of Ceylon in 1845, producing *more* than 100%. Duty.**

NAME OF ARTICLE IMPORTED.	PROVINCE OF CEYLON.		PROVINCE OF COLOMBO.		PROVINCE OF GALLE.		ALL OTHER PORTS AND PLACES.	
	Value.	Amount of Duty.	Value.	Amount of Duty.	Value.	Amount of Duty.	Value.	Amount of Duty.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Apparel, wearing .....	3,399 6 11	189 6 11	2,976 4 5	162 11 11½				
Arms and Ammunition:—								
Guns and pistols.....	3,171 10 0	168 6 7	3,030 18 0	157 6 4½				
Gunpowder.....	1,569 1 0	398 19 8	1,593 8 6	398 7 1½				
Confectionery and preserves .....	2,630 8 7	202 14 11	2,220 7 11	164 19 6½				
Cotton goods .....	234,643 4 10	12,422 4 9	216,098 17 5	11,340 7 2½	7,736 4 0	484 17 5	11,506 13 1½	604 7 0
Cotton thread.....	3,117 14 0	173 18 4						
Curry stuffs.....	5,221 6 5	269 6 1	3,490 18 7	187 14 0				
Cutlery and hardware .....	11,668 2 9	620 11 1	11,051 0 5	581 11 7½				
Earthenware .....	9,932 0 0	593 14 6	5,248 4 3	298 9 5½	1,514 3 1	154 4 9½		
Fish.....	16,266 8 10	1,495 11 4	9,341 8 8	831 3 1½	6,082 11 0	607 13 7½		
Furniture.....	2,251 17 2	196 12 8	1,901 14 6	164 7 5½				
Glass.....	4,303 18 6	244 15 6	3,770 8 11	200 9 2½				
Grain, gram.....	5,540 1 2	952 11 2	5,981 12 0	872 8 1				
— paddy.....	71,076 6 7	11,803 11 5	8,339 16 11	1,389 19 9½	4,016 9 0½	669 8 4½	57,292 7 8½	9,506 4 4
— peas.....	1,815 0 11	266 7 4	1,665 18 0	243 1 5½				
— rice.....	380,402 14 4	63,308 0 5	263,888 6 2	43,982 0 8	37,881 4 10	6,313 13 4½	78,635 3 2½	13,012 3 1½
— wheat.....	6,230 6 8	909 17 6	5,463 17 0	799 15 3½				
Gunnies and twine .....	6,227 12 11	321 13 3	6,123 4 11	316 2 8½				
Haberdashery and millinery.....	27,859 15 5	1,771 3 11	21,929 7 2	1,331 17 0	1,412 6 1	102 8 0½		
Malt liquor.....	16,475 14 10	1,133 18 11	15,803 13 11	1,089 2 4½				
Manure.....	1,410 6 8	137 17 5	1,367 6 8	135 14 4½				
Marine stores.....	2,387 18 4	142 5 5	2,296 14 9	134 2 4½				
Medicines.....	3,747 9 6	225 10 4	2,937 11 10	173 17 0				
Metal, wrought and unwrought:—								
Brass.....	6,796 15 1	380 4 0	4,675 11 9	241 7 8½				
Copper.....	7,269 15 9	392 16 4	6,411 18 7	322 1 5½				
Iron.....	5,627 19 9	329 15 6	5,349 1 2	309 12 11				
Plate and Jewellery.....	2,515 8 11	140 18 8						
Oilman stores.....	3,268 7 1	189 3 11	3,147 4 6	179 17 8½				
Pepper and spices .....	1,391 4 5	121 12 11						
Provisions.....	1,397 10 10	107 11 2						
Saddlery and harness.....	6,498 7 10	361 9 2	4,447 4 11	226 3 4				
Salt provisions.....	2,515 11 8	176 2 4	2,384 8 3	166 12 6				
Seeds.....	2,635 2 7	142 10 11						
Shell, tortoise.....	1,801 4 0	181 0 6	.....	.....	1,387 4 0	138 14 6		
Silk goods.....	6,947 10 0	403 16 10	2,418 12 9	140 8 2½	4,453 3 9	258 15 1½		
Spirits, brandy.....	5,306 7 0	2,903 10 2	5,151 18 0	2,897 19 1½	281 18 0	158 11 4½		
— gin.....	1,848 9 0	1,034 4 0	1,499 2 0	843 4 7				
— whiskey.....	190 8 8	107 2 5	189 4 8	106 8 10½				
Stationery.....	2,838 7 11	177 17 4	2,068 10 6	165 6 8½				
Sugar, soft.....	4,458 15 10	223 16 5	3,287 14 6	165 5 4½				
Tea.....	3,474 6 5	481 14 3	2,791 19 0	398 17 0				
Tobacco and cigars.....	5,103 3 11	472 0 9	2,142 14 10	197 10 6½	2,526 4 8	249 4 2	17,187 4 10½	429 14 5½
Umbrellas.....	2,396 11 7	160 12 8	2,042 14 8	138 8 7½				
Wines, French.....	5,608 6 0	525 4 8	5,471 10 0	504 14 8				
— Madeira.....	4,460 5 0	512 17 0	4,412 5 0	505 11 0				
— Portugal.....	3,226 17 6	359 11 6	3,003 17 6	345 16 10				
— Spanish.....	12,777 0 9	1,694 5 4	12,656 2 6	1,675 7 0				
— Teneriffe.....	1,485 5 0	301 15 0	1,485 5 0	301 15 0				
Woolens.....	2,655 18 6	137 14 6	2,602 13 8	134 12 0½				
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>926,933 7 4</b>	<b>110,028 7 8</b>	<b>674,840 14 8</b>	<b>74,022 9 6</b>	<b>67,321 7 5½</b>	<b>9,137 10 9½</b>	<b>164,621 8 11½</b>	<b>23,552 8 11½</b>

## S U M M A R Y.

NAMES OF PORTS.	I M P O R T S, 1845.						
	Value of Imports producing more than 100 <i>l.</i> Duty.	Amount of the Duty.	Value of Imports producing less than 100 <i>l.</i> Duty.	Amount of the Duty.	Value of Articles imported Duty Free.	TOTAL VALUE of all Imports.	TOTAL Amount of Duty.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<b>WESTERN PROVINCE.</b>							
Colombo.....	074,840 14 8	74,922 9 0	34,559 5 0	2,131 0 6½	479,018 14 11	1,188,418 14 7	77,053 10 0½
Pantura.....	9,756 18 10	1,622 16 9½	638 1 7	55 4 2½	..	10,375 0 5	1,678 1 0
Caltura.....	8,128 12 2½	1,354 15 6	432 17 1½	44 0 5½	..	8,561 9 4	1,399 11 11½
Barberyn.....	14,803 16 4	2,467 6 4	517 2 4	46 16 4	..	15,320 18 8	2,514 2 8
Negombo.....	13,304 5 1½	2,213 4 8½	764 12 3	56 15 4	..	14,068 17 4½	2,270 0 0½
Calpenty.....	5,176 0 6	802 13 4	1,005 0 8	112 15 7	..	6,181 7 2	975 8 11
<b>SOUTHERN PROVINCE.</b>							
Galle.....	67,321 7 5½	9,137 10 9½	11,953 15 1½	934 4 1	..	72,275 2 7½	1,071 14 10½
Ballepittymodre.....	4,901 11 0	709 10 11	285 15 10	29 5 9½	..	5,187 6 10	729 16 8½
Dodandoewe.....	3,713 1 6	619 19 11	194 19 0	16 5 11	..	3,908 0 6	636 2 10
Bellegam.....	1,738 5 0	289 9 10	49 18 0	4 0 2	..	1,788 3 0	293 10 0
Gandurah.....	797 15 5	132 18 10½	37 19 11	3 16 8½	..	835 13 4	136 15 7½
<b>NORTHERN PROVINCE.</b>							
Jaffna.....	47,380 18 10½	6,911 2 6½	7,024 11 3	484 8 4½	3,575 8 3½	57,980 18 5½	7,305 10 11
Manaar.....	3,615 3 0	602 10 7	2,613 6 9½	210 13 7	24,809 5 0	31,127 14 9½	813 4 2
Point Pedroe.....	16,488 17 5	2,747 14 10½	2,461 0 7½	164 11 3	642 18 0	12,593 2 0½	2,912 6 1½
<b>EASTERN PROVINCE.</b>							
Trincomalee.....	16,716 3 1½	2,432 12 9	3,282 5 6	295 6 5	33 3 0	20,031 12 1½	2,727 19 2
Batticaloa.....	932 17 9	154 3 5	1,200 6 6	99 14 4½	..	2,133 4 3	253 17 9½
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>889,596 6 2</b>	<b>107,180 17 9½</b>	<b>67,021 9 6½</b>	<b>4,680 15 2</b>	<b>508,169 9 8½</b>	<b>1,464,787 5 5½</b>	<b>111,861 12 11½</b>

NAMES OF PORTS.	E X P O R T S, 1845..						
	Value of Exports producing more than 100 <i>l.</i> Duty.	Amount of the Duty.	Value of Exports producing less than 100 <i>l.</i> Duty.	Amount of the Duty.	Value of Imports re-exported, and of Articles from the Warehouse.	TOTAL VALUE of all Exports.	TOTAL Amount of Duty.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<b>WESTERN PROVINCE.</b>							
Colombo.....	433,729 11 8	30,142 10 1	15,709 12 0	421 12 5½	41,587 12 11	491,026 16 7	30,564 2 6½
Pantura.....	..	..	1,459 13 6	36 9 10½	..	1,459 13 6	36 9 10½
Caltura.....	..	..	2,534 8 10	63 8 2½	..	2,534 8 10	63 8 2½
Barberyn.....	..	..	4,107 17 4	102 14 10½	..	4,107 17 4	102 14 10½
Negombo.....	..	..	2,014 17 4½	50 8 10½	..	2,014 17 4½	50 8 10½
Calpenty.....	..	..	2,192 5 3	54 17 8	..	2,192 5 3	54 17 8
<b>SOUTHERN PROVINCE.</b>							
Galle.....	7,240 5 7	181 0 5½	18,422 17 0	560 10 6	..	25,663 2 7	741 10 11½
Ballepittymodre.....	..	..	926 3 3	23 4 1½	..	926 3 3	23 4 1½
Dodandoewe.....	..	..	868 4 5	21 14 4½	..	868 4 5	21 14 4½
Bellegam.....	..	..	1,849 16 4	46 7 6	..	1,849 16 4	46 7 6
Gandurah.....	..	..	1,117 18 7	27 19 6	..	1,117 18 7	27 19 6
<b>NORTHERN PROVINCE.</b>							
Jaffna.....	17,187 4 10½	429 14 5½	4,601 17 7	115 13 8½	2,015 4 9	23,804 7 2½	548 8 2½
Manaar.....	..	..	749 12 11	18 10 10	830 0 0	1,579 12 11	18 10 10
Point Pedroe.....	4,428 10 3½	110 15 3½	3,802 10 3½	97 10 5½	67 19 0	8,388 19 7	208 5 9
<b>EASTERN PROVINCE.</b>							
Trincomalee.....	..	..	2,157 17 8½	53 19 11½	2,205 12 5½	4,363 10 2	53 19 11½
Batticaloa.....	..	..	107 15 9	2 14 3	2 16 0	110 11 9	2 14 3
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>462,585 12 5½</b>	<b>30,864 0 3½</b>	<b>62,713 8 1½</b>	<b>1,097 17 2½</b>	<b>46,709 5 1½</b>	<b>572,008 5 8</b>	<b>32,561 17 6</b>

*Expenses of the Customs' Establishment.*—Fixed salaries, 772*l.* 14*s.* 0*d.*; unfixed salaries, 628*l.* 0*s.* 4½*d.*; incidental expenses, 900*l.* 0*s.* 4½*d.*; Total, 9,256*l.* 14*s.* 8½*d.*



## CHAPTER XXIV.

BRITISH SETTLEMENTS IN THE STRAITS OF MALACCA—MOLACCA, PULO PENANG,  
PROVINCE WELLESLEY, AND SINGAPORE.

THE British possessions in the Straits of Malacca consist of three settlements, viz., Pulo Penang, or Pinang, or Prince of Wales' Island, embracing a dependence of it, the province of Wellesley—Singapore, and Malacca. Penang and Singapore are islands, but province Wellesley and Malacca are situated on the Malayan peninsula. The settlements are separated by a long country coast, extending along the sea, in the occupation of Malay princes, all of which, with very trifling exceptions, is covered with a dense mass of forests, indented here and there by small streams and noble rivers. Singapore is in latitude 2 deg. 14 min. north, and Penang in latitude 5 deg. 14 min. north.

PULO PENANG (or Betel Nut), or PRINCE OF WALES' ISLAND, is situated in the Straits of Malacca, near the Malayan Peninsula, from which it is separated by an arm of the sea, between Lat. 5 deg. 15 min. and 5 deg. 29 min. north, and Long. 100 deg. 25 min. east. From north to south it is about sixteen miles long, and eleven broad at the northern extremity, but at the south it is in some places not more than six miles. Its area is estimated at 160 square miles. Probably two-thirds of the island are mountainous; the remaining consists of valleys and plains. The former consists of two ranges, which run north and south, and are of very unequal height and length, the highest about 2800 feet above the sea. The west range stretches from one end to the other of the island, but has a low division across it, near to its centre; the east or lesser range extends from nearly opposite to the low part of the west range, from which it extends southward to near the centre of the southern part of the west range. The low parts of the island consist of several distinct vales, the greater number and chief of which are situated on the east side of the mountains. The only road of communication between the plains on the east and west is through the low cuts across the west range, known as Captain Low's route. When first known to Europeans, Penang appeared uninhabited and covered with forests.

The mountains and the smaller hills are composed of fine gray granite, excepting some heights near the coast formed of laterite, as is also Saddle Island on the south-west angle of Penang. A tin mine was worked some years ago, and it is said valuable minerals exist in the mountains.

The soil is generally a light dark mould mixed with gravelly clay; in some parts there is a rich vegetable soil, formed by the decayed leaves of the forests, with which the island had for ages been covered; the coast soil is light sandy, but rather fertile.

*Climate.*—January and February constitute the dry and hot seasons, November and December the rainy; however, the island is seldom long without refreshing showers. The thermometer on Flag-staff Hill (2248 feet high) never rises beyond 78 deg. Fah. (seldom to 74 deg.) and falls to 66 deg.; on the plain it ranges from 76 deg. to 90 deg. Penang is considered remarkably healthy.

In 1785, Penang was granted to Francis Light, captain of a country ship, by the King of Queda, as a marriage-portion with his daughter. Light transferred his grant to the East India Company, and was by them appointed first governor of the island. From the appearance of the interior, and the number of tombs discovered there soon after the colony was formed, the tradition of its having been formerly inhabited, is no doubt true; when taken possession of there were only a few miserable fishermen living along the sea-coast. When placed under proper authority, it was resorted to by British, Dutch, Portuguese, Americans, Malays, Arabs, Parsees, Chinese, Chuliahs, Burmans, Siamese, Javanese, &c., &c.

In 1805, the colony having acquired importance, the Company determined to constitute it a government only subordinate to the Governor-general of India. The enormous expense incurred by the establishment, led, in 1830, to its being reduced to a residency, under the Bengal government. There is a resident (a governor nominally) over the three settlements, and a deputy resident, or resident counsellor, at each place. There is a court of judicature, and a recorder, for the whole; consequently the judge must go on circuit at stated times, to each settlement. The population of Penang, according to the last census, ending 1833, amounted to 40,322 souls; and on the opposite shore, or Wellesley province, to 45,953.

When the Company's Establishment was formed at Penang in 1786, the only inhabitants were a few miserable fishermen on the sea coast. In consequence of the disturbances in the Malayan principalities, and the encouragement given to settlers by the East India Company, a native population of various descriptions arose. The population of the settlement has been stated as follows:—

Y E A R S.	Population.	Y E A R S.	Population.
	number.		number.
1821.....	38,057	1826.....	35,116
1822.....	51,207	1827.....	57,986
1824.....	53,669	1828.....	60,153

The following tabular return, compiled from the accounts prepared at the East India House, shows the races of Penang:—

CENSUS of the Population of Penang, or Prince of Wales' Island, Province Wellesley, and adjacent Isles, up to the 31st of December, 1828.

DISTRICTS.	Malays and Bugis.	Achinese.	Battas.	Chinese.	Chulias.	Bengalies.	Burmese and Siamese.	Arabs.	Armenians.	Parasce.	Native Christians.	Caffres.	TOTAL.
<b>PENANG.</b>	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
George Town.....	3,374	26	390	3,987	3752	295	52	113	17	13	656	7	12,682
Teluk Ayer Raja.....	3,525	164	173	1,410	1368	843	665	7	2	..	645	39	8,941
Jelutang.....	2,496	24	158	1,556	727	210	72	29	..	..	23	18	5,313
Glugore.....	535	6	96	473	161	1	13	5	..	..	9	35	1,734
Sungei Kluang.....	2,078	103	120	733	53	4	7	..	..	..	..	15	3,119
Western District.....	677	24	180	830	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,722
Pulo Jeraja, Isle.....	112	..	7	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	122
Pulo Reman, Isle.....	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>13,224</b>	<b>847</b>	<b>1130</b>	<b>8,989</b>	<b>6075</b>	<b>1353</b>	<b>809</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1333</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>33,560</b>
<b>WELLESLEY PROVINCES.</b>													
Qualla Muda.....	6,605	..	..	153	55	151	256	..	..	..	..	..	7,225
Teluk Ayer Tawar.....	7,683	4	16	164	76	368	42	4	..	..	..	..	8,357
Qualla Prys.....	3,084	..	10	232	43	16	6	..	..	..	..	..	3,390
Juru.....	1,548	..	17	82	..	6	4	..	..	..	..	..	1,657
Battu Kawan.....	1,348	..	28	520	27	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,958
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>33,492</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>1201</b>	<b>10,148</b>	<b>6276</b>	<b>1906</b>	<b>1117</b>	<b>158</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>1333</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>22,593</b>

European (40) and Native Military and Followers (1100), and convicts (1300), about ..... 2,500

Europeans, and their descendants, about..... 500

Itinerants of various classification ..... 1,000

General Total..... 60,153

The present population is estimated at not less than ..... 100,000

The civil establishment of the British Straits' settlement consists of a governor, a resident councillor at Penang, ditto ditto at Singapore, ditto ditto at Malacca; three other councillors are usually on furlough, and an assistant to the resident at Penang. In the Recorder's Court there are the recorder, registrar, sheriff, deputy-sheriff at Penang, ditto at Malacca, coroner at Penang, ditto at Singapore.

*Moneys.*—Accounts are kept in dollars and cents, the coins chiefly in circulation being Spanish dollars and Dutch doits, or English copper of like value.

*Weights and Measures.*—The weights generally in use are those of China. The pecul, of 103 catties, equal to 133 1-3 avoirdupois. Rice from the Archipelago and salt are sold by the cojan of forty peculs; gold-dust by the bancul, weighing 832 grains troy, equal to two Spanish dollars. Grain from India, per bag of two Bengal maunds, or 164½ lbs. avoirdupois. Piece goods, &c., by the corge or score. English weights and measures are frequently adopted for European commodities.

The eastern part of Penang, owing to its moisture, is covered with rice fields. The south and west valleys, though partly cultivated for the same purpose, are chiefly laid out in pepper and spice plantations. Close along the coast there are extensive belts of cocoa-nut trees, and scattered over the island in various groups appear groves of the graceful areca palm (or penang), from which the isle takes its Malay name. The hills and low grounds, where not cultivated, are thickly covered with wood. Vegetation is splendidly luxuriant, and for miles and miles the eye rests on one dense mass of mountain forest. Besides Georgetown (the

capital), there is only one other town, *Jamestown*, situated on the sea-shore, four miles to the south of the capital, amidst a grove of palms. The hill called the "*Highlands of Scotland*" is 1428 feet above the sea, the situation and climate of which (and of the other stations), are delightful. Numerous small villages and Malay topes are scattered over the island (especially on the south side), often beautifully and romantically situated near the coast, or amidst spice groves in the vales.

The harbour of George Town is capacious, with good anchorage and well defended : it is formed by a strait about two miles wide, that separates Penang from the opposite coast of Quedah on the Malay peninsula. Penang was ceded to the East India Company about a century ago, and soon became a place of commercial importance, which character it maintained until the establishment of Singapore. Valuable plantations of nutmegs, cloves, and pepper, were established by Europeans, which, all but the last, still form the chief wealth of the colony. It carried on a brisk and profitable trade with the neighbouring Malayan states, Sumatra, India, and China. The ships belonging to the East India Company, on their voyage from England to China, *viâ* India, made Penang a calling place, where large amounts of spices, gums, tin, and other products of the Straits, were purchased or taken in exchange for cotton cloths, iron, &c., &c. The junks from China also exchanged their ladings of tea, rhubarb, silks, camphor, &c., for beche-de-mer, sea-weed, opium, and other products of Europe or of the country.

Some years afterwards, the country now known as *Province Wellesley* was annexed to Penang, and the rice-fields, which were soon cultivated, supplied Penang. Nutmeg plantations were also laid out by Europeans and Chinese settlers. But a far greater enterprise was undertaken, and now further encouraged by the late reduction in the British sugar duties, which has induced the outlay of large capital in sugar manufacturing establishments. Within the last three years, much of the jungle which overspread the whole of that district has been cleared off, and that useless thicket is now succeeded by plantations of thriving sugar-canes, for the cultivation of which the immense plains of this province are found well adapted. From the drooping condition to which Penang, including Province Wellesley, was reduced after the establishment of Singapore, it has now greatly recovered, with every prospect of a permanent increase of prosperity. The population consists, for the greater part, of Malays and Chinese labourers. There are many Chuliahs or Klings, native dealers from the Madras provinces, about Georgetown. Commercial affairs on a large scale, are in the hands of the Europeans.

Penang has been a spice island from the period nearly of its first settlement. Pepper engrossed the consideration of capitalists for many years, until the price fell so low, that the returns no more than repaid the outlay. But previous to this check, another source of gain opened, by the introduction to the island of the nutmeg and clove tree.

"The cultivation of the true nutmeg and clove tree, began nearly about the same time at Bencoolen and Penang; and the greater success which attended it at the former settlement than at the latter, was no doubt owing to the fact of Penang having been then a mercantile, rather than a cultivating community.

"In 1818, the bearing nutmeg trees on the island were estimated to be 6900. Since that period, spices have been more extensively cultivated; there are now upwards of thirty spice plantations at this settlement, including Province Wellesley.

"The gross annual produce from the plantations may be roughly estimated at 130,000 lbs.; but young trees are yearly coming into bearing to swell this quantity; should the cultivation meet with no serious interruption, it may perhaps, in time, supply the whole of the English market with spices.

"Since 1831, the cultivation of the clove has rapidly advanced, an additional number of about 50,000 having been planted.

"In 1829, the quantity of nutmegs retained for home consumption, was 113,273½ lbs. or nearly 855 piculs. The cloves entered for home consumption at present in Great Britain, amount to 60,000 lbs. or about 460 piculs a year, of which a part comes from Cayenne.

NUMBER of Nutmeg-Trees and Plants growing on Prince of Wales' Island, the Amount and Gross Value of Produce derived therefrom, and Quantity of Ground under Cultivation, drawn up in October, 1843.

P L A N T A T I O N S .	Bearing Trees.	Males.	Not bearing.	Total planted out.	Plants in Nursery.	Quantity of Ground under cultivation.
	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	or.
Total of forty-three large plantations in Penang.....	59,310	31,809	70,085	161,204	39,510	1811
Total of 114 smaller do. within the Panguluship of Ayer Rajah...	792	1,000	5,030	7,431	5,000	77
" 34 do. do. do. of Jullutong.....	900	1,100	3,437	5,437	1,000	54
" 42 do. do. do. of Glugor.....	1,200	2,500	8,300	12,000	3,000	120
" 67 do. do. do. of Soonghy Kluau.....	600	700	6,700	8,000	1,000	80
" 104 do. do. do. of Balik Pulow.....	2,000	2,000	8,000	12,000	3,000	120
" 13 plantations omitted.....	100	100	1,821	2,021	..	20
Total number of nutmeg-trees in Prince of Wales' Island.....	64,902	39,209	103,982	208,093	52,510	2282

TABLE.—(continued.)

P L A N T A T I O N S .	P R O D U C E .				Gross Value of Produce in 1843.		Estimated Number of Nuts in 1843.	Estimated Number of Nuts for 1844.
	Number of good Nuts in 1842.	Number of inferior Nuts in 1842.	Total Produce in 1842.	Quantity of Mace in 1842.	Good Nuts at five dol. per 1000.	Inferior Nuts at one dol. per 1000.		
				piculs.	dols.	cts.		
Total of forty-three large plantations in Penang.....	14,656,391	1,461,229	16,117,620	277 74	74,643	14	11,763,762	23,579,000
Total of 114 smaller do. within the Panguluship of Ayer Rajah.....	30,000	..	30,000	.. 60	150	..	60,000	300,000
Total of 34 do. do. do. of Jullutong.....	100,000	..	100,000	2 ..	500	..	120,000	300,000
" 42 do. do. do. of Glugor.....	14,400	..	14,400	.. 30	72	..	40,000	300,000
" 67 do. do. do. of Soonghy Kluau.....	55,800	..	55,800	1 12	279	..	100,000	300,000
" 104 do. do. do. of Balik Pulow.....	250,000	..	250,000	5 ..	1250	..	350,000	600,000
" 13 plantations omitted.....	10,000	..	10,000	.. 20	50	..	20,000	50,000
Total number of nutmeg-trees in Prince of Wales' Island.....	15,116,591	1,461,229	16,577,820	286 196	76,944	14	12,458,762	25,429,000

## NUMBER of Clove Trees, &amp;c., growing in Penang up to October, 1843.

P L A N T A T I O N S.		Bearing Trees.	Not Bearing.	Total planted out.	Plants in Nursery.	Quantity of Ground under Cultivation.
		number.	number.	number.	number.	number.
Total of 13 large plantations in Penang.....		25,972	64,452	64,452	20,500	460
Total of 23 small do. Panguluship of Ayer Rajah.....		542	2,758	3,300	2,000	20
do. 6 do. do. Jullutong.....		1,340	360	1,700	600	13
do. 10 do. do. Glugor.....		200	1,000	1,200	500	9
do. 27 do. do. Soonghy Kluan.....		85	442	527	1,060	3
do. 10 do. do. Balik Pulow.....		600	1,000	1,600	500	12
Total number of clove trees in Prince of Wales' Island.....		28,739	44,040	72,779	25,160	463

TABLE.—(continued.)

P L A N T A T I O N S.		No. of Piculs of Cloves in Season 1842, 1843.		Gross Value of Cloves and Mother Cloves for season 1842, 1843.		Estimated Produce of Clove Crop for 1843, 1844.	Estimated Produce of Mother Clove Crop for 1843, 1844.
		pls.	cats.	drs.	cats.	pls.	pls.
Total of 13 large plantations in Penang.....		78	50	3039	20	419	71
Total of 23 small do. Panguluship of Ayer Rajah.....		9	..	360	..	50	
do. 6 do. do. Jullutong.....							
do. 10 do. do. Glugor.....							
do. 27 do. do. Soonghy Kluan.....							
do. 10 do. do. Balik Pulow.....							
Total number of clove trees in Prince of Wales' Island.....		87	50	3399	20	469	71

## NUMBER of Clove Trees, &amp;c., growing in Province Wellesley up to October, 1843.

P L A N T A T I O N S.		Bearing Tree.	Bearing.	Total planted out.	Plants in Nursery.	Quantity of Ground under Cultivation.
		number.	number.	number.	number.	number.
Total number of clove trees in Province Wellesley.....		1,073	6,566	7,639	..	54
do. of Prince of Wales' Island brought down.....		28,730	44,040	72,770	25,161	463
Total of Prince of Wales' Island and Province Wellesley, 96 pltns.....		29,812	50,606	80,418	25,161	517

TABLE.—(continued.)

P L A N T A T I O N S.		No. of Piculs of Cloves in Season 1842, 1843.		Gross Value of Cloves and Mother Cloves for Season 1842, 1843.		Estimated Produce of Clove Crop for 1843, 1844.	Estimated Produce of Mother Clove Crop for 1843, 1844.
		pls.	cats.	drs.	cats.	pls.	pls.
Total number of clove trees in Province Wellesley....		1	13	45	20	8	20
do. of Prince of Wales' Island, brought down.....		87	50	3399	20	469	..
Total of Prince of Wales' Island and Province Wellesley, 26 pltns.....		88	63	3444	40	477	20
							71

A TABLE showing the Number of Nutmeg Trees and Plants growing in Province Wellesley, the Amount and Gross Value of Produce derived therefrom, and Quantity of Ground under Cultivation, drawn up in October, 1843.

P L A N T A T I O N S.	Bearing Trees.		Males.	Not Bearing.	Total planted out.	Plants in Nursery.	Quantity of ground under Cultivation.	P R O D U C E.				Gross Value of Produce in 1843.		Estimated Number of Nuts for 1843.	Estimated Number of Nuts for 1844.	
	number.	number.						Number of good Nuts in 1842.	Number of inferior Nuts in 1842.	Total Produce in 1842.	Quantity of Mace in 1842.		Good Nuts at 5 dollars per 1000.			Inferior Nuts at 1 dlr. per 1000.
											pls.	cats.				
Total number of nutmeg trees in Province Wellesley.....	10,500	8,095	7,307	25,902	..	247	1,969,619	18,842	1,988,461	33	54½	9,866	93	1,980,000	2,958,000	
Total of Prince of Wales' Island .....	64,902	39,209	103,982	208,993	52,510	2282	15,115,591	1,461,229	16,577,820	286	96	76,944	14	12,458,762	25,429,000	
Total of Prince of Wales' Island and Province Wellesley, comprised in 423 Plantations.....	75,024	47,304	111,289	233,395	52,510	2529	17,086,210	1,480,071	18,566,281	320	50½	86,810	107	14,438,762	28,387,000	

QUANTITY of Nutmegs, Mace, and Cloves, exported from Prince of Wales' Island, for Ten Years, commencing with the Year 1832—33. Extracted from the Books of the Registry of Imports and Exports Office.

E X P O R T S.	1832—33						1833—34						1834—35						1835—36						1836—37					
	Nutmegs		Mace.		Cloves.		Nutmegs		Mace.		Cloves.		Nutmegs		Mace.		Cloves.		Nutmegs		Mace.		Cloves.		Nutmegs		Mace.		Cloves.	
	pls.	cats	pls.	cats	pls.	cats	pls.	cats	pls.	cats	pls.	cats	pls.	cats	pls.	cats	pls.	cats	pls.	cats	pls.	cats	pls.	cats	pls.	cats	pls.	cats	pls.	cats
England .....	114	30	..	72	..	..	..	..	32	..	13	6	6	25	31	37	40	..	10	..	80	..	123	26	59	50	122	21	..	..
Calcutta .....	80	..	10	..	20	50	225	43	63	80	32	27	206	19	43	5	2	26	322	40	153	36	17	24	231	76	48	10	102	33
Madras .....	..	..	..	6	..	..	9	93	2	11	2	..	40	5	6	95	4	..	3	65	1	35	..	..	1	65	..	25	..	10
Bombay .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	2	50	1	50	..	..	1	50	1	..	19	79	7	21	2	..	18	4	21	41	75	..
China .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	52	..	..	294	48	22	50	2	50	114	..	35	21	7	..	154	79	23	18	3	82	44	..
All other countries .....	143	..	18	..	116	50	122	28	33	9	265	63	234	96	56	95	139	59	52	23	22	77	142	..	134	90	21	8	71	2
TOTAL.....	337	..	58	..	215	..	404	16	110	50	595	88	570	76	117	20	292	22	493	28	201	69	396	03	532	79	136	56	331	44

E X P O R T S.	1837—38						1838—39						1839—40						1840—41						1841—42					
	Nutmegs		Mace.		Cloves.		Nutmegs		Mace.		Cloves.		Nutmegs		Mace.		Cloves.		Nutmegs		Mace.		Cloves.		Nutmegs		Mace.		Cloves.	
	pls.	cats	pls.	cats	pls.	cats	pls.	cats	pls.	cats	pls.	cats	pls.	cats	pls.	cats	pls.	cats	pls.	cats	pls.	cats	pls.	cats	pls.	cats	pls.	cats	pls.	cats
Eng'and .....	89	33	38	21	114	46	139	78	70	70	103	52	59	10	33	50	71	40	103	75	54	13	194	12	182	10	91	14	62	76
Calcutta .....	205	2	71	30	36	68	324	60	72	40	..	..	303	53	78	23	11	24	301	11	71	9	3	80	434	14	118	11	12	75
Madras .....	7	7	2	80	1	13	25	37	10	88	1	75	7	82	4	93	..	25	76	85	18	2	..	13	141	23	67	12	56	65
Bombay .....	49	2	6	76	2	22	47	37	10	63	..	..	5	..	2	50	2	50	75	..	7	25	3	75	63	50	9	10	..	..
China .....	69	..	..	..	116	..	90	40	..	..	666	60	50	30	1	95	19	75	63	2	..	..	91	98	107	..	..	249	..	..
All other countries .....	220	50	39	38	143	12	192	30	50	68	227	2	182	56	38	38	149	6	166	86	36	31	105	88	68	62	35	59	455	95
TOTAL.....	639	94	153	45	413	61	819	82	215	29	1003	89	608	31	159	49	254	20	786	59	186	80	399	61	996	99	321	06	836	95

## TRADE OF PENANG.

The value of imports and exports, not including treasure, nor that portion exempt from duty, nor that large portion which only sailed through the port, but such goods alone as paid duties, is stated as follows in the custom-house returns for the following years:—

VALUE OF MERCHANDISE WHICH PAID DUTIES.		
Y E A R S.	Value.	Value.
1816—17 .....	Sp. dollars.	Sp. dollars.
1817—18 .....	..	2,298,014
1822—23 .....	2,306,472	2,251,490
Add value of piece goods, Siam trade, and opium, which is included in the former years, but the duties on which have been remitted, since July, 1820 .....		
	1,243,219	3,549,691

The Trade of Penang, in 1828—29, was as follows:—

I M P O R T S.		E X P O R T S.	
C O U N T R I E S.	Value.	C O U N T R I E S.	Value.
	Sa. Rs.		Sa. Rs.
From Calcutta.....	10,91,986	To Calcutta .....	3,57,126
" Madras.....	16,95,850	" Madras.....	2,38,765
" Bombay.....	2,65,200	" Bombay.....	2,30,146
" England.....	1,67,670	" England.....	50,668
" China.....	2,18,440	" China.....	9,65,834
" Siam.....	1,77,610	" Siam.....	96,093
" Tenasserim.....	1,77,010	" Tenasserim.....	1,55,152
" Acheen.....	8,08,513	" Acheen.....	10,75,842
" Delhi.....	2,04,905	" Delhi, Sumatra.....	1,58,930
" Quedah.....	2,21,200	" Quedah.....	1,35,930
" Other places.....	1,92,398	" Other places.....	1,36,414
TOTAL merchandise.....	52,23,872	TOTAL merchandise.....	36,00,900
" treasure.....	8,32,232	" treasure.....	7,19,876
TOTAL imports, Sa. Rs.....	60,56,104	TOTAL exports, Sa. Rs.....	43,20,776

QUANTITY of Straits' Produce exported by the Company's and Country Ships from Penang for China, as reported at the Office of the Registrar of Exports and Imports, 1833.

P R O D U C E.	Quantity.	P R O D U C E.	Quantity.
	piculs.		piculs.
Black pepper.....	24,842	Betelnut.....	56,831
White ditto.....	406	Ratans.....	3,871
Tin.....	4,048		



## COMPARATIVE Abstract Statement of the Trade of Penang with the undermentioned Places for the last Three Years.

COUNTRIES.	IMPORTS.			COUNTRIES.	EXPORTS.		
	1842-43	1843-44	1844-45		1842-43	1843-44	1844-45
	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.		Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.
From Great Britain.....	50,917	451,958	350,300	To Great Britain.....	230,491	233,679	516,071
Foreign Europe.....	55,402	71,724	47,437	Foreign Europe.....	178,788	983,880	82,787
America.....	..	56,078	81,773	America.....	..	46,320	233,423
Mauritius.....	5,369	31,074	6,307	Mauritius.....	57,892	27,259	39,363
Bourbon.....	35,339	15,533	30,342	Bourbon.....	10,244	10,760	6,816
Calcutta, &c.....	694,952	1,256,613	1,228,560	Calcutta, &c.....	559,420	775,236	543,587
Madras and Coast....	732,662	426,689	607,131	Madras and Coast....	300,267	185,086	213,963
Bombay.....	25,447	220,662	14,160	Bombay.....	112,084	221,621	41,801
Ceylon.....	201,012	54,604	36,819	Ceylon.....	20,884	35,827	10,373
Moulmein, &c.....	403,009	185,453	221,631	Moulmein, &c.....	393,695	262,522	271,275
Acheen.....	..	503,664	508,297	Acheen.....	926,085	994,015	543,749
Arabia.....	..	..	26,310	Arabia.....	..	..	18,401
China.....	208,532	108,252	117,553	China.....	630,491	367,614	425,524
Siam and Pungah....	372,091	481,095	534,136	Siam and Pungah....	163,679	220,985	224,459
Quedah.....	42,129	17,053	71,150	Quedah.....	68,678	72,875	74,206
Bellee.....	324,436	373,068	307,799	Bellee.....	247,761	201,596	289,687
Other Native Ports..	115,012	121,728	165,035	Other Native Ports..	70,616	91,932	106,014
Total.....	3,563,920	4,277,242	4,385,058	Total.....	4,040,644	3,845,957	4,035,437
Total Specie....	847,248	802,072	1,230,511	Total Specie....	1,044,561	1,048,248	1,133,753
GRAND TOTAL..	4,411,168	5,079,314	5,615,569	GRAND TOTAL..	5,085,205	4,894,205	5,169,190
Total amount of Imports in 1844-45, as above..			4,385,058	Total amount of Exports in 1844-45, as above....			4,035,437
" " " " " from Singapore			1,139,652	" " " " " to Singapore			1,223,221
" " " " " from Malacca..			16,630	" " " " " to Malacca..			77,281
TOTAL Company's Rupees.....			5,541,340	TOTAL Company's Rupees.....			5,335,939

## NUMBER and Tonnage of Square-rigged Vessels which have Imported and Exported into Penang during the following Years :—

COUNTRIES.	IMPORTS.					
	1842-43		1843-44		1844-45	
	number.	tons.	number.	tons.	number.	tons.
Great Britain.....	3	1,045	3	803	5	1,817
Cape of Good Hope.....	..	..	..	..	1	131
New South Wales.....	6	2,154	..	..	1	184
Foreign Europe.....	7	2,376	7	2,659	3	1,008
America.....	..	..	1	436	3	1,053
Mauritius.....	3	660	8	1,712	7	1,605
Bourbon.....	..	..	..	..	7	1,913
Calcutta, &c.....	48	10,484	88	17,894	77	15,700
Madras and Coast.....	41	8,309	22	5,271	29	5,848
Bombay.....	12	3,951	15	4,276	5	2,074
Ceylon.....	1	182	3	316	4	593
Moulmein, &c.....	30	4,746	22	2,723	14	1,343
Acheen.....	34	4,479	29	3,301	24	3,567
Arabia.....	4	1,465	7	2,352	8	2,010
Malacca.....	6	712	..	..	9	1,315
Singapore.....	144	25,846	150	27,783	152	26,201
Batavia.....	..	..	2	610	1	360
China.....	26	11,441	12	5,602	19	7,521
Siam and Pungah.....	..	..	3	243	..	..
Quedah.....	..	..	..	..	1	60
Bellee.....	4	487	6	643	9	1,014
TOTAL.....	369	78,337	378	76,664	379	75,366

Total in 1842-43	Number of Vessels 369	Number of Tons 78,337
" in 1843-44	" 378	" 76,664
" in 1844-45	" 379	" 75,366

NUMBER and Tonnage of Square-rigged Vessels, which have Imported and Exported into Penang, &c.—(continued.)

C O U N T R I E S.	E X P O R T S.					
	1842-43		1843-44		1844-45	
	number.	tons.	number.	tons.	number.	tons.
Great Britain.....	3	1,018	3	1,279	6	1,731
Foreign Europe.....	6	1,888	6	2,263	3	924
America.....	..	..	1	433	2	504
Mauritius.....	5	1,584	3	612	5	1,310
Bourbon.....	..	..	..	..	1	232
Calcutta, &c.....	53	12,302	64	16,043	99	21,737
Madras and Coast.....	50	10,740	39	8,160	41	7,409
Bombay.....	13	6,792½	12	3,947	7	2,467
Ceylon.....	1	103	3	581	..	..
Moulmein, &c.....	41	7,693	27	3,682	27	4,148
Acheen.....	34	4,336½	24	2,490	27	3,040
Arabia.....	4	804	9	2,556	9	3,201
Malacca.....	..	..	..	..	1	121
Singapore.....	140	22,507	143	25,056	144	22,853
Batavia.....	..	..	1	80	..	..
China.....	22	7,321	17	5,495	12	4,027
Siam and Pungah.....	3	1,071	5	873	..	..
Quedah.....	1	47	..	..	1	60
Dellie.....	4	487	5	711	9	1,252
TOTAL.....	380	78,694	362	74,861	394	75,096

TOTAL in 1842-13..... Number of Vessels 380    Number of Tons 78,694  
 " in 1843-44..... " " 362    " " 74,861  
 " in 1844-45..... " " 394    " " 75,096

NUMBER and Tonnage of Native Vessels, Prahus, and Junks, which have Imported into and Exported from Penang during the following Years.

C O U N T R I E S.	I M P O R T S.					
	1842-43		1843-44		1844-45	
	number.	tons.	number.	tons.	number.	tons.
Singapore.....	22	1517	25	2410	52	4035
Malacca.....	17	494	13	338	12	308
Moulmein, &c.....	40	4221	41	4045	45	4443
Acheen.....	261	2409	330	5616	209	3695
Siam and Pungah.....	73	2221	73	2150	159	3415
Dellie.....	181	3078	160	1788	194	2969
Quedah.....	239	1415	170	2705	284	1723
Other native ports.....	148	674	211	1093	376	1175
TOTAL.....	984	16,630	1123	20,145	1331	21,762

STATEMENT.—(continued.)

C O U N T R I E S.	E X P O R T S.					
	1842-43		1843-44		1844-45	
	number.	tons.	number.	tons.	number.	tons.
Singapore.....	33	2,316	27	2,523	50	3,677
Malacca.....	..	..	24	1,508	21	350
Moulmein, &c.....	33	3,283	45	4,228	55	5,398
Acheen.....	240	4,391	312	5,600	216	4,030
Siam and Pungah.....	60	2,175	155	2,988	183	10,825
Dellie.....	189	3,280	181	3,095	423	2,148
Quedah.....	439	2,124	301	1,463	224	11,023
Other Native Ports.....	222	3,355	317	1,213	403	1,123
TOTAL.....	1246	20,918	1363	22,768	1575	38,574

ABSTRACT of the Number and Tonnage of Native Vessels which have Imported into Penang during the following Years.

Y E A R S.	Vessels.	Tons.
	number.	number.
1842-43.....	984	16,630
1843-44.....	1123	20,145
1844-45.....	1331	21,762

STATEMENT of the Number and Tonnage of Native Vessels which have Exported from Penang during the following Years.

Y E A R S.	Vessels.	Tonnage.
	number.	tons.
1842—43.....	1246	20,918
1843—44.....	1362	22,708
1844—45.....	1675	38,574

## CHAPTER XXV.

### MALACCA AND THE EASTERN ARCHIPELAGO.

PERHAPS there are few, if any, of the regions of the earth more highly favoured by nature than the peninsula stretching south, from the British possession of Aracan. In none have men done less, and few are so thinly inhabited, or by a less enterprising or less thrifty race than the Malays, or even those who occupy that part of the peninsula included within the kingdom of Siam. The Burmese are a far more powerful, strong, and brave race, but, we believe, not more industrious.

Malacca is undoubtedly, in its natural resources, a very rich country, abounding in useful woods, minerals, and fertile soils, with many good harbours; and, this Italian-like in form peninsula, with the numerous, and almost uncultivated islands, in the straits and of the coasts of Malacca,—and with Sumatra, as a gigantic Scilly of the Indian Sea, and Java, as it were an Oriental Crete, with Borneo and the other great and small and fertile islands of the Eastern Archipelago, have already opened the most ample fields for trade and navigation, which must rapidly be developed by the genius, skill, and intelligence of commercial enterprise, and by the speedy communications which have been extended by steam to those seas and islands.

In the Eastern Archipelago the inhabitants are remarkably varied both in character and employments. They consist of diversities both of agricultural and commercial classes; from the wildest tribes, who seek a precarious subsistence in their woods and forests, to the Javanese, who cultivates the fertile soil of that island; from the petty trader, who collects the scattered produce of the interior, to the Chinese capitalist, who receives it from him, and disperses it again to more distant regions, situated between the continent of China on the one hand, and of India on the other; and furnishing to Europe the means of an extensive commerce.

“By means of the variety of its tribes, their intermixture and connexion with each other, and the accessible nature of the coasts, washed by the smoothest seas in the world; while large and navigable rivers open communication with the interior, the stimulus of this commerce is propagated in successive waves through the whole, may be, to an extent that could not otherwise have been obtained. Thus the savage and intractable Batta collects and furnishes the camphor and benjamin, the spontaneous produce of his woods; the equally barbarous Dyak and wild Harrafura ransack the bowels of the earth for its

gold and its diamonds; the inhabitant of the Soolo, seeks for the pearl beneath the waters that surround him, and others traverse the shores for the tripang or sea slug, or descend into its rocky caverns for the Chinese luxury of birds' nests. Ascending from these, we find the more civilised Sumatran, whose agriculture is yet rude, employed in the raising of pepper; the native of Moluccas in the culture of the nutmeg and the clove; the still higher Javan and Siamese, besides their abundant harvests of rice, supplying Europe with their coffee and sugar; and all impelled and set in motion by the spirit of commerce. Not less varied are the people who collect this produce from all these different quarters, till it is finally shipped for Europe, India, and China; from the petty bartering trader, who brings it from the interior to the ports and mouths of the river; the Malay, who conveys it from port to port; the more adventurous Bugguese, who sweeps the remote shores to concentrate their produce at the emporia, to the Chinese merchant, who sends his junks laden with this accumulated produce, to be dispersed through the empire of China, and furnishes Europeans with the cargoes of their ships. Through the same diverging channels are again circulated the manufactures of India and Europe; and thus a constant intercourse and circulation is maintained through the whole. How much this intercourse is facilitated by the nature of the countries, broken into innumerable islands, may be readily conceived, and the vastness of the field may be inferred, from the extent to which its commerce has actually been carried under every disadvantage of monopolising policy, and of insecurity of person and property, by which the condition of the people has been depressed, and their increase prevented. When we consider that they are placed at the very threshold of China, a country overflowing with an enterprising and industrious population, anxious and eager to settle wherever security and protection are afforded, that it is this people who have chiefly contributed to maintain and support the energies of the native population, and have diffused the stimulus of their own activity wherever they have settled; and that protection against despots and pirates only is wanted to accumulate them in any numbers, to create, it may be said, a second China, the resources and means of this extraordinary archipelago, will appear without limits.

*"Borneo and the Eastern Islands may become to China what America is already to the nations of Europe. The superabundant and overflowing population of China affords an almost inexhaustible source of colonisation; while the new and fertile soil of these islands offers the means of immediate and plentiful subsistence to any numbers who may settle in them. How rapidly, under such circumstances, these colonies may increase in population, where the climate is at least as congenial to the Chinese as that of America to Europeans, may be readily conceived from the experience which the latter has afforded. The wealth of their mines, and the extent of their own native population, added to the greater proximity of China, are advantages which were not enjoyed by America, and must contribute to accelerate the progress of colonisation."*—*From a number of the Calcutta Journal.*

The above extract, written some years ago at Calcutta, applies with equal force to the present condition of the straits' settlements, and islands, and of the Eastern Archipelago. The future of those regions must be great. The Malayan peninsula is in length about 770 miles, with an average breadth of about 120 miles. The British settlement of Malacca extends about forty miles along the shore of the Straits, and about thirty miles inland. Its area is about 900 square miles: bounded on the north by Salangore, on the south by Jehore, at the river Moara, on the east by the Rumbo country. The sea-coast is rocky. The interior is in some parts mountainous. It has several picturesque valleys. Mount Ophir, in the rear, rises about 4000 feet above the sea.

Although the great majority of the inhabitants of the peninsula are Malays, it is not the original country of that people. They are said to have emi-

grated, from Palembang in Sumatra, about A. D. 1252, and founded the city of Malacca. The aborigines of the country were oriental negroes, like the Africans, with woolly hair, jet black skin, thick lips, and flat nose, and of diminutive stature, were driven inland to the mountains, where some of their posterity are still living.

Milburne says of the city of Malacca, in 1813:—

“It is situated at the head of a small bay, in 2 deg. 12 min. north latitude, and 102 deg. 10 min. east longitude, and has a very neat and beautiful appearance from the sea. The city is large: many of the houses are of stone and well built; and several of the streets are spacious and handsome. The fort is on the south side of a small river, over which is a bridge of several arches. The church stands upon a hill, and being always kept white, is conspicuous at a great distance.

“Large ships anchor with the church bearing east 27 deg. north, in ten fathoms, about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  mile from the town. Ships’ boats may proceed into the river at about three-quarters flood. In going in, keep the fort well open to the starboard, till the river is open between the fort and the houses; then steer directly in for the river, that being the deepest channel; the landing-place is on the larboard side, as soon as you enter the river, about two stones’ throw from the bridge.

“Malacca was first visited by the Portuguese, under Sequeira, in 1508, and they experienced a friendly reception from the king; but great jealousy arose among the commercial people of the different nations frequenting the place, especially the Arabs, which they so effectually instilled into the prince, as soon to destroy the good understanding between him and the Portuguese, whom he did not dare attack by open force, but used every species of treachery to destroy. Finding his plots detected, he ordered the massacre of all the Europeans who were in his power. Numbers were slain, but a few were kept as hostages, to prevent the revenge of the admiral. Albuquerque, who was then the Portuguese governor-general, taking advantage of this quarrel, sailed from Goa in 1511, and appearing before the port of Malacca, demanded the release of his countrymen. This demand was at first refused; but after some hostilities, the king was so terrified as to send the surviving Portuguese, and offered to make peace with them upon their own terms. Those prescribed by Albuquerque were very high; he demanded leave to build a fort where he thought fit; reparation of all damages done to the Portuguese; and a sum of money equivalent to the expense of the expedition. The king absolutely refused to yield to them; whereupon hostilities recommenced on both sides, which ended in Albuquerque’s attacking the city by sea and land with great fury. After an obstinate resistance, it was taken by storm, given to the pillage of the troops, and the plunder was very considerable. The Portuguese immediately erected a strong fort, and put a good garrison into it: in a very short time it became famous all over India and Europe, and from its situation, commanded the trade of the neighbouring countries.

“In 1605 the Dutch attacked and destroyed a fleet of Portuguese vessels, consisting of thirty-four sail, in the roads, and made an attempt upon the place, but were repulsed. In 1640 the Dutch, knowing the importance of the place, and the vast advantages accruing to the Portuguese from the possession of it, fitted out a large fleet from Batavia with a great body of land forces, and at the same time concluded an alliance with the King of Johore, who invested the place by land, while the Dutch blocked it up by sea. It was taken after a gallant defence of six months against a very superior force.

“The Dutch retained possession of it till the breaking out of the war with Great Britain, to whom it was surrendered on the 17th of August, 1795, since which period the establishment of Pulo Penang, having superseded the necessity of maintaining it, the Company came to the resolution in 1805, of withdrawing the garrison and stores from Malacca and its dependencies; and, previous to the abandonment of the place, the fortifications and public works of all descriptions were completely demolished, so as to render it of the least possible value to the enemy, in case it should ever again come into

his possession. Many of the inhabitants, with their families and effects, repaired to Prince of Wales' Island, and established themselves under the Company's protection."

The following sketches, condensed from recent accounts, afford further information respecting this settlement, which may become yet a great central point of trade.

The American consul at Singapore reported some time ago,—

"Malacca, formerly a great place of commerce, became extinct when Penang, by cession to the East India Company, was made a British port. At present, the trade of Malacca consists of imports of rice from Aracan, and of various articles from China, for the consumption of its Chinese and Malay inhabitants. The articles of export are some twenty thousand piculs of tin, of good quality, and the walking-canes which bear its name. The tin is smelted from stream ore, in and out of the British jurisdiction, principally by Chinese, who yearly resort to that port from China, *via* Singapore. This operation is attended with great risk to the undertakers and their labourers; for not unfrequently they fall victims to the cupidity of the Malay chiefs, who, too indolent themselves to undertake any task of continuous labour, seize the first opportunity of appropriating to themselves a rich booty. Hence the limited quantity of tin exported from a region so rich in this metal. Considerable quantities of gold dust are also sent from Malacca; but here again the enterprising adventurer is met, not only by treacherous Malays, but also by tigers."

Alluding to the mineral riches, another practical writer observes recently,

"The re-discovery of Malacca by Europeans (for such in reality was the recent movement) appears to have awakened a new spirit of enterprise. The Chinese miners, as if already feeling the presence of their great rivals from the west, and foreseeing that their monopoly must fall before their skill and combination, are eagerly extending their works. Four new mines have been opened within the last three months, and unless English capitalists bestir themselves in time they may find all the *stanniferous* valleys pre-occupied. An American gentleman lately visited all the mines in Malacca and in the Malayan states to the north and south, and as his report upon some of the localities where tin is now worked is very favourable, it cannot be doubted that the information which he has obtained will be duly appreciated by his enterprising countrymen, whose habit it is to plunge in *medias res*, whilst we sit weighing the *pros* and *cons*. It may give our Cornish readers some idea of the metallic fertility of Malacca, if we state that in one valley there are at this moment thirty-nine mines in operation. Can it be doubted that the granitic hills at the heads of this valley, the waters from which have strewed its whole length with tin sand, hold numerous rich veins? In one locality, where the ground was first broken so recently as October last (1845), there are now 1200 Chinese employed, and recent visitors state the ore to be so abundant that the miners have not yet had occasion to dig six feet below the surface. The Chinese capitalists, who have farmed the right of working mines in this locality from government, have hired a considerable number of Chinese emigrants, who lately arrived at Malacca."

ASPECT AND PRODUCTS OF MALACCA.—"Those who may be deterred from coming to Malacca from the associations connected with tropical jungles, and the difficulties of new settlements, must at once rid their minds of such impressions, and picture to themselves a great tropical garden, in which plains and valleys are surrounded and intersected by hills covered with an assemblage of fruit-bearing trees, and in front of this and stretching along a mediterranean sea, a long dark green zone formed of similar trees, and a vast abundance of cocoa-nuts, beneath which thousands of cottages and houses are scattered, and a country blessed with a pure atmosphere, and refreshing and salubrious breezes.

"Six centuries have passed over Malacca since it was found a jungle by the Hindoo Malay emigrants. Malayan civilisation during the succeeding two centuries and a half flourished and advanced under a strong government, and while the country behind gra-

dually assumed the aspect of antiquity, the coast for many miles was converted into one continuous market place, where a trading population of nearly 200,000 persons were established, and to which vessels resorted from India, Arabia, China, and all parts of the Indian Archipelago. During the next 130 years Portugal, in its palmiest time, impressed an European character on Malacca; and then, for a still longer period, a more kindred nation, the Dutch, prepared it for the reception of English residents. This successive infusion of new ideas and new habits has given to Malacca a very peculiar and very attractive character. At this day all the races who have one after another predominated, as well as many others who, without possessing authority, have played the most important parts in its history, exist not only distinct, but co-mixed. Prejudices of blood and religion have been broken down or subdued. Each tribe, more or less, cut off from the powerful segregating influences that reign in its native land, and subjected to the fraternising force of common pursuits and constant intercourse, has found nature stronger than prejudice, and Christian and heathen, papist and heretic, Islamite and unbeliever—men of every tongue, and race, and colour, from the Ultima Thule to the golden Chersonese, and further still—not only live in perfect harmony, but mingle their blood without any misgivings. It would have been a sin against nature, here so gracious and so bounteous, had humanity proved more stubborn. This harmonious diversity, which marks the people themselves, extends to their architecture and all their habits of life. The great cause of this peculiar character of Malacca is the fertility and beauty of the country, and the remarkable purity and salubrity of the air. These circumstances have wedded the emigrants from different nations to the place, so that, instead of hastily gathering what wealth they could, and returning to their native countries, they have found themselves unable to break their attachment to Malacca, and it has become their adopted home.

“The very liberality of nature has, to our utilitarian notions, had its drawbacks. Men who find that their own country possesses almost every thing which they can desire, and merely to live in which is pleasure, have no adequate motive for exertion. Nature has been so kind that her children are necessarily indolent, and more prone to enjoyment than labour. Hence it happens that while, on the one hand, the comforts and luxuries of civilised existence may be found in all their fulness and at a cheap cost at Malacca, on the other hand, civilisation has left a wide economical field almost untouched. On the sea shore you have a mixture of the oldest European and the oldest Asiatic civilisations, with every thing that can please the eye and satisfy the desires of man. Go a few miles into the interior, and you have backwoods rich in virgin soil, and hollows secreting valuable metals; in a word, everything that can excite the cupidity of the utilitarian sons of the West.

“The stream tin of the peninsula we believe to be so abundant that ages may elapse before it shall be necessary to have recourse to the expensive process of mining, properly so called. The stanniferous region is so great that, although it has long been wrought, not a single valley has been thoroughly worked, and not one valley in a thousand has probably been touched.

“A Malacca Sugar Company has since been formed, and a large and valuable tract lying on the River Lingie has been applied for on their behalf. This tract is described to possess soil of superior quality, strength, and fertility. It has the great advantage of having excellent water-carriage, being bounded on the north-west side for about three miles by the River Lingie, a broad stream that would admit a 300-ton ship over the bar, and carrying from four to five fathoms of water for a considerable way up its course. Of this land, about 3000 acres consist of an alluvial plain fitted for the growth of sugar, while the rest is hilly and adapted for pasturage. At no great distance from this there are two or three other alluvial plains, varying in size from 3000 to 800 acres, well fitted for sugar cultivation. But in other localities there is ample room for far more extended cultivation of sugar. In all parts of the territory there are valleys large enough for plantations on a small scale, but it is to the large plains on the sea-board that we would, in the first place, direct the attention of companies. By far the most eligible is the large plain on the north of the River Kissang, the southern boundary of Malacca. The

soil is here rich and deep. It appears that the upper soil is a black mould of about eight inches, resting on a dark soil of a foot in depth, composed of mingled earth and vegetable matter. The whole rests on the ordinary light clays of Malacca, which yield good crops of rice, &c.; but this is not found pure until a depth of three feet has been attained. The great advantages of the locality are the continuous extent of flat land, easily drained and easily irrigated, where draining or irrigation may be useful—the circumstance of its having a sea-board of ten or twelve miles, with numerous creeks and streamlets on one side, and a river frontage of about fifteen miles on another—and, above all, the absence of numerous scattered Malayan farms, which, in localities, oppose a considerable obstacle to the acquisition of connected tracts for large plantations. On the two remaining sides the tract is bounded by rivers, on the borders of which are broad zones, cultivated, and inhabited, and traversed by a highway. Another highway runs along the coast a little inland, and brings down another belt of cultivation; but this is not so far as to deprive the tract of a considerable sea-board, little inhabited. The extent of available land here may be roughly estimated at 150 square miles. It is probably larger.

“In addition to a number of private persons who are preparing to engage extensively in cultivation, another company, besides the Malacca Sugar Company, has been projected on a large scale, and arrangements have already been entered upon, so as to allow of active operations being commenced immediately upon the company being constituted in England. The gentleman who has made the preliminary arrangements is well versed in the practical details of such concerns, having been long engaged in sugar cultivation in the West Indies, Bengal, and the Straits; and in the latter locality has acquired that knowledge of the natives, their language, and modes of operation, which will enable him to proceed to work at once and with certainty. He has visited Malacca and selected the ground, and proceeds to England by the present mail, there to complete the further arrangements. The locality chosen is in the immediate neighbourhood of Malacca, and consists of a fertile tract of alluvial plain, on which 5000 acres have been provisionally arranged for with government. It possesses great facilities, in an unlimited command of water, for purposes of transport and manufacture, and abundance of wood for fuel. Its vicinity to Malacca will be advantageous for ensuring labour, and being bordered by an extensive plain, at present cultivated with rice, will permit of the cultivation and manufacture of sugar being prosecuted to any extent required. Chinese are engaged to commence the planting of cane to a considerable extent.

“In regard to labour, Malacca offers advantages for procuring it both in abundance and at a cheap rate. Chinese labourers to any extent can be obtained from Singapore, which is within two days’ sail of Malacca, and where from ten to fifteen thousand emigrants, labourers chiefly, annually arrive from China. The services of these men can be procured at a very small rate, and the cost of their maintenance will not be great, from the low price which the necessities of life bear in Malacca.

“The contract system is decidedly the most advantageous, whether the manufacturer employs it upon land of his own, or merely erects a mill, and contracts with the cultivators for the cane. This plan has been followed, both at Penang and Singapore, with the most signal success. When the labourers are employed merely on monthly wages, the result is found highly unsatisfactory, as they have no great inducement to exertion, and the most constant and vigilant superintendence is unable to cope with the disposition to trifle and shirk their labour, which characterises natives in European employ, besides the constant risk of offence being given to their prejudices and feelings, and which, when given, renders them watchful to thwart and embarrass their employer. On the other hand, labourers (Chinese almost principally) under the contract system, which is now generally in operation for sugar planting in the Straits, have a direct interest in the produce, since their gains depend upon the quantity of sugar produced; they work not under a European, but under their own countryman, who knows how to humour and manage them, and the consequence is, that they work zealously and to the purpose. The following is a description of the system as pursued in Singapore:—

“The system of contracts with the Chinese has by experience been found to be the best plan of proceeding, and has, accordingly, we believe, been very extensively adopted.



By it, not only is a better cane produced, but the crop is more abundant. The plan is this—the ground is cleared, planted, and the whole management of it undertaken by the Chinese, who bring the crop to maturity and cut it down. It is carted from the ground by the manufacturer to the mill, and the Chinese are allowed at a certain rate upon the out-turn of sugar. The sum at present given is about a dollar and a half per picul; but as the cultivation extends, and more Chinese are found willing to engage in it, it will no doubt be considerably reduced, and still leave the Chinese contractor a very handsome profit."

Colonel Farquhar, for a number of years resident at Malacca, and Lieutenant Newbold, who speak from personal observation, are chiefly the authorities for the following remarks:—

"Nature has been profusely bountiful to the Malay peninsula, in bestowing on it a climate the most agreeable and salubrious, a soil luxuriantly fertilised by numerous rivers, and the face of the country diversified with hills and valleys, mountains and plains, forming the most beautiful and interesting scenery that it is possible for the imagination to figure; in contemplating which, we have only to lament that a more enterprising and industrious race of inhabitants than the Malays should not have possessed this delightful region; and we cannot but reflect with pain and regret on the narrow and sordid policy of the European powers, who have had establishments here since the early part of the fifteenth century, by which every attempt at general cultivation and improvement was discouraged; and to such length did the Dutch carry their restrictions, that previous to the capture of Malacca by the English in 1795, no grain of any kind was permitted to be raised within the limits of the Malacca territory; thus rendering the whole population dependent on the Island of Java for all their supplies. Under such a government it is not surprising that the country should have continued in a state of primitive nature; but no sooner were these restrictions taken off by the English, and full liberty given to every species of agriculture, than industry began to show itself very rapidly. Notwithstanding the natural indolence of the Malays, the Malacca district now produces nearly sufficient grain for the consumption of the settlement, and with proper encouragement would, I have no doubt, in the course of a few years, yield a considerable quantity for exportation.

"The paddy grows most luxuriantly, and yields from two to three hundred fold. One crop annually is all that is at present raised; but from the constant rains which prevail here throughout the year, two, or even more, crops might, with industry, very well be produced.

"There is great variety of the richest soil in the vicinity of Malacca, adapted to the growth of every thing common to tropical climates; the vegetation is luxuriant here beyond what is to be met with in any other parts of India; the sugar-cane is equal to any produced in Java, and far exceeds that of Bengal; coffee, cotton, indigo, chocolate, pepper, and spices, have all been tried here, and found to thrive remarkably well; but as yet no cultivation to any extent of these articles has taken place, principally arising from the uncertainty of the English retaining permanent possession of Malacca, and to the apprehensions the native inhabitants entertain of being obliged to desist from any species of agricultural pursuits should the settlement revert to the Dutch.

"The spontaneous productions of the soil are very numerous, consisting of an almost endless variety of the richest and most delicious fruits; amongst which the far-famed mangosteen holds the first rank, and attains a higher perfection here than probably anywhere else: indeed Malacca stands quite unrivalled in the quantity, variety, and agreeable flavour of its fruits. The country is covered with very fine and durable timber for ship and house building, although not enriched with forests of teak.

"*The Port of Malacca* is, beyond all comparison, the most convenient of any in the straits for ships to touch at for refreshments, and the supplies procurable here are most abundant and at very reasonable rates. All kinds of poultry, fish, and vegetables, fruit, &c., &c., are to be had at all seasons of the year. Oxen cannot be obtained, but buffaloes are very plentiful, and of the largest and finest kind. Sheep are scarce, being all imported from Bengal; but goats and hogs may be procured at moderate prices.

"Nothing can be a stronger proof of the extent to which supplies are obtainable at Malacca, than the circumstance of the expedition to Java having rendezvoused here in 1811, during which period not less than 30,000 men were furnished daily with fresh provisions of every kind, as well for Europeans as Natives, in the greatest abundance.

"The climate of Malacca is one of the best in India; there you experience none of the extremes of heat and cold, but at all times enjoy a uniform temperature: the most agreeable. The thermometer ranges from seventy-two to eighty-five degrees throughout the year, seldom exceeding the latter, or falling much below the former. The mornings and evenings are particularly cool and refreshing, and you have seldom to complain of hot, sultry nights. There are regular rainy or dry monsoons at Malacca, such as prevail over the continent of India; the rains, however, are more constant and heavy in the months of September, October, and part of November, than during the rest of the year, and from the month of December to the middle of March, whilst the north-east wind blows the strongest, the weather is considerably drier than in the other months. Malacca enjoys regular land and sea breezes; during the height of the north-east monsoon, the sea-breezes are very faint, and the land-winds at that season frequently blow with considerable force and little variation for some weeks; they are not however of a hot and parching nature, like those on the continent of India, owing, no doubt, to their passing over a considerable tract of country thickly clothed with woods, so that the earth never becomes heated to any great degree. The mornings at this season are particularly agreeable, the weather being quite serene, and the air sharp and bracing. Very little variation takes place in the barometer at Malacca; during the year it is found to fluctuate between 30 deg. 3 min., the highest, and 29 deg. 83 min., the lowest, giving an annual variation of only one-fifth of an inch.

"The salubrity of the climate may be pretty fairly judged of by the number of casualties that have occurred in the garrison for the last seven years, which, from a correct average taken from the medical register of those men who have died from diseases contracted here, does not amount to quite two in the hundred, a smaller proportion than will be found in almost any other part of India."—*From Col. Farquhar's Statement concerning the Settlement of Malacca.*

"The soil of Malacca is remarkably fertile, and in many places capable of producing excellent nutmegs and cloves. Rice is grown in abundance, the ground frequently yielding more than two hundred fold. The supply of water, both from springs and rivulets, is easy and plentiful. The chief rivers are the Lingie, the Malacca river, the Cassang, the Sungie Baru, and the Duyong. The first is navigable for small brigs ten or twelve miles from the mouth. They take their rise among the hills in the interior, and empty themselves into the Strait of Malacca. The mouths of these rivers are more or less obstructed by bars and sandbanks; their sides are generally low, in many places swampy, and covered with forest.

"The last census (July, 1836) gives the total population of Malacca and its territory, including Nanning, at 37,706 souls, of whom the greater proportion are Malays. In 1818 it amounted only to 25,000, giving an increase, in eighteen years, of 12,706.

"Agriculture is on the increase, and primeval forests are fast disappearing under the axe of the clearer. The notorious salubrity of Malacca, the richness of the soil, and the facility of water-carriage, offer great attractions to colonists. The spots I would recommend are the banks and mouths of the largest rivers. Qualla Lingie, or the mouths of the Lingie river, is a locality extremely well adapted to the wants of a young colony. Its advantages are, a navigable river, leading up to the tin mines of Sungie-ujong, filled with fine fish; a safe and easy communication both by land and sea with the town of Malacca; and a great extent of undulating territory, particularly favourable for the cultivation of rice, cocoa-nuts, and spices."—*Newbold's British Settlements, &c.*

## CHAPTER XXVI.

## SINGAPORE.

THE Island of Singapore is admirably situated for commercial and maritime enterprise. It may be said to command the Indian Seas. A narrow strait, in some parts little more than a canal, a quarter of a mile wide, divides it from the main land. It is about twenty-seven miles from east to west, and its extreme breadth about fifteen miles : estimated area about 270 square miles, or 172,800 acres. A great number of small and nearly desert isles are scattered round at a distance of a few miles.

The rise and prosperity of this settlement are owing chiefly to the enterprise of British merchants. It was founded in 1818 by Sir Stamford Raffles ; a few hundred Malay fishermen were then its only inhabitants. Next to Batavia it has become the greatest commercial port in the Eastern Archipelago.

The island of Singapore is low, marshy, and monotonous in its appearance. The erection of substantial public buildings and handsome well-constructed dwelling-houses, and of baths, concert-rooms, and other elements of civilisation, render it both an attractive and agreeable place. The leading merchants, brokers, shopkeepers, &c., are British, and there are several wealthy resident Chinese merchants and shopkeepers in the place ; great numbers of Chinese arrive annually in their trading junks ; many of whom settle at Singapore. The climate is considered salubrious, and the inhabitants frequently live to a very advanced age.

Accounts are kept in Spanish dollars divided into cents. The usual credit on sales is as follows :—Europe goods, three months ; Indian and China ditto, two months ; Opium, two months. The last article is frequently sold for cash. Produce is generally bought for cash.

The common weight is the picul of 133½ lbs. avoirdupois, divided into 100 catties. Salt and rice are sold by the coyan of forty piculs. Java tobacco by the corgé of forty baskets. Bengal rice, wheat, and gram, by the bag, containing two Bengal maunds. Indian piece goods, by the corgé of twenty pieces. Gold and silver thread, by the catty of thirty-six dollars weight. Gold dust, by the bunkal, which weighs dollars equal to 832 grains troy.

Singapore is in every respect a free port, there being neither import nor export duties, nor harbour or shipping dues,—vessels of every nation are free of all charges. The intercourse with China, the Eastern Peninsula, and the islands in the Archipelago, is conducted by natives in junks, prahus, and craft of the most varied description—every year showing an addition to their number and to the places in which they have been equipped. If to these be added the European, Indian, and American vessels, the whole amount of the shipping annually entering Singapore is upwards of 300,000 tons.

The *Singapore Chronicle* was commenced about the year 1823, in a quarto

form, and for several years appeared once a fortnight, and being printed at the Mission Press, contained for a long time little else than government-notifications and a very small share of commercial news.

Early in 1827, however, the odious censorship having been withdrawn from the press of Singapore, new vigour was infused into the journal, and in a year or two afterwards we find the *Chronicle* coming forth in an enlarged and improved form, taking the sub-title of "Commercial Register," and issued weekly.

On the 8th of October, 1835, a second paper, entitled the *Free Press*, was established, and by the united, and sometimes conflicting efforts of these two journals, the local occurrences and interest of Singapore are fully and airily represented. Both papers now devote much attention to mercantile affairs, and publish useful commercial and statistical information.

COMPARATIVE Statement of the Census of Singapore, from 1823 to 1845.

DESCRIPTION.	1823	1825			1830		
	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.
Europeans.....	74	81	30	111	73	19	92
Native Christians.....	74	133	73	206	228	117	345
Armenians.....	16	13	5	18	10	7	23
Arabs.....	10	17	..	17	28	..	28
Klings.....	390	573	32	605	1,437	54	1,491
Natives of Hindostan.....	366	257	127	381	308	114	422
Bugia and Balinese.....	1,801	863	579	1,442	1,048	812	1,860
Malays.....	4,580	3264	2433	5,697	2,643	2530	5,173
Chinese.....	3,317	3883	396	4,229	6,021	534	6,555
Javanese.....	..	113	33	146	381	226	607
Caffres.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Siamese.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Indo-Britons.....	..	..	..	..	21	8	29
Jews.....	..	..	..	..	9	..	9
Parsees.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boyanese.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Portuguese.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Military and followers.....	10,030	9147	3708	12,855	12,213	4421	16,634
Strangers, on an average.....	390	535	130	665	..	..	..
Convicts.....	2,500	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sick and insane in hospital.....	..	204	2	206	..	..	..
TOTAL.....	13,579	9886	3840	13,726	..	..	..

  

DESCRIPTION.	1840			1845		
	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.	Males.	Females.	TOTAL.
	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.
Europeans.....	102	65	165	204	132	336
Native Christians.....	265	202	467	..	..	..
Armenians.....	19	17	36	38	27	65
Arabs.....	21	7	28	210	50	260
Klings.....	2,455	152	2,607	3,948	700	4,648
Natives of Hindostan.....	357	185	540	350	200	550
Bugia and Balinese.....	1,769	916	2,685	1,340	631	1,971
Malays.....	4,980	4052	9,032	0,217	4,818	10,035
Chinese.....	15,518	1601	17,179	28,705	3,367	32,132
Javanese.....	648	386	1,034	1,149	182	1,331
Caffres.....	13	11	24	26	33	59
Siamese.....	19	8	27	..	..	..
Indo-Britons.....	84	69	153	158	122	280
Jews.....	8	..	8	37	15	52
Parsees.....	12	..	12	14	..	14
Boyanese.....	..	..	..	223	9	232
Portuguese.....	..	..	..	214	168	382
Military and followers.....	26,240	7729	33,969	2,793	10,454	52,347
Strangers, on an average.....	..	..	450	..	..	487
Convicts.....	..	..	4,000	..	..	3,000
Sick and insane in hospital.....	..	..	1,262	..	..	1,500
TOTAL.....	..	..	39,681	..	..	57,421

*Trade of Singapore.*—There were no correct accounts of the trade kept until 1824. The value of merchandise imported and exported on junks, prahus, &c., amounted in eighteen months, from the 1st of May, 1820, to the 31st of October, 1821, to nearly three millions of Spanish dollars; and the value of the imports and exports, by square-rigged vessels, was estimated at two millions.

In November, 1821, eighteen ships arrived at, and fourteen departed.

1822.—Tonnage employed in the trade of the island, 130,629 tons; value of imports and exports, 8,568,172 Spanish dollars.

I M P O R T S.		E X P O R T S.	
DESCRIPTION.	Value.	DESCRIPTION.	Weight.
	Spanish dollars.		
Indian piece goods.....	500,000	Sugar.....	1,000 tons
British piece goods.....	250,000	Pepper.....	1,400 do.
		Tin.....	13,526 piculs

The number of clearances to European vessels, at Singapore, from the end of December, 1822, to the beginning of January, 1824, amounted to 208. Forty-seven cleared out for Hindostan, forty-two for Malacca and Penang, forty-eight for China, nine for Great Britain, four for Manilla, three for Siam, four for Tringanu and Kalantan, five for Borneo, twenty-nine for Java, six for Sumatra, eleven for Borneo, and one for New South Wales. The tonnage of these vessels amounted to more than 75,000 tons; many vessels put in for the convenience of wooding and watering only, others traded to a small extent; some took in a portion, and a few, the whole of their lading. The port is so convenient for entering and departing, that almost every ship that sails through the Straits of Malacca touches, either for cargoes, supplies, or to obtain information. Out of 424 vessels that passed and repassed the Straits of Malacca during the year 1823, not more than six or seven passed on without touching, and these were chiefly Dutch men-of-war.

A very important branch of trade is that of the Chinese junks from Canton and Fokien. In 1823 these amounted to six in number, averaging about 3000 tons. They import and export full cargoes to and from Singapore.

The native vessels from Siam in 1823, were forty-three junks, equal to about 11,000 tons. The greater number of these imported full cargoes, and carried away other articles in return. A few Siamese vessels traded previously at the ports of Java and Penang, and touch at Singapore to make up their cargoes.

The native trade with Cochin China during the same period, was carried on in twenty-seven junks, of about 4000 tons. These vessels, with the exception of a few to Malacca and Penang, traded direct with Singapore.

The trade of the India islanders with Singapore was then much the same as now, divided into the following classes. That of the Bugis, of the Borneans, the Sumatrans, and that of the Malaysans in the immediate neighbourhood. The

whole of the port-clearances throughout the year 1823, amounted to 1445; and in this enumeration the same vessels making repeated voyages were frequently included. Between this port and every place within the Straits of Malacca, frequent intercourse was kept up throughout the year; and there was then a class of vessels which often made three voyages a month between Singapore and the Dutch settlement of Rhio, about sixty miles distant. The most important branch of the trade of the Indian Archipelago has been that of the Bugis, who, from their distance and the nature of the monsoons, make but one voyage throughout the year. In 1823 the Bugis prahus of the different countries they sailed from, and traded to, Singapore, were not less than eighty in number, comprising nearly 3000 tons. The trade with the state of Borneo Proper has been, even in 1823, another considerable branch of the island trade. It employed about twenty-five large prahus, carrying about 1500 tons. The whole of the native trade of the Archipelago to Singapore, taken together, (exclusive of the ephemeral trade of the immediate vicinity and of the Straits of Malacca, was stated, in 1823, at 4500 tons annually.

Sir Stamford Raffles, writing to the Duke of Somerset, says :—

“The commerce, therefore, which I have endeavoured to secure by the occupation of Singapore, is no less important to us than it is our legitimate right. Within its narrowest limits, it embraces a fair participation in the general trade of the Archipelago and Siam, and in a more extensive view, is intimately connected with that of China and Japan. We should not forget that it was in these seas the contest for the commerce of the East was carried on and decided—that it was this trade which contributed to the power and splendour of Portugal, and at a later date, raised Holland from insignificance and obscurity, to power and rank among the nations of Europe.”

The rapid advance of Singapore from its establishment in 1818, to the present period, fully justifies the policy of that great man.

The prosperity and gradual increase of trade has taken place too, in despite of many early obstacles: the principal of which were the unchecked prevalence of piracy in these seas, which seriously affected the native trade throughout; the secret as well as the open opposition of the Dutch; the prohibition to import fire-arms and ammunition, which (as applicable to purposes of defence as of attack) the natives were obliged to procure when and how they could; and the exclusion of American traders, for some years, from a participation of the trade of the settlement, by which it was deprived of much of the specie which they have usually brought from the United States, to purchase Oriental products.

## ABSTRACT Statement of all Exports from Singapore during the following Official Years.—In Dollars of 4s. 3d. sterling each.

C O U N T R I E S.	1823—24	1824—25	1825—26	1826—27	1827—28	1828—29	1829—30	1830—31	1831—32	1832—33	1833—34	1834—35	1835—36	1836—37	1837—38	1838—39	1839—40
	dollars.	dollars.	dollars.	dollars.	dollars.	dollars.	dollars.	dollars.	dollars.	dollars.	dollars.	dollars.	dollars.	dollars.	dollars.	dollars.	dollars.
Great Britain... { Merchandise	1,109,994	580,006	1,300,341	1,002,807	1,293,629	3,136,086	3,453,166	3,470,326	2,942,096	2,562,172	3,327,129	1,307,795	868,897	1,180,853	754,715	1,147,220	1,450,208
{ Treasure	38,000	24,950	..	2,000	31,556	18,183	233,024	65,321	95,830	17,622	101,003	44,652	5,536	..	215,877	7,990	9,499
Foreign Europe... { Merchandise	..	..	..	272,901	129,327	104,981	1,791	99,037	20,176	39,371	119,782	123,627	115,051	33,846	70,488	114,739	158,808
{ Treasure	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	800	..	..	..	252	..	..	..	..
America..... { Merchandise	..	4,000	..	..	..	54,253	..	..	..	36,783	..	..	176,790	308,510	113,192	178,828	561
{ Treasure	..	..	..	..	..	10,000	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mauritius..... { Merchandise	..	..	25,044	28,456	56,589	16,229	60,065	18,484	12,601	12,451	7,166	3,443	86,665	41,796	22,700	77,167	123,947
{ Treasure	..	..	4,000	..	..	600	..	..	..	..	5,000	..	1,200	..	..	..	..
Ca'cutta..... { Merchandise	295,697	721,936	285,391	556,088	496,055	808,074	682,971	444,373	333,106	286,301	331,400	468,107	292,812	210,628	278,226	205,911	532,059
{ Treasure	334,471	335,141	186,331	412,919	278,932	312,530	284,130	617,263	546,433	615,224	612,958	477,570	580,000	528,135	837,035	754,151	814,512
Madras..... { Merchandise	9,800	4,869	6,600	14,207	252,114	45,018	46,208	43,677	69,522	21,562	23,200	44,607	18,637	28,894	56,015	31,673	28,214
{ Treasure	12,500	21,575	..	118,299	288,550	141,962	52,069	92,037	70,054	115,525	143,302	172,025	117,444	83,091	89,599	95,556	106,537
Bombay..... { Merchandise	67,336	66,518	105,092	196,496	73,081	124,919	236,094	164,456	146,461	191,729	126,097	122,357	152,132	306,506	285,927	219,514	253,243
{ Treasure	31,993	29,300	19,600	53,574	16,235	52,293	49,165	28,669	26,040	58,017	80,110	80,051	45,541	163,152	67,878	59,875	33,218
Arabia..... { Merchandise	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,753	14,128	3,482	13,117	22,468	14,641	40,597	27,449	12,988
{ Treasure	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20,000	7,720	55,508	37,630	41,607	2,000	19,460	6,000	29,000
Ceylon..... { Merchandise	..	..	..	..	..	1,099	8,289	14,849	..	..	8,475	12,835	5,574	3,849	10,320	7,736	6,094
{ Treasure	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,000	..	..
Manilla..... { Merchandise	..	..	..	..	..	147,691	143,302	160,380	33,328	97,240	261,479	409,573	329,564	289,372	441,437	257,798	597,716
{ Treasure	..	..	..	..	..	18,999	..	4,320	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,358	3,735	4,792
China..... { Merchandise	528,815	1,064,030	743,623	1,069,435	629,541	830,224	629,837	807,005	733,932	742,136	991,656	1,163,045	1,049,561	1,286,807	1,121,042	1,070,308	1,487,412
{ Treasure	..	4,000	..	101,499	92,500	30,928	26,859	32,300	1,480	1,683	22,344	30,650	23,564	25,244	48,133	67,194	11,724
Java..... { Merchandise	409,873	371,378	145,546	359,457	436,656	467,102	372,548	520,625	341,179	447,105	689,355	600,676	563,734	486,142	561,633	425,090	340,806
{ Treasure	97,890	237,244	17,850	42,400	50,933	24,302	53,810	21,764	18,514	17,204	25,154	30,255	9,024	21,721	22,067	22,673	15,115
Rhio..... { Merchandise	..	..	..	..	..	73,674	84,125	30,416	41,134	114,580	85,706	57,827	80,876	34,411	66,516	48,444	47,948
{ Treasure	..	..	..	..	..	19,540	28,290	31,232	33,905	64,815	41,035	66,890	85,282	72,573	48,588	87,331	110,170
Siam..... { Merchandise	240,011	390,353	171,929	148,669	211,622	281,938	255,757	1,11,412	210,680	219,462	196,822	159,141	176,791	345,012	279,872	305,272	259,273
{ Treasure	100	11,341	21,725	13,184	4,867	22,189	28,705	8,307	1,500	4,320	15,860	3,884	500	15,660	48,910	33,256	154,934
Cochin China..... { Merchandise	93,781	36,367	44,833	124,126	35,424	50,476	101,511	40,120	216,716	54,515	74,644	74,552	63,155	94,550	90,671	71,890	195,882
{ Treasure	..	..	200	13,572	5,229	787	2,278	658	6,689	..	2,500	3,528	6,100	11,008	5,000	1,558	4,422
Sumatra..... { Merchandise	3,902	139,038	267	..	..	201,149	150,912	156,433	157,541	191,821	191,660	165,923	153,230	151,190	247,905	168,243	190,654
{ Treasure	..	50,000	600	..	..	24,076	14,552	11,893	7,744	12,531	37,865	31,706	23,744	45,488	70,517	66,225	..
* East Coast Peninsula..... { Merchandise	..	..	..	..	..	281,911	270,229	394,226	297,970	403,935	388,443	245,488	281,210	390,869	310,653	351,758	328,376
* West Coast Peninsula..... { Merchandise	..	..	..	..	..	34,717	18,970	16,467	12,175	11,940	4,225	4,180	15,426	3,575	23,699	50,296	..
{ Treasure	..	..	..	..	..	34,337	26,250	23,591	20,004	24,813	25,293	6,758	16,012	15,823	23,706	21,628	14,805
* Celebes & other Eastern Islands..... { Merchandise	..	..	..	..	..	33,620	216,062	7,082	4,040	3,288	9,510	5,055	14,578	8,071	2,700	4,149	8,371
{ Treasure	..	..	..	..	..	238,473	276,888	250,218	163,216	311,090	217,275	169,840	304,775	244,430	300,093	348,162	336,952
* Borneo..... { Merchandise	..	..	..	..	..	7,999	12,305	8,706	4,500	8,010	6,498	8,444	25,388	8,604	17,330	22,404	19,560
{ Treasure	..	..	..	..	..	164,427	173,975	176,579	162,371	150,244	248,218	216,328	283,266	231,767	253,315	210,150	241,219
* Bally..... { Merchandise	..	..	..	..	..	10,713	29,056	15,645	21,711	12,759	17,033	14,329	22,225	40,256	12,598	18,502	..
{ Treasure	..	..	..	..	..	85,155	77,790	102,079	52,596	81,767	115,747	85,930	51,284	124,539	114,726	142,645	110,813
Neig. Islands & other Places..... { Merchandise	1,109,237	1,310,544	1,202,663	1,413,323	1,540,757	1,000,534	154,324	131,592	82,532	84,275	62,857	169,007	86,297	114,181	93,894	98,497	104,407
{ Treasure	152,760	52,220	133,962	276,866	130,234	22,244	28,767	58,846	16,199	20,906	29,004	17,291	17,410	22,357	12,349	4,270	13,353
Penang..... { Merchandise	103,535	213,947	165,067	106,847	193,641	291,200	..	176,840	297,881	190,477	398,117	416,833	446,288	516,551	515,393	519,126	524,378
{ Treasure	43,660	76,790	95,851	68,619	113,302	45,468	..	34,150	9,250	36,000	130,981	74,775	127,652	130,225	103,741	215,017	..
Malacca..... { Merchandise	138,317	106,516	141,253	166,243	161,721	263,024	..	184,582	170,349	218,541	183,313	151,995	119,637	104,138	145,900	138,075	158,844
{ Treasure	36,500	28,622	39,300	42,031	66,570	26,146	..	10,856	16,405	25,144	53,660	31,800	49,200	78,847	83,614	54,282	176,722
TOTAL Spanish dollars.....	4,856,162	5,871,791	5,357,668	6,595,278	6,589,068	8,573,175	8,069,855	8,077,001	7,435,427	7,557,190	9,438,167	7,411,254	6,960,500	7,806,965	7,970,556	7,603,928	9,374,482

\* The Value of Exports to these Places, for the five first years, is included under \* Neighbouring Islands and other Places."

## ABSTRACT Statement of all Imports into Singapore during the following official Years.—Value of Imports.

COUNTRIES.		1823—24	1824—25	1825—26	1826—27	1827—28	1828—29	1829—30	1830—31	1831—32	1832—33	1833—34	1834—35	1835—36	1836—37	1837—38	1838—39	1839—40
		dollars.	dollars.	dollars.	dollars.	dollars.	dollars.	dollars.	dollars.	dollars.	dollars.	dollars.	dollars.	dollars.	dollars.	dollars.	dollars.	dollars.
Great Britain	Merchandise	860,556	1,051,461	856,065	1,338,664	902,058	1,165,998	1,639,001	1,104,595	1,511,364	1,837,334	1,421,488	1,193,408	1,111,538	1,694,461	1,630,057	1,560,287	2,352,960
	Treasure	86,000	..	6,000	8,349	10,116	4,000	1,800	3,300	10,200	25,000	13,754	39,072	25,775	22,480	21,479	51,394	..
Foreign Europe	Merchandise	..	..	..	..	249,827	41,098	15,569	75,301	81,392	82,207	167,414	54,263	65,657	58,036	9,516	20,000	136,000
	Treasure	..	..	..	..	7,499	..	..	..	..	..	14,000	32,542	..	..	..	..	..
America	Merchandise	7,600	..	..	42,752	..	13,409	33,780	6,301	6,016	..	..	38,102	24,023	8,910	21,925	1,391	..
	Treasure	..	..	..	133,000	..	36,555	..	25,172	..	..	..	87,800	79,000	42,070	25,000	11,500	..
Mauritius	Merchandise	4,500	5,228	..	39,013	74,086	20,839	28,534	5,897	4,468	5,734	900	100	1,666	12,847	2,220	8,722	174
	Treasure	..	..	..	..	2,273	..	..	..	3,600	..	..	2,900	..	2,900	26,500	3,500	28,750
Calcutta	Merchandise	1,463,524	1,138,444	765,125	922,841	1,096,960	1,410,710	1,322,364	1,214,958	1,069,252	1,260,223	1,223,607	1,071,355	1,190,921	1,401,907	1,669,794	1,420,487	1,985,546
	Treasure	3,600	..	..	..	3,500	3,583	6,100	1,000	3,600	4,000	41,834	..	..	..	..	..	3,563
Madras	Merchandise	125,833	40,300	115,310	174,950	197,005	515,247	272,960	48,733	141,049	217,450	363,550	235,579	151,021	272,506	375,283	258,937	164,973
	Treasure	20,000	..	..	16,500	..	2,699	..	..	..	..	7,000	575	..	50	4,117	..	1,180
Bombay	Merchandise	256,774	98,694	76,393	127,473	179,010	180,591	129,577	165,625	91,575	256,195	137,688	101,224	148,316	235,351	301,607	89,997	260,943
	Treasure	..	..	..	..	1,000	..	..	..	..	5,443	400	..	13,000	..	..	..	1,600
China	Merchandise	786,557	646,609	1,689,720	690,579	767,887	2,655,076	2,820,622	2,790,145	2,272,362	1,778,421	1,715,120	737,743	504,646	651,470	625,076	656,615	857,691
	Treasure	30,000	3,000	90,300	38,450	83,789	14,874	592,401	67,360	161,757	185,437	81,570	29,213	140,924	139,265	34,196	30,996	251,573
Java	Merchandise	1,077,592	475,965	366,412	408,972	952,101	548,662	750,276	1,086,319	928,278	966,503	843,227	986,865	967,133	792,837	893,418	498,065	779,850
	Treasure	23,400	153,754	20,750	150,966	133,238	139,766	96,000	48,706	50,700	63,999	80,226	69,698	68,736	100,124	143,709	139,754	88,678
Rhio	Merchandise	..	..	..	..	..	85,515	73,591	81,458	91,438	138,283	115,394	120,800	118,046	141,536	112,150	121,346	149,443
	Treasure	..	..	..	..	..	6,267	4,415	3,457	778	25,643	12,330	12,880	7,933	6,838	12,132	2,979	13,349
Siam	Merchandise	171,396	130,739	108,486	218,955	131,030	366,298	337,642	200,007	226,428	239,191	191,083	233,086	216,980	377,791	240,512	483,578	..
	Treasure	21,347	..	100	50	..	10,067	..	17,552	..	..	..	52,200	48,033	8,989	3,725	62,073	..
Cochin China	Merchandise	43,943	101,778	117,509	153,031	51,520	109,826	92,549	35,717	126,102	130,994	56,403	92,324	62,870	92,562	68,848	70,786	155,847
	Treasure	..	..	1,600	310	..	125	..	2,000	..	4,000	1,706	15,000	..	2,356	1,090	5,475	10,592
Ceylon	Merchandise	..	..	..	5,000	9,194	13,392	21,532	12,724	7,341	20,138	19,625	55,141	31,026	8,120	17,949	11,930	4,588
Sumatra	Merchandise	33,340	..	23,232	..	..	200,170	170,627	164,489	158,884	149,179	143,945	181,546	128,908	149,325	215,760	170,934	215,120
	Treasure	..	..	..	..	..	53,605	30,901	22,986	28,015	19,540	32,737	19,048	18,386	71,456	106,130	112,870	179,580
East Coast Peninsula	Merchandise	..	..	..	..	..	209,306	170,430	165,287	153,969	157,886	99,837	75,339	107,200	161,625	128,395	134,000	141,392
	Treasure	..	..	..	..	..	102,617	109,054	210,309	166,302	267,228	281,091	220,133	168,750	261,575	240,382	190,349	234,491
West Coast Peninsula	Merchandise	..	..	..	..	..	89,843	55,748	31,592	25,051	36,083	44,968	17,619	38,947	31,955	41,421	32,687	45,619
	Treasure	..	..	..	..	..	880	1,325	8,828	2,850	1,400	700	2,000	7,603	185	2,630	9,565	2,087
Minnilla	Merchandise	..	..	..	..	..	105,247	61,684	168,841	39,718	88,335	248,641	167,441	161,433	94,048	210,577	134,862	266,062
	Treasure	..	..	..	..	..	18,539	3,000	35,312	585	3,390	3,610	3,040	5,253	..	2,728	1,220	46,931
Celebes & other Eastern Islands	Merchandise	..	..	..	..	..	189,023	234,504	200,877	163,417	205,170	204,325	194,935	269,423	262,322	241,784	255,067	320,868
	Treasure	..	..	..	..	..	33,344	32,433	33,469	10,500	45,245	21,250	43,039	44,890	10,510	63,400	75,170	47,486
Borneo	Merchandise	..	..	..	..	..	151,016	170,522	125,281	124,671	163,853	158,704	175,530	233,394	116,663	138,075	138,819	138,430
	Treasure	..	..	..	..	..	60,817	52,323	118,895	84,966	109,675	113,687	109,294	134,038	150,026	150,981	126,720	116,903
Bally	Merchandise	..	..	..	..	..	35,737	43,733	52,282	45,304	53,651	78,866	66,545	62,015	68,482	58,347	77,114	102,937
	Treasure	..	..	..	..	..	21,454	17,628	17,860	8,167	18,940	11,710	14,130	4,270	22,900	21,720	23,246	20,546
Arabia	Merchandise	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,576	1,865	6,397	2,220	..	6,786	6,513
	Treasure	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,500	..	..	15,150	13,000	3,800
Neig. Islands & other Places	Merchandise	825,531	1,032,547	1,155,378	973,129	1,229,149	104,687	129,986	116,245	113,255	91,043	156,600	96,983	118,852	145,558	97,113	82,366	125,241
	Treasure	332,613	486,051	397,037	573,138	441,929	8,205	10,889	12,264	13,935	7,340	11,350	7,502	16,526	11,287	20,560	27,505	17,231
Penang	Merchandise	243,852	241,468	270,570	256,085	397,604	387,898	..	254,546	326,645	307,853	387,339	353,715	541,014	1,164,639	426,859	568,949	540,453
	Treasure	15,800	51,400	4,411	63,403	21,879	12,499	..	31,453	27,000	20,917	17,333	40,396	46,162	68,479	60,300	64,105	116,925
Malacca	Merchandise	129,516	117,900	402,907	109,220	82,525	152,953	..	123,049	140,939	128,891	133,169	116,311	159,241	172,589	172,846	176,860	..
	Treasure	4,505	31,400	41,070	36,347	49,839	45,813	..	40,357	29,225	48,354	47,754	44,050	44,654	22,480	57,753	63,399	38,747
TOTAL, Spanish Dollars....		6,559,179	6,407,818	6,268,405	6,470,189	7,071,725	9,316,471	9,538,108	8,909,029	8,460,783	9,101,179	8,077,860	7,030,566	7,366,817	8,243,629	8,880,353	8,266,605	10,577,654

\* The Value of Imports from these places, for the five first years, is included under "Neighbouring Islands and other Places."



IMPORT TONNAGE.—Statement of the Number and Tonnage of Square-rigged Vessels which have Imported into Singapore, during the following Official Years.

C O U N T R I E S.	1829—30		1830—31		1831—32		1832—33		1833—34	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.
Great Britain.....	19	7,056	..	5,038	..	2,162	18	6,226	28	7,751
Continental Europe .....	6	1,476	..	500	..	..	3	651	7	1,661
America.....	2	649	..	864	..	260	2	676	2	615
Isle of France.....	2	901	..	1,337	..	..	..	..	3	819
Bourbon.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	451
New South Wales.....	1	424	..	3,655	..	652	9	3,000	15	5,839
Cape of Good Hope.....	1	231	..	..	..	175	1	205	..	..
Ceylon.....	2	263	..	285	..	2138	3	389	4	839
Bombay and Malabar Coast.	36	24,578	..	31,219	..	29,236	32	22,666	51	33,958
Madras and Coast.....	12	6,800	..	4,106	..	1,990	10	3,455	10	2,802
Calcutta.....	32	14,801	..	19,374	..	18,376	38	16,517	40	17,194
China.....	45	21,148	..	24,199	..	27,998	47	19,166	57	24,743
Java.....	59	13,878	..	13,301	..	16,745	81	17,035	73	12,224
Manilla.....	14	4,025	..	3,551	..	2,769	21	6,994	20	6,002
Arabia.....	1	450	..	1,023	..	..	..	..	2	748
Sumatra.....	1	198	..	1,386	..	2,413	5	596	16	3,174
Borneo.....	..	..	..	..	..	1,138	3	327	12	1,781
Siam.....	12	3,589	..	3,089	..	1,148	4	628	5	1,644
Rhio.....	1	238	..	516	..	1,805	10	1,547	6	733
Cochin China.....	3	900	..	575	..	1,285	4	987	3	770
Moulmein.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	76
Rangoon.....	..	..	..	..	..	140	..	..	..	..
Malacca.....	49	4,892	..	6,476	..	9,107	67	9,002	64	5,850
Penang.....	43	5,912	..	6,158	..	7,884	54	9,573	46	6,447
Other Ports.....	23	5,287	..	1,961	..	394	8	803	8	1,135
TOTAL.....	361	117,940	406	128,676	413	124,945	420	120,443	475	137,298

IMPORT TONNAGE.—Statement of the Number and Tonnage of Square-rigged Vessels which have Imported into Singapore—(continued).

C O U N T R I E S.	1831—35		1835—36		1836—37		1837—38		1838—39	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.
Great Britain.....	16	5,316	19	5,596	19	5,251	16	4,726	32	10,895
Continental Europe .....	3	961	3	836	2	387	1	340	8	2,140
America.....	3	894	2	709	4	1,681	3	1,100	4	1,591
Isle of France.....	1	598	1	150	1	342	3	781	6	1,616
Bourbon.....	1	120	1	280	..	..	1	338	1	349
New South Wales.....	9	2,739	6	1,657	4	1,190	8	2,717	30	12,338
Cape of Good Hope.....	..	..	..	..	..	185	1	105	1	263
Ceylon.....	..	..	4	665	4	609	1	260	2	460
Bombay and Malabar Coast.	45	26,770	31	15,681	31	28,200	32	30,722	71	41,202
Madras and Coast.....	13	4,072	18	10,237	14	10,312	10	4,351	15	7,220
Calcutta.....	79	30,905	87	38,013	67	27,107	59	21,568	48	15,549
China.....	62	29,351	88	40,582	111	48,971	60	30,503	73	32,860
Java.....	80	19,013	78	10,677	74	13,548	72	12,987	65	13,045
Manilla.....	22	5,608	27	6,379	16	4,415	18	6,935	21	7,413
Arabia.....	1	448	1	254	2	387	1	322	3	904
Sumatra.....	15	2,652	13	3,417	17	2,746	14	3,304	17	3,526
Borneo.....	17	3,913	14	2,484	17	1,888	13	2,028	16	2,431
Siam.....	6	1,984	9	3,050	8	2,541	14	3,563	22	6,301
Rhio.....	10	2,409	3	304	7	1,119	13	771	3	467
Cochin China.....	5	1,662	4	997	4	1,150	3	1,125	4	1,446
Moulmein.....	1	203	3	300	1	150	2	469	2	455
Rangoon.....	5	1,021	..	..	..	..	1	509	..	..
Malacca.....	54	6,538	53	5,812	37	3,864	55	5,692	38	2,904
Penang.....	47	7,703	37	10,157	75	12,954	92	14,018	86	11,895
Other Ports.....	13	2,410	17	2,110	12	1,515	7	687	6	1,206
TOTAL.....	517	156,513	539	166,053	541	170,035	520	150,532	574	178,796

EXPORT TONNAGE.—Statement of the Number and Tonnage of Square-rigged Vessels which have Exported from Singapore during the following Official Years.

C O U N T R I E S.	1829—30		1830—31		1831—32		1832—33		1833—34	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.
Great Britain.....	19	5,627	..	8,881	..	5,698	30	9,800	26	8,025
Continental Europe.....	5	1,246	..	1,102	..	..	3	581	5	1,150
America.....	2	530	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Isle of France.....	3	695	..	357	..	..	1	231	1	200
Bourbon.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	559	1	258
New South Wales.....	3	928	..	..	..	..	1	231	2	301
Cape of Good Hope.....	..	..	..	175	..	..	1	110	..	..
Ceylon.....	3	580	..	110	..	..	..	..	2	362
Bombay and Malabar Coast.....	23	15,185	..	16,729	..	15,505	22	12,257	26	14,019
Madras and Coast.....	9	2,907	..	2,442	..	1,398	7	2,150	14	4,021
Calcutta.....	36	16,379	..	14,955	..	8,091	33	8,448	33	9,734
China.....	29	46,374	..	52,550	..	47,196	73	43,780	103	56,043
Java.....	59	13,300	..	11,481	..	10,026	54	10,085	74	14,869
Manilla.....	11	2,788	..	1,908	..	2,483	10	1,740	11	2,379
Arabia.....	..	..	..	942	..	..	1	300	3	1,248
Sumatra.....	1	360	..	..	..	2,071	12	1,495	20	3,565
Borneo.....	..	..	..	..	..	1,057	2	374	14	1,567
Siam.....	12	3,940	..	2,814	..	2,099	4	960	8	2,573
Rho.....	8	1,202	..	2,680	..	2,786	31	5,706	9	957
Cochin-China.....	2	163	..	1,150	..	800	4	1,260	6	1,545
Moulmein.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	290	4	569
Rangoon.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	450	..	..
Malacca.....	42	4,309	..	4,829	..	11,236	108	14,426	34	3,507
Penang.....	48	5,783	..	5,390	..	2,560	18	3,561	68	8,018
Other Ports.....	9	1,764	..	3,138	..	522	8	1,022	10	1,461
TOTAL.....	367	117,900	410	131,633	419	113,529	429	119,825	474	136,319

EXPORT TONNAGE—(continued).

C O U N T R I E S.	1834—35		1835—36		1836—37		1837—38		1838—39	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.
Great Britain.....	32	9,432	25	7,210	29	8,308	24	6,791	34	10,394
Continental Europe.....	6	1,525	7	1,794	1	395	4	1,044	4	1,298
America.....	1	450	7	2,147	13	4,450	4	1,094	2	683
Isle of France.....	..	..	2	506	..	..	4	1,166	8	2,289
Bourbon.....	1	120	1	214	1	342	..	..	128	61,613
New South Wales.....	2	357	2	394	2	597	1	194	..	..
Cape of Good Hope.....	..	..	1	218	..	..	..	..	17	2,009
Ceylon.....	2	550	2	147	2	769	..	..	32	2,243
Bombay and Malabar Coast.....	28	16,319	34	18,704	38	19,083	32	18,289	4	807
Madras and Coast.....	8	2,513	10	5,771	8	3,228	7	1,981	35	20,943
Calcutta.....	54	18,108	53	17,131	61	22,801	49	16,055	14	5,300
China.....	127	61,302	134	66,023	132	67,646	105	53,943	14	3,427
Java.....	75	17,025	52	11,082	74	12,823	58	10,282	23	5,101
Manilla.....	14	2,757	13	1,834	11	2,086	15	3,481	48	16,149
Arabia.....	3	904	5	1,378	1	150	4	1,190	2	930
Sumatra.....	17	3,439	12	2,759	13	2,288	15	2,430	8	1,188
Borneo.....	15	2,215	17	2,083	8	1,487	10	1,569	16	3,797
Siam.....	6	1,683	8	2,892	11	3,554	14	3,720	2	750
Rho.....	16	3,219	12	2,009	5	533	19	2,814	22	5,928
Cochin China.....	1	250	6	1,686	5	1,400	2	740	3	1,777
Moulmein.....	3	510	7	2,214	4	1,210	2	315	..	..
Rangoon.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	100	1	73
Malacca.....	33	3,945	52	5,390	33	3,680	31	2,588	93	12,564
Penang.....	62	7,618	54	8,566	76	10,200	111	19,304	57	11,439
Other Ports.....	9	1,230	17	2,695	9	1,159	5	475	6	2,315
TOTAL.....	515	155,471	533	165,417	537	166,302	514	149,565	570	137,768

STATEMENT of the Number and Tonnage of Native Vessels (Prahus and Junks) which have Imported at Singapore during the following Official Years.

C O U N T R I E S.	1829—30		1830—31		1831—32		1832—33		1833—34	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.
China.....	11	2,535	24	4,432	24	2,454	7	1,247	27	4,642
Cochin China and Camboja..	49	4,407	15	1,442	36	3,045	17	998	49	3,010
Java.....	62	3,920	77	4,465	46	3,167	48	2,347	72	2,986
Sumatra.....	276	3,122	202	2,051	356	2,613	518	3,531	514	3,744
Rhio.....	346	4,102	263	3,097	281	3,458	251	3,182	251	3,613
East Coast Peninsula.....	114	2,321	152	2,723	128	2,740	143	3,097	72	1,089
West Coast Peninsula.....	205	1,008	213	1,117	88	625	55	474	46	341
Siam.....	31	3,953	33	5,588	34	4,235	37	4,397	21	3,792
Borneo.....	170	3,878	161	3,640	132	2,061	96	2,201	138	3,090
Celebes.....	61	1,542	68	1,099	34	747	81	1,812	55	1,345
Bally.....	36	790	60	1,550	40	857	46	964	63	1,566
Neighbouring Islands.....	214	1,836	310	2,151	170	1,531	185	1,623	220	2,075
Malacca.....	93	3,206	57	2,448	92	2,771	79	2,376	60	2,608
Penang.....	25	1,230	18	1,578	15	1,188	3	475	8	420
TOTAL.....	1705	37,021	1743	32,372	1743	38,887	1566	28,714	1599	34,927

STATEMENT of the Number and Tonnage of Native Vessels, &c.—(continued).

C O U N T R I E S.	1831—35		1835—30		1836—37		1837—38		1838—39	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.
China.....	21	3,719	17	3,091	21	5,084	36	6,990	54	8,613
Cochin China & Camboja...	37	2,887	35	2,820	18	1,608	49	3,113	70	4,469
Java.....	42	2,923	56	3,458	52	3,268	74	4,714	55	3,638
Sumatra.....	527	5,122	339	3,083	369	3,655	402	3,266	496	4,830
Rhio.....	275	4,107	264	3,762	321	4,288	252	3,382	275	4,110
East Coast Peninsula.....	71	1,521	70	1,406	80	1,566	90	1,558	129	2,148
West Coast Peninsula.....	40	808	50	452	169	938	165	708	127	559
Siam.....	30	5,802	23	4,004	33	6,322	28	5,354	23	5,219
Borneo.....	123	3,427	193	5,663	134	4,238	102	3,362	107	3,394
Celebes.....	68	1,745	87	2,490	83	2,590	102	2,885	122	3,305
Bally.....	27	1,032	73	1,606	75	1,800	95	2,584	46	1,318
Neighbouring Islands.....	150	1,500	160	1,645	231	1,897	251	2,395	240	2,595
Malacca.....	70	2,468	62	2,351	92	2,401	230	3,375	339	4,030
Penang.....	3	455	6	437	6	355	4	162	7	280
TOTAL.....	1484	37,521	1444	36,346	1,684	39,532	1,880	44,378	2090	48,514

STATEMENT of the Number and Tonnage of Native Vessels (Prahus and Junks) which have Exported at Singapore during the following Official Years.

C O U N T R I E S.	1829—30		1830—31		1831—32		1832—33		1833—34	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.
China.....	12	2,300	23	3,743	22	4,102	13	2,675	9	1,747
Cochin China and Camboja..	56	5,114	18	1,795	23	3,906	26	2,397	27	1,966
Java.....	10	655	78	4,375	13	568	5	467	44	2,120
Sumatra.....	262	2,323	240	2,706	308	2,538	470	3,432	397	3,309
Rhio.....	394	5,341	255	3,134	300	4,701	302	4,538	264	3,863
East Coast Peninsula.....	92	1,638	121	2,201	113	1,995	111	2,557	76	1,565
West Coast Peninsula.....	189	1,122	109	971	79	317	50	487	36	250
Siam.....	44	5,122	30	4,634	29	4,213	37	3,990	17	2,557
Borneo.....	129	2,255	127	2,979	139	3,368	75	1,704	148	3,231
Celebes.....	81	1,918	75	1,790	58	1,402	97	1,985	102	2,041
Bally.....	36	651	65	1,774	41	1,080	37	1,115	73	2,043
Neighbouring Islands.....	232	1,755	244	1,885	149	1,495	187	2,015	214	2,055
Malacca.....	96	2,532	82	2,501	101	2,890	82	2,181	68	3,003
Penang.....	37	1,304	13	1,098	17	1,851	3	725	5	447
TOTAL.....	1070	34,030	1570	35,586	1398	31,626	1195	30,178	1180	29,877

## STATEMENT of the Number and Tonnage of Vessels, &amp;c.—(continued).

C O U N T R I E S.	1834—35		1835—36		1836—37		1837—38		1838—39	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.	number.
China .....	19	3,805	18	3,234	17	3,975	27	5,508	30	5,975
Cochin China and Cambodia ..	50	3,647	10	1,166	21	2,096	30	1,889	46	2,557
Java .....	29	2,435	20	1,627	21	1,914	31	3,223	18	2,021
Sumatra .....	403	3,786	288	2,841	373	3,408	400	3,186	474	4,527
Rhio .....	260	4,077	288	4,876	379	5,443	201	4,084	380	4,952
East Coast Peninsula .....	58	1,026	62	1,071	94	1,619	132	2,447	142	2,280
West Coast Peninsula .....	26	580	55	374	312	1,399	215	691	103	737
Siam .....	24	4,042	31	5,357	31	5,199	31	5,997	17	3,582
Borneo .....	109	3,317	160	4,872	105	3,449	93	3,014	98	3,182
Celebes .....	79	2,395	143	3,942	97	2,998	134	3,897	119	3,092
Bally .....	18	340	63	1,391	77	1,759	95	2,329	60	1,798
Neighbouring Islands .....	221	2,805	177	1,494	393	2,449	348	2,433	301	2,488
Malacca .....	83	2,835	63	2,015	130	2,101	265	3,606	336	3,953
Penang .....	39	573	9	662	12	326	5	57	12	372
TOTAL .....	1418	35,658	1399	34,932	2065	38,135	2094	42,361	2136	41,436

THE following is a Summary of the Shipping Trade, for a Series of Years.

## NATIVE VESSELS.

Y E A R S.	ENTERED.		CLEARED.	
	vessels.	tonnage.	vessels.	tonnage.
1830 .....	1705	37,921	1670	34,030
1831 .....	1743	32,372	1570	35,580
1832 .....	1743	38,886	1398	34,626
1833 .....	1566	28,714	1495	30,178
1834 .....	1599	34,927	1480	29,877
1835 .....	1484	37,521	1418	35,668
1836 .....	1444	36,340	1399	34,932
1837 .....	1684	39,532	2065	38,185
1838 .....	1880	44,378	2004	42,361
1839 .....	2090	48,514	2136	41,436
1842 .....	2400	61,268	2514	59,477

## SQUARE-RIGGED VESSELS.

Y E A R S.	ENTERED.		CLEARED.	
	vessels.	tonnage.	vessels.	tonnage.
1830 .....	364	117,940	367	117,900
1831 .....	406	128,676	410	131,633
1832 .....	413	124,945	419	113,529
1833 .....	420	120,443	429	119,825
1834 .....	475	137,298	474	136,349
1835 .....	517	156,513	515	155,471
1836 .....	539	166,053	533	165,417
1837 .....	541	170,635	537	166,309
1838 .....	520	150,532	514	149,565
1839 .....	574	178,796	570	173,887
1842 .....	870	286,357	814	269,026

## VALUE of the Imports and Exports in the Year 1842—43.

MONTHS.	BY SQUARE-RIGGED VESSELS.		MONTHS.	BY NATIVE CRAFT.	
	Imports.	Exports.		Imports.	Exports.
	Spanish dollars.	Spanish dollars.		Spanish dollars.	Spanish dollars.
May.....	811,808	722,712	May.....	823,894	952,398
June.....	777,038	648,212	June.....	647,357	724,916
July.....	1,274,799	808,826	July.....	150,883	153,862
August.....	742,312	679,271	August.....	116,209	114,078
September.....	674,164	548,448	September.....	107,578	109,626
October.....	1,343,894	737,280	October.....	149,402	140,183
November.....	709,813	748,037	November.....	180,158	163,624
December.....	920,780	857,087	December.....	94,562	62,283
January.....	406,650	337,467	January.....	41,640	48,786
February.....	742,661	658,605	February.....	122,040	200,943
March.....	1,201,779	858,467	March.....	88,332	111,216
April.....	895,779	926,025	April.....	129,266	133,773
	10,501,447	8,531,667		2,651,411	2,935,688
			TOTAL.....	13,152,888	11,467,355

VALUE OF EXPORTS.				VALUE OF IMPORTS.			
COUNTRIES.	1840—41	1841—42	1842—43	COUNTRIES.	1840—41	1841—42	1842—43
	Sp. dls.	Sp. dls.	Sp. dls.		Sp. dls.	Sp. dls.	Sp. dls.
Great Britain.....	2,212,937	1,730,140	1,405,400	Great Britain.....	3,054,058	2,681,374	2,847,577
Foreign Europe.....	115,845	141,137	289,317	Foreign Europe.....	227,746	243,971	353,062
United States.....	50,009	43,606	89,242	United States.....	28,504	56,774	75,782
Mauritius and New South Wales.....	385,932	195,090	278,608	Mauritius and New South Wales.....	60,193	32,903	25,961
Calcutta.....	1,074,018	1,280,211	1,565,329	Calcutta.....	2,801,567	3,446,145	2,927,305
Madras and Coast.....	169,861	195,852	152,069	Madras and Coast.....	219,521	348,991	215,154
Bombay.....	629,005	703,943	520,267	Bombay.....	747,373	817,115	410,876
Arabia.....	99,269	95,876	117,667	Arabia.....	16,615	11,119	27,476
Manilla.....	257,987	137,247	127,315	Manilla.....	351,779	212,842	323,032
Ceylon.....	140	3,230	6,498	Ceylon.....	4,000	3,883	85
China.....	2,892,872	3,058,202	3,627,802	China.....	2,142,501	1,947,304	1,990,810
Java.....	546,429	422,477	451,656	Java.....	1,143,439	898,823	1,108,273
Rhio.....	217,606	200,103	144,504	Rhio.....	180,080	141,922	141,767
Siam.....	390,920	409,106	357,492	Siam.....	326,441	412,093	260,115
Cochin China.....	292,686	248,324	227,848	Cochin China.....	245,521	208,481	254,785
Sumatra.....	211,600	258,156	188,922	Sumatra.....	341,306	248,568	284,001
East Coast Peninsula.....	347,426	393,481	454,962	East Coast Peninsula.....	353,155	452,967	411,330
West ditto.....	21,990	11,914	1,054	West ditto.....	18,151	11,123	2,150
Celebes and other Eastern Islands.....	328,117	349,324	123,919	Celebes and other Eastern Islands.....	348,024	327,552	113,709
Borneo.....	262,187	318,948	296,637	Borneo.....	253,919	251,909	261,184
Bally.....	202,073	213,078	189,333	Bally.....	162,760	182,503	183,395
Neighbouring Islands and other places.....	127,934	95,141	161,149	Neighbouring Islands and other places.....	141,338	128,517	169,771
	10,827,207	10,545,512	10,783,324		13,247,127	13,094,520	12,435,251
Exports to Penang.....	803,020	..	473,210	Imports from Penang.....	639,661	..	307,703
"    to Malacca.....	270,165	..	129,604	"    from Malacca.....	258,134	..	219,934
TOTAL.....	11,900,392	..	11,386,138	TOTAL.....	14,164,922	..	13,132,888

"Singapore derives its importance solely from being an *entrepôt* for the commerce between Eastern and Western Asia, and also between the latter and Europe. For this it is admirably situated by its geographical position, being in the direct track of vessels going betwixt the Indian and Chinese Seas, and in the immediate vicinity of the Malay Peninsula, and the richest of the Indian islands. There is scarcely a port whose trade is so diversified as that of Singapore. The chief Asiatic productions to be found in its market are gold-dust, pepper, Banca tin, betel-nut, edible birds' nests, coffee, raw silk,

sugar, tortoise-shell, bêche-de-mer,\* cassia, sago; ebony, gambier or catechu, gunnies,† rattans, and a multitude of other articles, the produce of the Eastern Islands, Siam, Annam, and the Philippines, which are re-exported principally to England, China, and India, in exchange for British cottons, woollens, iron, hardware, fire-arms, Chinese articles, Indian piece-goods, opium, &c.

“There are a great number of sago manufactories on the island, which afford employment to several hundred Chinese manufacturers. The sago is imported in its rough state from Borneo. The total quantities exported from the island were, in

	1838	1839
Sago Flour . . .	20,404 piculs.	23,590 piculs.
Sago Pearl . . .	62,924 „	56,036 „

“18,103 piculs of pearl sago and 28,030 piculs of flour sago were exported to England in 1840—41; 774 piculs of pearl and 200 of flour to foreign Europe; 242 of pearl to the United States; 320 to Mauritius and Australia; 1765 to Calcutta; 356 to Madras; 639 to Bombay; 233 to Manilla; and 744 to China.

“The extent of the commerce with different countries will be seen by a reference to the following return of the comparative statement of the trade of Singapore, imports and exports, during the past five years.

“The Official Report of the Trade of Singapore for the official year 1842-43, is compiled with great care from the vouchers furnished by the merchants and traders, but it is believed that the actual amount of business transacted exceeds considerably what is shown by these tables. There is an apparent decrease in the trade, attributed to the diminished importation of two articles, viz., opium and cotton—the general trade has not diminished, and with China, where the greatest fears were entertained of a falling off, there is a decided improvement on the whole. This report is condensed as follows in the Singapore *Free Press*.

“The value of imports into Singapore for the official year ending the 30th of April, 1843 (exclusive of the intermediate trade with Penang and Malacca), aggregated 1,243,251 dollars, exhibiting a decrease compared with the preceding year of 659,269 dollars. This decrease is attributable to a falling off in the trade with the ports of Calcutta, Bombay, Siam, and Celebes.

“The exports from Singapore for the same period amounted in value to 10,783,324 dollars, showing an increase over last year of 237,812 dollars.

“The whole imports and exports for the period under notice were, 23,218,575 dollars, and the intermediate trade with Penang and Malacca, during the same period, netted 1,401,668 dollars, making the entire value of the trade, 5,535,565 $\frac{1}{2}$  sterling. This amount is exclusive of the value of goods transhipped in the harbour, which, from the official statements, appears to have been considerable.

“The yearly-increasing extent of the commercial intercourse with Great Britain, both as regards value and extent, is calculated to afford much gratification. In cotton goods, which forms the most considerable article of import from Great Britain, a considerable increase was reported last year, which has continued during this; and the like is the case with the general trade, and especially in the staple article of cotton twist.

“The imports from Great Britain in the official year 1842-43, amounted to 2,847,577 dollars, exhibiting an increase over the previous year of 166,203 dollars. The principal

\* Bêche-de-mer, called also tripang or sea-cucumber, is a very peculiar kind of sea-slug (*Holothurion*), which, after being gutted, pressed, dried in the sun, and smoked, is regarded by the Chinese as a luxury, much in the same way in which we regard caviare. It is carried to China from almost every island of the Eastern Archipelago, from Australia, and of late from Mauritius and Ceylon. The value varies, according to the quality, from six up to fifty dollars per picul; and the natives alone, for the most part, are judges of its worth. The principal importation into China is by the junks, and the quantity is so considerable that the fishery of it, especially on the coast of New Holland, where it abounds, might probably be entered into with advantage by Europeans.

† A strong coarse fabric used in matting bags or sacks.

articles imported, consisted of cotton twist, 7726 piculs,\* valued at 327,023 dollars; cotton and woollen goods, 404,904 pieces, 12,478 corges,† 52,218 dozens—long ells, 5280 pieces, striped lists, 1858 pieces, camlets, 2055 pieces—caps, blankets, &c., altogether of the estimated value of 1,622,627 dollars; iron, steel, and other metals, 121,547 dollars; iron guns, muskets, fowling-pieces, and other munitions of war, 61,300 dollars; flint stones, 18,724 piculs; and gunpowder, 2777 piculs; together with various other articles.

“The exports to Great Britain during the same period, amounted in value to 1,405,400 dollars, exhibiting a decrease, compared with the preceding year, of 324,740 dollars. In the articles of gambier, tea, and tin, there is noticeable a considerable increase. The principal articles exported during this period were, gambier, 125,033 piculs; sago, pearl, and flour, 22,471 piculs; pepper, 13,753 piculs; tea, 17,017 piculs; tin, 10,215 piculs; camphor, 1911 piculs; and antimony ore, 8286 piculs.

“The nett imports and exports between the two places, aggregated 4,252,977 dollars, being nearly one-sixth of the entire trade of the port. During the same period, 114 British registered vessels, amounting to 37,010 tons, arrived from and departed for Great Britain, being a considerable increase over the previous year.

“The magnitude and importance of the commercial intercourse with the Mother Country, is sufficiently obvious from the preceding statements, and as there can be no doubt that it is, in a great measure, owing to the entire freedom from restrictions of any kind on commerce which prevails at Singapore, it is to be hoped that no such measures may ever be imposed to check or arrest the progressive advancement of this settlement.

“CONTINENTAL EUROPE.—The trade with Continental Europe has, as was anticipated last year, increased; for, while the imports then amounted to 243,971 dollars, they have risen in the official year 1842-43, to 353,002 dollars. During this latter period, the principal imports were arms, valued at 15,872 dollars; beer, wines, and spirits, 35,737 dollars; cotton and woollen manufactures, 45,766 dollars; glass-ware, 24,882 dollars; metals, 40,752 dollars; and specie equivalent to 40,330 dollars. There appears substantial ground to believe, that the English merchant and manufacturer will have to encounter powerful and successful competition from Belgium, as it appears that the woollens from that country are generally of equal, if not superior texture, to those usually sent out from England, and more reasonable in price, owing, no doubt, to the greater cheapness of the cost of production. The Belgian manufacturer will find in China an ample field for the disposal of his goods, as soon as the trade of that vast empire shall be fully thrown open to the enterprise and capital of the commercialists of Europe.

“The exports from Singapore to Continental Europe also exhibit an increase over the preceding year of 139,180 dollars. The articles exported, consisted of, cassia, 2252 piculs; sugar, 3637 piculs; pepper, 11,809 piculs; tea, 2680 piculs; tin, 3855 piculs; and other minor articles. During this period, twenty-eight vessels of the burden of 9073 tons arrived from, and departed for, foreign Europe, principally under the French, Belgian, Hamburg, Bremen, and Danish flags.

“UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—The trade with the United States has improved during the official year 1842-43, but it is still very inconsiderable, the whole imports being limited to 75,782 dollars, and the exports, 89,242 dollars. The two principal articles of import were cotton goods, amounting to 13,070 pieces, valued at 34,358 dollars; and lead, 2688 piculs, 15,972 dollars. The exports consisted of sago, spices, tea, tin, &c.

“MAURITIUS, AUSTRALIA, AND CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—The value of the imports from these places is, as might be expected, very insignificant, amounting to only 25,960 dollars, the most important article being provisions. The exports are more considerable, netting 278,608 dollars, showing an increase over the preceding year of 83,518 dollars. The chief articles were, coffee, 2082 piculs; rice, 3964 piculs; sugar, 31,174 piculs; tea, 119 boxes, and 2883 piculs.

“It appears, that during this year, several vessels have gone from Singapore to the

\* Picul, a common Chinese weight of 100 catties, or 1600 taels, equal to 133½ lbs. avoirdupois.

† A score.

Isle of France with Chinese coolies. These men exhibited no reluctance, but the reverse, to proceed to that colony. They usually enter into a written engagement, by the terms of which they bind themselves to serve for two years, receiving five current dollars a month of wages, with a daily allowance of two pounds of rice; a quarter of a pound of salt-beef, pork, or fish; and two jackets and drawers and a blanket yearly. They are likewise provided with medicines and medical attendance at the expense of their employers.

"**CALCUTTA.**—The commerce with Calcutta is of great importance and extent, and of the most valuable description. The imports for the year ending April, 1843, amounted to 2,927,305 dollars, showing a decrease, as compared with 1841-42, of 519,240 dollars. This is mainly attributable to the diminished import of the article opium. Of this drug, 7890 chests were imported during 1841-42, whereas, in the succeeding year, the number reported at the Registry Office, was only 4558 chests. This decrease has, no doubt, arisen from a greater quantity than formerly having been sent direct from India to China since the peace—no doubt under the expectation of finding in Hong-kong a nearer and more convenient depôt than Singapore. The most important articles of import were, cotton, 4337 bales; rice, 8871 bags; wheat, 7208 bags; gunnies, 475,050; opium, 4558 chests. The exports amounted to 1,565,329 dollars, exhibiting an increase of 285,118 dollars over 1841-42. The most prominent articles of export were, gold-dust, 13,812 bunkals,\* valued at 420,100 dollars; bullion and specie, equal to 770,884 dollars; cigars, 8,813,500 nos., in value, 68,488 dollars; pepper, 16,067 piculs; tea, three packages, 140 boxes, and 2088 piculs; and tin, 2881 piculs.

"The fact of so large a portion of the returns being made in the precious metals, shows that the trade is highly advantageous to Calcutta, and that even were Continental India required to defray a share of the expense of the government at Singapore, the Indian revenue would be more than remunerated by the great vent which is afforded by this port to the products of Continental India, especially of the article opium.

"**MADRAS AND COAST OF COROMANDEL.**—The traffic with the coast is on the decline, and has been so for several years past; there appears little likelihood of its experiencing any material improvement, since the former extensive and lucrative trade in Madras piece goods, which were the principal imports from the coast, has been nearly destroyed by the British article, which has been making such rapid progress both in the straits and India as to be gradually driving the Indian manufacture from the field. The imports for the year 1842-43 amounted to 215,154 dollars, exhibiting a decline as compared with the previous year of 133,757 dollars. The two principal items were cotton, 4942 bales, and cotton piece goods 16,841 corges. The exports do not show an encouraging aspect. In 1841-42 there were 195,852 dollars, while last year they only attained to 152,069 dollars. The most important export was specie to the extent of 76,212 dollars.

"**BOMBAY.**—A very serious decline is apparent in the imports from Bombay, as will be seen from the comparison of the two last official years;—in

1841-42	they amounted to 817,115 dollars.
1842-43	410,876 „

"This decrease is chiefly from the diminished importation of two articles, viz. cotton and Malwa opium; the former having declined from 11,298 to 9363 bales, and the latter from 1393 to 393 chests.

"The exports for the year 1842-43 were 520,867 dollars, showing a decrease from the previous year of 183,081 dollars. This decline appears to have arisen chiefly on the articles of sugar and spices. Of the former only one-half of the quantity exported in 1841-42 was sent last year—this is to be attributed to sugar being now sent direct from Siam to Bombay, instead of being landed at Singapore as formerly. The principal exports during the past official year were, alum, 2925 piculs; benjamin, 1021 piculs; camphor, 454 piculs; gambier, 3218 piculs; gold dust, 826 bunkals, valued at 25,251 dollars; raw silk, 270 piculs; sugar, 41,783 piculs; cigars, 2131 boxes; tea, 717 piculs; tin, 2200 piculs; and specie equivalent to 55,834 dollars.

\* Bunkal, a weight of two dollars, or 832 troy grains.



"ARABIA.—The whole imports and exports in 1842-43 aggregated 145,143 dollars, showing an increase over the previous year of 38,148 dollars. The commerce is solely carried on by vessels which annually proceed to Arabia with Mahomedan pilgrims, who congregate here from Java and the surrounding Malayan States.

"MANILLA.—It is gratifying to observe an improvement in the commerce with Manilla compared with the previous year. During the past official year the gross imports were valued at 323,932 dollars, being an increase of 111,090 dollars. The most important articles of import consisted of hemp and rope, 2014 piculs; cigars, 20,770,100; sugar 6546 piculs; tea, 585 piculs; and sapan-wood, 19,306 piculs: it would also appear 5300 pieces of British piece goods were imported, probably on account of their being unsuitable for the Manilla market. The exports have decreased 9932 dollars, as in the year 1841-42 they amounted to 137,247 dollars, and in the past official year they were 127,315 dollars. The chief articles were opium, 49 chests; iron, 3762 piculs; and British cotton goods, 88 dozen, 60 corges, and 4189 pieces.

"CEYLON.—The trade between Singapore and Ceylon is nearly extinct, the only item of import being 170 piculs of ebony, valued at 85 dollars. The exports amounted to 6,498 dollars, consisting of numerous small articles.

"RANGOON AND MOULMEIN.—The increase in the imports last year amounted to 19,401 dollars, which, considering the whole extent of trade, is satisfactory. In 1841-42 the imports amounted to 27,414 dollars and in 1842-43 to 46,841 dollars. They consisted of gram 1915 bags; paddy, 2800 piculs; wheat, 3000 bags; rice, 3950 piculs; timber valued at 22,864 dollars. The exports have declined from 20,445 dollars to 15,034 dollars. They principally consisted of opium 10½ chests; muskets, 640, and specie = 2227 dollars.

"CHINA.—The trade between this port and China, it is gratifying to find, continues improving, the imports amounted to 1,990,810 dollars, being an excess of 43,506 dollars over the previous year, tending to show that the falling off in that year arose from temporary causes, and not from any permanent decline in the trade. There is a considerable increase in the articles of tea, cassia, camphor, crockery, tobacco, bullion, and copper cash; on the other hand, there has been a falling off in raw silk from 1095 piculs to 253. The principal imports were cotton and silk goods, 3467 pieces and 16 cases; nankins, 74,950 pieces; cassia, 11,696 piculs; camphor, 2185 piculs; crockery valued at 168,259 dollars; raw silk, 253 piculs; sugar, 5,889 piculs; tea, 74,205 boxes, and 6335 piculs valued at 675,964 dollars; tobacco, 2740 baskets; specie and bullion equivalent to 418,195 dollars. It may be noticed that a large portion of the tea imported was of a very inferior quality, and caused most serious, and in many cases, ruinous losses to the shippers, principally Chinese merchants. This particular branch of the junk trade may be expected to decline rather than augment. The exports to China amounted to 3,627,802 dollars, being double those to any other country or state, not even excepting Great Britain. They exceed those of the previous year by 569,600 dollars. The principal exports were, betel-nut, 20,291 piculs; bêche de mer, 5070 piculs; birds' nests, white and black, 343 piculs; cotton, 27,192 bales and 50 piculs; cotton twist, 1799 piculs; cotton piece goods, 88,288 pieces, 505 yards, 36 corges, 100 dozens; iron, 10,814 piculs; opium, 3436 chests; rattans, 34,520 piculs; sea-weed, 5377 piculs; pepper, 18,602 piculs; tin, 2936 piculs; woollens to the value of 121,515 dollars; specie, equivalent to 22,542 dollars. During the official year 1842-43, 181 junks equal to 22,542 tons arrived from different ports on the coast of China with cargoes and emigrants; showing an increase over the previous year of 31 junks and 4142 tons.

"JAVA.—The imports of the official year 1842-43 exceed those of the preceding year by 209,450 dollars, the gross amount being 1,108,273 dollars. The imports in the most important items were, birds' nests, 47½ piculs; benjamin 1181 piculs; coffee, 5804 piculs; cotton goods, Malay, 2423 corges, and 8000 dozens; rice, 194,817 piculs; copper, 673 piculs; mace, 72½ piculs; nutmegs, 135½ piculs; cloves, 150 piculs; spirits valued at 49,411 dollars; sugar, 17,548 piculs; tin, 4198 piculs; tobacco, 712 corges, and 12 piculs; woollens valued at 46,032 dollars; and specie equivalent to 196,527 dollars. The exports aggregated 451,056 dollars, showing an increase of 28,579 dollars over the preceding year. The principal articles were, country cotton goods

9173 corges, and China cotton goods 152 corges; China crockery valued at 52,440 dollars; opium 366 chests; raw silk, 55 piculs; tea, 10,258 boxes, and 443 piculs; China paper valued at 22,520 dollars; and specie equal to 15,969 dollars. The small quantity of grain produced at Singapore, hardly equal to the consumption of the population for one week, renders it exceedingly desirable to have the means at hand of obtaining a large and constant supply—this Java furnishes, and this alone renders the trade with that island of considerable importance and interest. If the returns for 1842-43 are at all correct, 194,817 piculs were imported during that year, equal to 25,975,600 lbs., which, estimating each adult to consume 730 lbs., per annum, would furnish a supply for 35,583 adults. The whole population of Singapore is supposed to be about 50,000.

“**RHIO.**—The imports were 145,767 dollars, showing a trifling decrease of 155 dollars, contrasted with the previous year. The chief imports were, gambier, 36,658 piculs; pepper, 2910 piculs; and rice, 4060 piculs. Rhio is the only place from whence gambier is imported into Singapore, so that there would be little difficulty in ascertaining the quantity produced in the island during the past seven years. The quantity now grown and manufactured is certainly not less than 70,000 piculs. In 1841-42, 93,342 piculs were exported, and 18,644 piculs were imported, leaving 74,695 piculs to be accounted for. In the past official year 148,746 piculs were exported, and 38,595 piculs were imported, showing a difference of 110,451 piculs. It is, however, very probable that a quantity was in hand, or in progress of shipment, when the official returns were made up. The exports have declined considerably, having fallen from 200,103 dollars in 1841-42, to 144,504 dollars in the succeeding year. The decrease appears to be in opium, sugar, and salt. Rhio may be considered as a free port, as there are neither imports or export duties strictly so called.

“**SIAM.**—A considerable decrease in the imports from Siam, amounting to 151,888 dollars, has been experienced. They amounted during the period under review, to 260,115 dollars. This diminution is attributed to a falling off in the importations of oil, rice, and sugar.

ARTICLES.	1841—42		1842—43	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	piculs.	rupees.	piculs.	dollars.
Oil.....	2,466	14,700	1,270	7,225
Rice.....	17,290	24,272	5,530	11,850
Sugar.....	54,848	294,265	25,443	125,335

“It is probable that the falling off in the import of sugar arose from its being sent direct to Bombay, as before mentioned. Besides the three articles above noticed, the other imports were, hardware, valued at 13,413 dollars; salt, 51,520 piculs; sticklac 2297 piculs; tea, 1229 boxes, 132 piculs, &c. The exports amounted to 357,492 dollars, being a decline to the extent of 51,614 dollars from the previous year. The exports consisted, among other things, of cotton twist, 581 piculs; British cotton goods, 500 corges, 61,466 pieces, and 200 dozens; cotton goods, country, 680 corges; China ditto, 4044 pieces; iron and steel, 2642 piculs, and 259 kegs; raw silk, 41½ piculs; specie and bullion equal to 89,835 dollars.

“**COCHIN CHINA.**—There appears to be an improvement in the imports from this country, there being an excess over the previous year to the extent of 46,301 dollars. The total amount of imports during the official year 1842-43, was 254,785 dollars. They consisted chiefly of raw silk, 149 piculs; rice, 12,010 piculs; sugar, 27,540 piculs; and salt, 15,120 piculs. The exports, on the other hand, exhibit a decrease of 20,476 dollars. The gross exports during this period were, 227,848 dollars, consisting chiefly of cotton, 1084 bales and 985 piculs; British cotton goods, 3588 pieces; opium, 263 chests; and woollens to the value of 25,378 dollars. During the same time, eighty-two boats, equal to 4195 tons, arrived here from Cochin China.

“It was noticed in last year's report, how extremely liable the Cochin Chinese boats

were to be plundered, and their crews murdered or made slaves of by Malay and Chinese pirates, in consequence of their being entirely defenceless. During the past year many instances have occurred which too well justify the statement. It is hoped that the measures which government are contemplating will have the effect, during the approaching season, of materially diminishing, if not altogether checking the evil, at least in the vicinity of our shores.

**"EAST COAST OF PENINSULA.**—The returns show a decrease in the imports of 41,637 dollars. The total imports were, 411,330 dollars; amongst which were comprised, gold dust, 7356 bunkals, valued at 223,193 dollars; pepper, 1555 piculs; tin, 6666 piculs; specie, equal to 42,021 dollars. The exports amounted to 454,962 dollars, showing an excess over 1841-42 of 61,478 dollars. They comprised cotton twist, 1512 piculs; British cotton goods, 17,430 pieces, and 644 corges; opium, 297 chests; specie, equal to 83,496 dollars, &c. During the year 1842-43, 336 boats, equal to 4393 tons, arrived at Singapore from the different ports on the east coast of the Malay peninsula.

**"WEST COAST OF PENINSULA.**—This commerce is by no means improving, the gross imports and exports for 1842-43 being only 3204 dollars.

**"CELEBES AND OTHER EASTERN ISLANDS.**—In the year 1841-42, the imports reported were equal to 327,552 dollars, and in 1842-43, they only amounted to 113,709 dollars, showing a decline of 243,843 dollars. Were the cause of this seemingly great falling off not of easy and satisfactory explanation, it would be calculated to excite fears as to the stability of this valuable branch of the commerce of the port. It is well known that the Bugese and other eastern traders come here with the southerly winds, trenching as close as possible upon the last of the monsoon. Whether the monsoon set in earlier last season, or the Bugese boats were later than usual in departing for Singapore, is not ascertained—twenty-seven boats only, however, succeeded in reaching Singapore; the rest were compelled, in consequence of adverse winds, to put into Java, where the Nacodahs sold their cargoes and purchased returns. It is said that the Dutch authorities considered it politic to exhibit unwonted liberality on the occasion, by a remission of the usual duties, no doubt as an inducement to the Bugese to resort to Java in future, instead of Singapore. It is extremely probable, however, that this encouragement, even if continued, will fail in producing the wished-for effect, as, from the absence of all restrictions, Singapore is deservedly held in high estimation by the Bugese and other traders from the Eastern Islands; and so long as the existing wise policy is adhered to, we may calculate on retaining the chief portion of the Bugese trade.

**"We are glad to know, that this season there is no falling off in the number of the Bugese traders who generally resort to this port. The number of boats which have already arrived exceed 400, so that the Chinese and other native merchants, who chiefly transact the business with the Bugese, are in full activity. The present great scarcity of money, however, we are informed, is rather impeding the brisk exchange of commodities, owing to the difficulty thereby created to the native merchants, of obtaining from the European commission-houses the piece-goods which they barter with the Bugese for their imports. We also learn that the Bugese this year are, to a much greater extent than formerly, dealing directly with the European merchants, having, through some cause or other, lost their confidence in the native dealers."**—*Singapore Free Press*, October 26.

**"The exports amounted to 123,919 dollars, showing a decrease from 1841-42 to the extent of 225,405 dollars.**

**"BORNEO.**—Although in the comparative abstract statement, there is an apparent increase of imports to the extent of 9275 dollars, there has been an actual decrease in the legitimate trade of 35,725 dollars—76 chests of opium, which went to swell the amount of imports, having been returned. The imports consisted of antimony ore, 7478 piculs; gold-dust, 4337 bunkals, valued at 126,652 dollars; rattans, 9050 piculs; specie, equal to 7395 dollars, &c. The antimony ore comes principally from Sarawak. The exports for the year 1842-43, amounted to 296,637 dollars, showing a decrease of 22,311 dollars. The most important were British cotton goods, 3908 corges, and 15 dozen; opium, 227 chests; tea, 1928 boxes, and 52 piculs; and specie, equal to 34,202 dollars.

**"During the year 1842-43, 88 boats, equal to 2701 tons, arrived at this port from Borneo.**

"**BALLY, LOMBOCK, AND SARAWAK**—The imports were 183,395 dollars, being a slight increase of 892 dollars over the previous year. They consisted of coffee, 1010 piculs; rice, 96,211 piculs; and tobacco, 2449 piculs. The gross value of the exports amounted to 189,333 dollars, being a decrease of 23,745 dollars from the preceding year. There were British cotton goods, 6193 pieces and 177 corges; opium, 217 chests; and copper tokens valued at 27,089. The trade during the past official year was carried on chiefly by square-rigged vessels. Twenty-eight native boats only arrived, whereas in 1841-42 there were 123: the same cause which prevented the Bugease reaching operated in the present case.

"**SUMATRA**.—The imports in the year 1842-43 amounted to 284,001 dollars—being an increase of 35,435 dollars. There were bees' wax, 611 piculs; benjamin, 852 piculs; betel nut, 9324 piculs; coffee, 2581 piculs; cotton, 3660 piculs; gold dust, 647 bunkals valued at 19,705 dollars; rice, 8153 piculs; pepper, 4987 piculs; raw sago, 201,910 bundles; and specie equal to 57,810 dollars, &c. The exports exhibit a decrease of 69,234 dollars, having amounted in 1842-43 to 188,922 dollars. The chief were British cotton goods, 5285 pieces and 336 corges; country ditto, 2116 corges; China crockery valued at 9609 dollars; raw silk, 43 piculs; copper tokens valued at 24,655 dollars; and specie equal to 30,866 dollars.

"**NEIGHBOURING ISLANDS AND OTHER PLACES**.—The value of the imports in 1842-43 amounted to 169,771 dollars, showing an increase of 41,254 dollars. They principally consisted of bêche-de-mer, 1214 piculs; gold dust, 665 bunkals, valued at 19,450 dollars; tin, 1438 piculs; oil, 2269 piculs; rice, 11,530 piculs; and specie equal to 29,817 dollars. The exports exhibit a still greater increase—the gross amount was 161,449 dollars, exceeding 1841-42 by 66,308 dollars. The chief articles were British cotton goods 3087 pieces and 90 corges; opium, 27 chests; sugar, 1292 piculs; and specie equal to 73,210 dollars.

"**PRINCE OF WALES' ISLAND AND MALACCA**.—The intermediate trade with Penang has materially declined, and the exports to Malacca have also fallen off.

I M P O R T S.			E X P O R T S.		
FROM WHENCE.	1841—42	1842—43	DESTINATION.	1841—42	1842—43
	dollars.	dollars.		dollars.	dollars.
Prince of Wales' Island.....	609,700	497,703	Prince of Wales' Island.....	641,170	473,125
Malacca.....	204,480	219,934	Malacca.....	235,019	210,006
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>814,186</b>	<b>717,637</b>	<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>876,189</b>	<b>684,031</b>

"**The Junk Season**.—The number of junks which have arrived this season, 1843, greatly exceed the arrivals last year at the same time. The arrival of emigrants has also been very large, being to the 19th instant 6883, of whom 1168 have come by square-rigged vessels—a new feature in the history of Chinese emigration—and 5725 by junks. The number of emigrants last year was about 1600, and the year before 7000; but judging from the number who have already arrived, we may anticipate that this season they will not fall much short of 9000. They are chiefly dispersed through the Straits' settlements and the neighbouring Dutch one at Rhio. In the Straits there will be an increased demand for labour for the sugar estates, which will absorb some of the surplus, and we understand that the cultivation of the gambier is being carried on in Jahore rather extensively by the Singapore gambier planters. We do not know what number go to Rhio, but we should think that it cannot be on the increase, as we are informed most of the gambier and pepper plantations in the vicinity of Rhio have already been or will soon be exhausted and abandoned."

THE following is the Total Number of Vessels which passed the Straits of Sunda during the Year 1844, which were signalised :—

C O U N T R I E S.	Vessels. number.	C O U N T R I E S.	Vessels. number.
Dutch .....	282	Brought forward....	613
English .....	217	Danish .....	4
American .....	57	Spanish .....	4
French .....	22	Belgian .....	3
Hamburgh .....	15	Ships from Australia .....	2
Swedish .....	14	Russian .....	1
Bremen .....	6		
Carried forward ....	613	TOTAL .....	627

## TRADE OF SINGAPORE FOR 1846-47.\*

"CHINA.—The imports during 1846-47 amounted to 4,282,349 rupees, exceeding those of the previous year by 1,138,787 rupees. The improvement of the imports from China appears, however, to be more apparent than real. The increase is more than covered by two items—namely, excess of treasure and bullion over preceding year 1,220,136 rupees, and 200 chests of Turkey opium valued at 223,258 rupees. There was a great falling off in the articles usually imported by the junks, such as camphor, alum, China crockery, China piece goods, gold thread, silk, &c. The principal imports were China camphor, 5516 piculs ; China crockery, valued at 285,523 rupees ; raw silk, 323 piculs ; tea, 22,295 boxes, 282 packages, and 292 piculs ; joss sticks, valued at 110,180 rupees ; alum, 9740 piculs ; hardware, 44,497 rupees ; China tobacco, 2708 baskets, and 370 boxes.

"The exports present a decline, having only amounted to 4,923,556 rupees, being a falling off from the previous year to the extent of 838,120 rupees. This arises from a diminished export from this to China of British cottons, flints, sapanwood, cotton, twist, copper, tin, lead, &c. The chief articles of export were—guns, 415 ; betel nut, 7602 piculs ; birds' nests, 296 piculs ; bêche de mer, 7521 piculs ; cotton, 6594 bales ; twist, 465 piculs ; British cottons valued at 84,391 rupees ; iron, 6961 piculs ; tin, 1270 piculs ; Bengal opium, 1834 chests ; Malwa opium, 936 chests ; rice, 41,358 piculs ; rattans, 44,006 piculs ; black pepper, 10,603 piculs ; woollenis, 62,346 rupees ; Garro and Lakko wood, 4122 piculs ; Sapan wood, 2567 piculs.

"Ninety-one junks, equal to 15,076 tons, arrived from China, being a decrease of thirty-one junks, and fifty-one tons. The number of emigrants from China during 1846-47, by junks were 7593, and by sixteen square-rigged vessels 1976—total 9569. The most industrious and healthy proceeded to Penang, Malacca, and elsewhere, in search of labour, the sickly, idle, and vicious, remained at Singapore.

"JAVA.—The imports amounted to 1,676,078 rupees, being a decrease of 133,423 rupees. This decrease appears to arise on the articles arrack, benjamin, coffee, Java piece goods, &c. The principal imports consisted of—arrack, 127,180 gallons, and 526 cases ; Japan copper, 6577 piculs ; Java, piece goods, 2003 corges ; rice, 43,369 piculs ; nutmegs and mace, 87 piculs ; sugar, 17,217 piculs ; Java tobacco, 20,322 baskets, and 168 piculs ; treasure and bullion valued at 111,491 rupees.

"The exports amounted to 801,965 rupees, showing an increase of 11,096 rupees, arising on opium, tin, China crockery, &c. The chief exports were British piece goods, valued at 49,218 rupees ; country ditto, 106,956 rupees ; China crockery, 69,412 rupees ; tin, 1873 piculs ; Bengal opium, 49 chests ; Turkey ditto, 30 chests ; raw silk, 66½ piculs ; tea, 3851 boxes, and 1189 piculs ; wheat, 3982 bags ; China paper, 24,092 rupees ; bullion and treasure, 46,029 rupees.

"RHIO.—The imports amounted to 506,672 rupees, being an increase of 1836 rupees. The principal articles were, gambier, 27,657 piculs ; black pepper, 17,603 piculs ; white pepper, 1866 piculs ; rice, 12,160 piculs ; sugar, 3375 piculs.

"The exports amounted to 417,782 piculs, showing a decrease of 89,816 rupees. The chief exports were rice, 27,226 piculs ; specie valued at 303,679 rupees.

\* Condensed in the Singapore Free Press, from Official Report.

"SIAM.—The imports amounted to 406,432 rupees, showing a decrease of 51,813 rupees. The principal imports were sugar, 10,565 piculs; gambouge, 385 piculs; hardware, 48,733 rupees; cocoa-nut oil, 1750 piculs; rice, 9176 piculs; salt, 14,480 piculs; sticklac, 1036 piculs; sapanwood, 10,050 piculs; besides a large quantity of sugar, &c., trans-shipped in the harbour.

"The exports amounted to 750,357 rupees, showing an increase of 152,903 rupees. The chief exports were bees' wax, 143 piculs; cotton twist, 1088 piculs; British piece goods, 255,615 rupees; country ditto, 47,085 rupees; raw silk, 54 piculs; specie, 220,452 rupees.

"Seventeen junks with an aggregate burthen of 4088 tons arrived from Siam, being an increase of three junks and 808 tons.

"The trade with Siam is capable of considerable increase, were our commercial relations with that country put on a better footing.

"COCHIN-CHINA.—There is a falling off in the trade with this country.

	Imports.	Exports.
1845—46.....	619,001 rupees	762,601 rupees
1846—47.....	318,864 „	314,845 „
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Decrease .....	300,137 rupees	447,756 rupees

"The principal imports consisted of, oil, 1970 piculs; raw silk, 112 piculs; 34,080 piculs; salt 12,160 piculs; sugar 6160 piculs.

"The principal exports consisted of British cotton, 41,135 rupees; gambier, 3520 piculs; opium, 146 chests; tea, 280 boxes and 1860 piculs.

"The following are stated to be the port dues levied on vessels trading at the port of Turon.

For a vessel of 30 to 36 candies in breadth 162 ligateens per candee.		
do.	26 to 27	do. 144
do.	14 to 25	do. 126
do.	11 to 13	do. 81
do.	9 to 10	do. 63
Under	9	do. 31½

"The value of the ligateen is fluctuating; two are generally equivalent to a dollar. The candee is equal to eighteen French inches, or  $19\frac{1}{100}$  English inches.

"BORNEO.—The imports from Borneo amounted to 791,803 rupees, showing a decrease of 300,401 rupees, chiefly in gold dust, pepper, rattans, Malay camphor, &c. The principal items were antimony ores from Sarawak, 1950 piculs; bees-wax, 670 piculs; bird's-nests, 275 piculs, black, and 9 piculs, white; Malay camphor, 14 piculs; rattans, 20,972 piculs; sago, raw, 113,980 bundles, and 1100 piculs; treasure and bullion, valued at 356,729 rupees.

"The exports were 889,982 rupees, showing a decrease of 52,645 rupees. The chief were:—cotton twist, 57 piculs; British piece goods, 258,541 rupees; country do., 174,730 rupees; China crockery, 17,628 rupees; hardware, 9648 rupees; iron, 1147 piculs; nankeen, 15,000 pieces; opium, 123 chests; rice, 12,124 piculs; tokens, valued at 31,374 rupees; bullion and treasure, 96,064 rupees.

"One hundred and twelve boats, with an aggregate tonnage of 3544 tons, arrived from Borneo, being a decrease of ten boats, and 281 tons." A great increase of trade will, however, take place with Borneo, from the thorough protection against the pirates, which the British naval and political station at the commanding port of Labuan, will hereafter afford.

"BALLY, LOMBOCK, and SUMBAWA.—The imports amounted to 411,488 rupees, showing a decrease of 148,902 rupees. The chief items were:—white birds'-nests, 4 piculs; coffee, 3771 piculs; rice, 38,632 piculs; tobacco, 2840 piculs; copper tokens, 17,972 rupees, and specie, 66,643 rupees.

"The exports amounted to 482,017 rupees, showing a small decrease of 9848 rupees. The principal exports were:—muskets, 975; British piece goods, 70,266 rupees; opium, 148 chests of Bengal, and 55 of Turkey; raw silk, 24 piculs; and copper tokens, valued at 39,241 rupees.

"Eighty-eight boats, with a tonnage in all of 3356 tons, arrived from Bally, being three boats less than in the previous year.

"CELEBES.—There is a considerable falling off in the trade when compared with the preceding year; but if contrasted with the year 1844—45, there is a considerable increase. The returns of the trade for these three years are as follows:—

Y E A R S.	IMPORTS.	EXPORTS.
	rupees.	rupees.
1844—45.....	589,815	688,985
1845—46.....	1,131,558	1,118,135
1846—47.....	795,439	786,140

"The principal imports, in 1846—47, consisted of:—bêche de mer, 2528 piculs; beeswax, 233 piculs; coffee, 7146 piculs; country piece goods, 225,205 rupees; mother-o'-pearl shells, 2881 piculs; rice, 6090 piculs; tortoise shells, 101 piculs; treasure and bullion, 170,477 rupees.

"The exports of importance were arms, valued at 11,934 rupees; cotton twist, 1273 piculs; British piece goods, 231,103 rupees; country ditto, 34,389 rupees; gambier, 4668 piculs; hardware, 16,068 rupees; nankeens, 5000 pieces; opium, 102 chests; and copper tokens, 167,946 rupees. The number of Bugis boats which arrived here in each of the three following years were:—

	No.	Tons.
1844—45.....	94	2459
1845—46.....	145	3228
1846—47.....	110	3120

"SUMATRA.—The trade with Sumatra appears to have somewhat diminished. The following is the result compared with the previous year:—

	Imports.	Exports.
1845—46. ....	703,054	524,825
1846—47.....	551,402	514,509
Decrease.....	151,652	10,318

"The principal imports consisted of beeswax, 451 piculs; betel-nut, 6400 piculs; benjamin, 2520 piculs; coffee, 1442 piculs; pepper, 1906 piculs; rattans, 6755 piculs; raw sago, 288,192 bundles; fish maws and shark fins, 262 piculs; treasure and bullion, 176,099 rupees.

"The most important exports were twist, 63 piculs; China crockery, 10,439 rupees; British piece goods, 98,301 rupees; country ditto, 105,030 rupees; hardware, 7258 rupees; opium, 41 chests; raw silk, 16 piculs; salt, 10,683 piculs; copper tokens, 37,695 rupees; treasure and bullion, 12,203 rupees; 507 native boats, with a tonnage of 5617 tons, arrived here, being an increase of 33 boats.

"EAST COAST OF THE MALAYAN PENINSULA.—A very considerable increase is observable under this head.

	Imports.	Exports.
1846—47.....	1,239,723 rupees	1,453,350 rupees
1845—46.....	1,129,270 "	1,160,054 "
Increase .....	110,453 rupees	293,296 rupees*

"The principal imports consisted of country piece goods valued at 42,459 rupees; hides, 826 piculs; pepper, 3116 piculs; salt, 25,340 piculs; tin, 4184 piculs; Garro wood, 403 piculs; bullion and treasure, 866,793 rupees.

"The principal exports appear to have been cotton twist, 2514 piculs; British piece goods and woollens, 166,637 rupees; country piece goods, 33,163 rupees; iron and steel,

\* The following exhibits this trade for seven years past.

Y E A R S.	Imports.	Exports.	Y E A R S.	Imports.	Exports.
	tons.	tons.		tons.	tons.
1840—41.....	792,051	780,087	1841—42.....	1,173,748	1,114,956
1841—42.....	1,017,061	883,503	1842—43.....	1,129,270	1,160,054
1842—43.....	923,573	1,021,511	1843—44.....	1,239,723	1,453,350
1843—44.....	1,194,216	1,119,117			

11,566 rupees; opium, 483 chests; silk, 54 piculs; rice, 8750 piculs; tobacco, 49,269 rupees; specie, 139,127 rupees.

"WEST COAST OF THE MALAYAN PENINSULA.—The imports and exports amounted to 72,675 rupees. The principal trade is with Penang and Malacca.

"NEIGHBOURING ISLANDS AND OTHER PLACES.—The trade, contrasted with that of the preceding year, gives the following results:—

	Imports.	Exports.
1846—47.....	330,416 rupees	364,752 rupees
1845—46.....	290,097 "	346,832 "
Increase.....	40,319	17,920

"The principal imports were bêche-de-mer, 1441 piculs; oil, 1970 piculs; raw sago, 125,500 bundles; coffee, 493 piculs; birds' nests, 14½ piculs; tin, 843 piculs.

"The exports consisted amongst others of silk, 19 piculs; opium, 69 chests Bengal and 13 Turkey; British piece goods, 16,664 rupees; rice, 12,020 piculs; specie, 113,544 rupees.

"The amount of trade in 1846-47, by square-rigged vessels and by native vessels is thus contrasted.

	Imports. rupees.	Exports. rupees.
By square-rigged vessels.....	21,135,695 ..	16,544,890
By native boats, junks, &c. ....	5,570,383 ..	5,659,040

"PRINCE OF WALES' ISLAND.—There has been a considerable decrease in the trade with this place, arising no doubt from the revived direct trade between Penang and Great Britain. The total imports from Penang in 1846-47 amounted to 1,435,650 rupees, and of exports to 1,356,006 rupees. The decrease on imports amounted to 227,305 rupees, and on exports to 513,361 rupees.

"MALACCA.—The trade with this quarter is improving. The imports amounted to 831,893 rupees, being an increase to the extent of 159,020 rupees. The principal import was tin, to the amount of 15,131 piculs, valued at 605,025 rupees, or about 60,000*l.* sterling.

"Shipping.—There is a decrease of 411 tons in importing in square-rigged vessels, and a decrease of 1945 tons in native boats.

"In 1846-47 there arrived of—

	Vessels.	Tons.
Square-rigged vessels.....	790 ..	222,325
Ditto ditto, junks, &c.....	2304 ..	68,160
Total tonnage.....		290,485

"The square-rigged craft are classified as follows:—

DESCRIPTION.	Vessels. number.	Tons. number.	DESCRIPTION.	Vessels. number.	Tons. number.
American .....	27	11,640	Brought forward....	223	49,175
Arabian .....	8	2,101	Portuguese .....	7	2,302
Austrian .....	1	330	Prussian .....	1	600
Belgian .....	2	1,140	Russian .....	1	330
Bremen .....	3	804	Spanish .....	16	4,490
Cochin-Chinese .....	3	1,480	Siamese .....	6	1,526
Danish .....	7	2,035	Swedish .....	5	1,419
Dutch .....	123	18,947	TOTAL foreign.....	259	52,862
French .....	14	4,244	British .....	531	162,462
Hamburg .....	14	4,068	Total.....	790	222,324
Native .....	21	2,399			
Carried forward.....	223	49,175			



There likewise arrived—

	number.
British men-of-war .....	15
Her Majesty's steam-vessels .....	1
East India Company's ditto .....	3
Dutch ditto .....	2

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COMPARATIVE Abstract Statement of the Trade of Singapore with the undermentioned Places, between the Official Years 1845—46 and 1846—47.

C O U N T R I E S.	I M P O R T S.					
	1845—46			1846—47		
	Merchan- disc.	Treasure and Bullion.	TOTAL.	Merchan- disc.	Treasure and Bullion.	TOTAL.
	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.	Co.'s Rs.
Great Britain.....	7,093,890	274,635	7,368,525	5,888,091	233,728	6,121,819
Continental Europe.....	846,839	28,516	875,375	1,137,310	16,391	1,173,701
United States.....	48,593	..	48,593	58,740	..	58,740
New New South Wales.....	128,631	2,223	130,854	49,853	..	49,853
Mauritius.....	1,987	4,199	6,184	15,082	6,868	21,950
Bourbon.....	539	2,245	2,764	7,924	..	7,924
Calcutta.....	4,786,869	38,411	4,825,280	6,161,722	799	6,182,521
Madras and Coast.....	160,730	225	160,955	331,035	..	331,035
Bombay and Coast.....	693,819	9,246	703,065	510,230	42,920	553,156
China.....	2,738,419	388,223	3,146,642	2,227,243	2,055,105	4,282,348
Manilla.....	688,341	8,770	697,111	382,216	4,470	386,686
Rangoon and Moulmein.....	65,492	..	65,492	55,399	..	55,399
Aracan.....	278,220	..	278,220	160,256	1,347	161,603
Ceylon.....	38,056	3,101	41,157	359,343	9,208	368,551
Java.....	1,426,397	383,104	1,809,501	1,266,327	379,751	1,676,078
Rhio.....	384,484	20,354	404,838	373,023	33,049	406,072
Arabia.....	25,489	20,433	45,922	14,110	6,736	20,846
Cochin China.....	604,215	14,786	619,001	309,701	9,163	318,864
Siam.....	446,848	11,397	458,245	404,636	1,796	406,432
Borneo.....	548,737	543,467	1,092,204	435,074	356,720	791,803
Bally, Lombeck, and Sumbawa.....	482,109	78,281	560,390	326,873	84,615	411,488
Celebes and other Eastern Islands.....	893,028	238,530	1,131,558	607,588	187,901	795,489
Sumatra.....	481,981	221,073	703,054	308,603	182,734	551,402
East Coast Peninsula.....	362,362	766,907	1,129,270	372,930	866,793	1,239,723
West ditto.....	11,368	10,755	22,122	19,166	12,402	31,628
Neighbouring Islands and other places.....	174,635	115,462	290,097	236,530	93,877	330,416
Company's Rupees.....	23,432,105	3,184,343	26,616,448	22,119,635	4,586,443	26,706,078
	22,119,635	..	..	..	3,184,313	26,616,448
Decrease.....	1,312,470	..	..	..	..	..
Increase.....	..	..	..	..	1,402,100	..
Decrease.....	..	..	..	..	1,312,470	..
Nett increase.....	..	..	..	..	89,630	..
TOTAL Amount of Merchandise Imported in 1846—47 as above.....				Co.'s Rs. 22,119,635	Co.'s Rs.	
" " of Treasure and Bullion in ditto ditto .....				4,586,443	26,736,078	
" " of Merchandise Imported from Penang in 1846—47.....				1,177,521	1,435,050	
" " of Treasure and Bullion ditto ditto .....				257,829	831,593	
" " of Merchandise Imported from Malacca in 1846—47.....				710,248		
" " of Treasure and Bullion ditto ditto .....				121,645		
GRAND TOTAL.....				..	28,973,621	

## COMPARATIVE Abstract Statement of the Trade of Singapore, &amp;c.—(continued).

C O U N T R I E S.	E X P O R T S.					
	1845—46			1846—47		
	Merchan- dise.	Treasure and Bullion.	TOTAL.	Merchan- dise.	Treasure and Bullion.	TOTAL.
Great Britain.....	Co.'s Rs. 2,103,403	Co.'s Rs. ..	Co.'s Rs. 2,103,403	Co.'s Rs. 2,114,078	Co.'s Rs. ..	Co.'s Rs. 2,114,078
Continental Europe.....	865,798	17,963	883,761	743,127	..	743,127
United States.....	25,381	..	25,381	58,710	..	58,710
New South Wales.....	162,762	..	162,762	362,078	..	362,078
Cape of Good Hope.....	21,575	..	21,575	48,355	..	48,355
Mauritius.....	51,236	..	51,236	29,037	..	29,037
Bourbon.....	4,378	..	4,378	..	..	..
Calcutta.....	902,195	2,170,970	3,073,165	1,001,084	3,633,211	4,634,295
Madras and Coast.....	145,599	188,321	333,920	188,285	242,103	430,388
Bombay and Coast.....	503,819	46,564	550,383	985,098	36,392	1,021,490
China.....	5,432,503	329,173	5,761,676	4,771,724	151,832	4,923,556
Manilla.....	446,352	22,263	468,615	323,169	..	323,169
Rangoon and Moulmein.....	31,235	30,312	61,547	92,348	9,105	101,453
Aracon.....	148	124,075	124,223	10,499	50,520	61,019
Ceylon.....	43,476	20,212	63,688	27,604	44,419	72,023
Java.....	736,173	24,096	760,269	753,713	48,252	801,965
Rhio.....	124,591	383,007	507,598	114,103	303,679	417,782
Arabia.....	128,595	40,416	169,011	250,750	3,368	254,118
Cochin China.....	752,946	9,655	762,601	313,161	1,684	314,845
Siam.....	471,903	95,651	567,554	529,838	220,519	750,357
Borneo.....	793,775	148,852	942,627	762,544	127,438	889,982
Bally, Lombok, and Sambawa.....	452,738	39,127	491,865	441,242	40,775	482,015
Celebes and other Eastern Islands.....	1,001,672	116,463	1,118,135	617,271	169,069	786,340
Sumatra.....	412,073	112,752	524,825	355,609	158,898	514,507
East Coast Peninsula.....	1,035,166	124,888	1,160,054	1,306,200	147,150	1,453,350
West Coast ditto.....	24,880	6,523	31,403	33,278	7,760	41,047
Neighbouring Islands and other Places.....	241,702	65,130	346,832	250,781	113,961	364,742
Company's Rupees.....	17,045,974	4,117,013	21,162,987	16,493,486	5,710,144	22,203,630
	16,493,486	..	..	..	4,117,013	21,162,987
Decrease.....	552,488	..	..	..	..	..
Increase.....	..	..	..	..	1,593,131	..
Decrease.....	..	..	..	..	552,488	..
Nett increase.....	..	..	..	..	1,040,643	1,040,643
Total Amount of merchandise exported in 1846—47, as above.....				Co.'s Rs. 16,493,486	Co.'s Rs. 22,203,630	
" " of treasure and bullion in ditto.....				5,710,144		
" " of merchandise exported to Penang in 1846—47.....				954,534	1,356,006	
" " of treasure and bullion to ditto in ditto.....				401,472		
" " of merchandise exported to Malacca in 1846—47.....				310,036	533,763	
" " of treasure and bullion to ditto in ditto.....				222,827		
GRAND TOTAL.....				..	21,093,399	

END OF VOL. IV.